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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

A HOME JOURNAL FOR WESTERN WOMEN

ovember, 1913. V. 4 No. 1 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. Ten Cents the Copy.

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The Woman Citizen

A HOME JOURNAL FOR WESTERN WOMEN

Vol. IV. No. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER, 1913. Price Ten Cents

The Value of Ideals for Husbands and Wives

By MRS. CHARLES A. SHULL

A healthy hunger for a great ideal is the surest indication of worthy motherhood. Our ideals will build for us a golden stairway whereon we may climb step by step to the gates of heaven itself. We must have a definite, specific aim in life, a dream of what we wish to be, to have, to do. In this way alone we can hope to realize the highest, purest and noblest possibilities that lie dormant in every woman's breast.

We need a sure and steadfast ideal to help us perform our daily tasks well, to help us in our daily discouragement to look up and not down, to help us to remember the existence of good, when we are all but overwhelmed by the presence of evil. We are too likely to forget the ideals we had when we were married, for every girl has ideals then. Alas, how soon some of them are forgotten.

Some of the most worthy of those that have been forgotten have, like plants, died of neglect. Just as a tender cutting will wither and die if not carefully transplanted into new soil, so will the womanly ideals perish after marriage if not transplanted into the mental life of your closest companion. What did you do with the beautiful ideals you had as a bride? Did you draw back the curtain of your innermost soul and reveal to your lover-husband the secret shrine at which you worshipped? Did you take his hand and lead him step by step into the holy of holies of your woman's mind and soul, and show him the guiding star of your life, and ask him to help you to keep your eyes raised to it that you might not forget its glory? Perhaps you intended to talk it all over together, but felt that, after all, he would not quite understand. And yet how else could he have understood the real aspirations of your soul? Then afterwards when the little intimacies of married life grew into "familiarities that breed contempt," you forgot that you ever had any ideals. Or if you did think of them it was with sarcasm to think that you ever could have been so silly and foolish as to have believed that they could be realized.

Let us grow reminiscent for awhile and learn, if possible, why these early ideals were never realized. What were some of them? You have not forgotten all of them. The commonest one among you, and perhaps the finest and noblest of them all, was the hope that you could choose the time when your children should be born, and that maternity should not be forced upon you until you were ready to accept it gladly. Motherhood was a holy and sacred privilege and one that you thought worthy of reverent consideration. You wanted time to think it over, and you felt that it was only justly due you that proper time be allowed you. You were willing to bear children—sometime—but you wanted to dream about them first awhile. You wanted to love the "dream babies" and to think of them tenderly, and to cherish them until the time when you knew that nothing besides a real living baby would satisfy the innermost cravings of your heart. Then when a "dream baby" would no longer satisfy, and you wanted a laughing, rosy-cheeked, chubby-faced darling to hold to your heart, and you longed for the touch of a warm baby hand and the wet tender kisses of your very own—then you would have been not only willing but glad to accept the responsibilities of motherhood. That was a part of your dream, a part of the ideal you had as a bride.

You believed in the power of love to uplift and purify the morals of men, and hoped the man who was to become your husband would not be so selfish and narrow as ordinary men. You knew that the wives of these men gave birth to unwelcome children, and that bitterness and resentment, yes, even suicide itself, were stored up in the minds and bodies of their innocent children. You knew also that the mothers became ill and complaining, unattractive and slovenly from too frequent child-bearing, and in many cases their health became so poor as to render them complete invalids. In your secret heart you rebelled, you wanted your children to be born right, you wanted them to be happy. You wanted to be happy yourself. It was a natural desire, and perfectly right. And you were justified in wanting happiness.

But then how foolish you think you must have been to have had such dreams of happiness. Your first child came to many of you before the end of your first year of married life, and was no more wanted or planned for than those of the older married women you knew. The first baby was on the way before you had time even to adjust yourself to the new relations and the new home. The suddenness of the precipitation angered you, perhaps, and the rank injustice of it all stirred up rebellion in your heart. You felt cheated. You had no chance to develop, to unfold little by little the possibilities that you knew were within you. The beautiful crown of motherhood had not come as a precious gift, a just and precious token of the highest fulfillment of your womanhood. Instead of sacred privileges, a coveted blessing, that brought with it the sweetest thoughts and anticipations of new joys to come, there was a strange feeling of dread and stern responsibilities. Life seemed to have suddenly changed from poetry to prose, stern, realistic prose at that. Nothing seemed to be as sacred and high and beautiful as you had dreamed.

The years have come and gone, one after another the children came, begotten in the same reckless, haphazard way. You have made a cheerful attempt to be optimistic and make the best of it, or, on the other hand, you openly rebelled against it, and the divorce court has had another sensation.

Where shall we find children who have had their natural born rights? Where are those who have been wisely planned for, conceived in purity and reverence, anticipated with joy and born with a loving welcome and devout thanksgiving? Are there children born who are not accidents, who are not the natural consequence of lust and passion? Yes, there are children who are the very essence of purity and love, whose parents consider no ideal too high for them to follow, knowing that in this way can the very highest type of childhood be produced, parents whose highest aim is not the self gratification, but the production of pure bred children, the finest, strongest, noblest that can result from high ideals.

You, too, had dreamed of becoming the mother of such children. If you feel that you have not reached that standard may it not be due to the fact that you did not seek the early co-operation of your husband? Men are very busy, so absorbed in their business affairs that they have given little thought to such matters. They should think of these things, too, and when they do not it is the wife's privilege to call his attention to such matters. Most men respond readily to any sensible plan offered by their wives and are willing to co-operate heartily with them in matters of so vital importance to them both.

A mutual interest, a constant striving for a common ideal, a helpful sympathy with a sublime faith in each other as most couples have at the marriage altar is a good foundation. The husband and wife must build the complex structure of their own happiness together upon this. No woman need hope to realize her ideals while working alone. She cannot. She will fail every time. But when there is a mutual understanding, a sympathetic striving for the same goal, they can reach nothing short of success. For the marriage that begins on a basis of perfect understanding will continue in harmony and there need to be no fears of it ending in the divorce courts.

Southland Social Worker Battling for Erring Girls

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

One thousand feet above the sea level, and yet within easy striking distance of the very core of mighty Los Angeles, stands like a splendid sentinel the much-heard-of Mount Washington Hotel, with the rugged Sierras for a background and a vista of flowering valleys stretching away below, as far as the eye can reach and forming one of the most imposing beauty spots in the Southland; and here, as the charming and interesting hostess of this beautiful hostlery, we find Mrs. George M. Babcock, who is an enthusiast on all subjects tending toward civic and state betterment, and to the advancement of womankind in all things. Mrs. Babcock, possessing the unmistakable qualities of leadership, and prominent in the social activities of Los Angeles, has made of this enchanting place a veritable rendezvous for the men and women of that section who are at the head of affairs political; who are patrons of art and music, and who make useful application of their talents in behalf of the great forward movement of women.

Much of distinct benefit to the community has been given by Mrs. Babcock in her assiduous attention to problems of civic betterment, such for instance as the establishment of a home—a REAL home—for the saving of delinquent and so-called incorrigible girls. To this subject Mrs. Babcock has given great attention, her study of the general problem having worked out a scheme for practical solution which now constitutes her principal mission, and absorbs her every effort. A gifted and effective conversationalist, Mrs. Babcock has been kind enough to regale a representative of the "Woman Citizen" with an epitome of her ideas upon this all-important subject of girl rescue.

It is Mrs. Babcock's sincere belief that the element of good morals and deportment is dominant in all persons, and that environment alone is responsible for a warping of natures and habits, with the merciless press of stern necessity answerable for the average downfall which society has been all too prone to shun—although society is inferentially responsible therefor. Mrs. Babcock believes that all girls and young women are susceptible to good influences, and that they, in the abstract, prefer to adhere to purity and honor.

"The popular and legalized system of attempted correction now in vogue throughout the country," said Mrs. Babcock, "is to my mind fundamentally wrong, in that it applies the cold, unfeeling hand of the law in such a manner that sensitive souls are case-hardened by the process, where they could easily have been lured back to righteousness by a gentler and more humanized process. In the first place it is unquestionably a mistake to assume that an erring girl should automatically fall under the police system, to the end that she must be herded into a public station or similar place of detention, and instantly housed with criminals and old-time offenders. Let that one thing happen to the average girl, and it is almost a certainty that the shock of the disgrace will everlastingly blunt her pride, and make her just so much slower in rallying from her plight. The humiliation which an unthinking law puts upon unfortunate girls is largely responsible for such girls quickly losing their inborn tendencies toward decency and pride, and for stifling the conscience that is sure to cry out to them as long as they can retain any atom of their self-respect. I oppose the old-time system, now widely practiced, of placing girls for investigation in little ill-ventilated jail rooms, where they may be cooped up with hardened and hopeless criminals and made to feel that all the world and especially the majesty of the law, is against them.

MRS. GEORGE M. BABCOCK.

"Most girls fall by the wayside for a reason. Whether that reason appeals to the aesthetic or the critical as being sufficient to warrant excuse, does not matter. It was sufficient at the crucial moment, and those who are never tempted may not perhaps judge with entire competence of the less fortunate who, in a weak moment, waver and fall. The good instincts in a woman are never killed. In some instances they are strong, and in others weak, but in all they exist. And it is the high duty of organized society gently to help the fallen sister to her feet, and substitute for the cold hand of the law the warmth of a genuine hand clasp and the smile of a compassionate person who, after all, may in any extremity at last invoke the law in all its frigid majesty. Most unfortunate women respond to kindness, and yield to uplifting influences. The cases where this cannot be accomplished through proper effort, are so infrequent as to be almost nil.

"I hope for the establishment of a Home for Young Women here which will demonstrate the correctness of my theory that the average reformatory, to which a girl is sent after a period of detention, does not reform. I do not believe that good results can come from unnecessary restrictions and ultra-severe penalties for minor infractions of rules. To some extent an honor system is possible, and unless the higher sentiments of the girl are appealed to, they must remain forever dormant. To uniform a girl in an institution like this, as if she were a convict, is also a great mistake. Take from the pride of a woman, and you have weakened the very thing that should enable her to successfully strive against future temptation. Our present system, gigantic in its proportions, unthinking, cumbersome, dignified and plodding—yet LEGAL—is more apt to harden and turn back to the life of an outcast the average unfortunate girl, than it is to make for her regeneration. In Los Angeles we have a highly competent police force, but while conditions are better here than in a great many other cities, still we have plenty of room for improvement and have a very important work to perform for our fallen sisters.

"It is not original with me, but it is entirely timely to say that I am striving for the establishment of a common-sense home for unfortunate girls hereabouts—a home that will avoid and render impossible all of the ills I have pointed out. I would establish a home in some outlying district where the surroundings were beautiful, comforting, soothing and inspiring. I would put these girls—not between gray walls, with seasoned criminals to gaze upon, and the heartlessness of the LAW to contemplate, but within a pleasant refuge where their instincts as WOMEN could not fail to be aroused and appealed to, and where they would soon be busying themselves in wholesome, bright and uplifting surroundings. The city owns vast tracts of land, and a few acres could be utilized for this work. Money to start the home can be raised through proper humanitarian efforts, whereupon endowments or a proper recognition from city or state would solve the problem of maintenance for the future. Many a worthy person would subscribe for such a cause as this. I would surround these girls, then, with the ideals of a real home, and let their environment be gentleness, sweet flowers, peaceful domestic influences and the everlasting security that good women enjoy. I would take away the feeling of imprisonment. I would secretly coax and encourage them to aspire to noble womanhood. I would cultivate all within them that was worthy—I would starve out all that was left! That is my plan!

"I would give them plain clothes, but not uniforms. I would give them wholesome food, and interesting sewing to do. I would provide shrubberies for them to constantly look after, and flowers for them to ponder on. I would provide good books and magazines.

"I would cultivate within them a feeling of righteousness, and convince them that their past mistakes had been wiped out and forgotten. Over all would be a spirit and feeling of absolute freedom, so far as consistent with the maintenance of such an institu-

(Continued on page 28.)

The Exposition Welfare Work of the Social Welfare League

By EDWARD A. TABOR, Superintendent.

This organization is international in scope and purposes, practical in philanthropy, co-operative in plans, and educational in methods.

1. Its international aspects are shown through its Advisory Board and missionaries through whom we hope to girdle the world. Already we have representatives in various states, in America, in England, Canada, and many of the foreign missionary fields.

2. Our aims are to prevent the traffic in girls through the promotion of a pure life for the individual of both sexes, and the dissemination of carefully selected literature teaching the laws of health, heredity and practical race culture through physical, mental, and moral purity, for individuals, homes, and the schools.

3. Our plans are to accomplish these aims through co-operation with all societies, clubs, institutions, religious and educational, who will join with us in a world wide effort to safeguard our young people by preventive and protective measures. In our initiative we do not attempt any department of definite rescue work; yet we stand ever ready to lend a helping hand as opportunity affords, to every rescue movement that will appoint a committee of co-operation to work with us.

4. Our methods of work through the varied departments are shown to be strictly educational. 1. The Home Culture department for the instruction of parents and children in the true ideals of life. The development of this home culture idea is the most practical method of saving our girls from the white slave traffic, and our boys from immoral enslavement that is today opening to human society. The home is conceded by our greatest educators to be the strongest bulwark of our civilization, and in order that we may usher in the dawning of that brighter day, so long promised to the world by poets and prophets, we must help to begin the reign of pure and happy homes throughout the world. To this end we are prepared to furnish a full line of Home Culture text books, and proper literature through our circulating library to every home that will open its doors for full information. Besides this, a series of parlor talks by competent men and women, can be furnished for the development of neighborhood interest through the joining together of two or more families for special social welfare studies. 2. The Welfare Knights department, the meaning of which is shown by their pledge to purity, patriotism, and protection, is designed for the development of pure chivalric leadership among our boys along brave and manly lines between the ages of 10 and 18, together with an adult branch of the order known as "The Chums" composed of men who approve of the aims of Welfare Knights, and believe in their pledge, and who want to help boys. This department is one of the greatest character builders ever devised, for it trains boys to become useful and worthy citizens, pledged to the protection of woman's virtue everywhere. It is a practical open air school in which boys are taught clean sports, clean habits, clean thoughts, and where they can train with a clean crowd. It is a plan which keeps boys from the streets, poolrooms, and other undesirable places. 3. The girls' department, *"Sunshine Sisters,"* is correlated with the Welfare Knights and is pledged to *purity, patience* and *persistency* in carrying sunshine into the lives of others. 4. The Lecture Bureau—through this department we are prepared to co-operate with all societies, clubs, institutions, religious and educational, in the effort to safeguard our young people by practical lines of inspirational heart to heart talks or lectures—they seek particularly for opportunities to get before older pupils of both sexes in the public schools, and through the Y. M. C. A., the young peoples societies of the churches and the clubs. 5. The Exposition Welfare Department. The full purpose and practical exemplification of every department of this entire movement to prevent the traffic in girls is now being focalized in its Exposition Welfare Work here in San Francisco. Together with the establishment through co-operative welfare homes, for social welfare workers, and for low salaried working women during the exposition and those who may get stranded and out of employment, therefore easy prey for the White Slave hunter.

Looking forward to the day when this world exposition should open, our Field Superintendent, Mrs. M. A. McKenzie, preparatory to the proper accomplishment of this work has spent much time and money traveling and lecturing in various parts of the United States, gathering facts, issuing warnings and publishing our needs from the various offices: Chicago, Seattle, Indianapolis, Oakland and Los Angeles. And the superintendent of this department in accepting the call to this work after an experience of many years as a leader of moral forces, and especially of the two years spent as superintendent of the Home Protective Federation of the St. Louis Exposition, is thoroughly convinced of the importance of two things, first, the necessity of thorough co-operation of all the home-loving, moral uplifting people, not only of San Francisco and California but of all the world. Second, if this work is to be done thoroughly and with dispatch, we must receive a liberal financial support, sufficient to enable us to publish throughout the world the facts and warnings that will prevent the traffic in girls and enable us to thoroughly safeguard the welfare of unprotected women and girls who may come to the exposition. No one could put an offering in any department of church, city, or state where it will bring richer results to the purity of our homes, and the safety of our boys and girls—therefore a liberal response to help supply our financial needs in this work of social welfare is a golden opportunity to lend a helping hand. Anyone so desiring to help, or who may wish for further information as to any part of the work, can write to Exposition Welfare Work, Room 422 Book Concern Bldg., No. 3 City Hall Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

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California Federation of Women's Clubs

By MRS. JAMES W. ORR, President.

I will ask the "Woman Citizen" to give the space so kindly at the disposal of the C. F. W. C. to the recommendations of the chairman of Home Economics of the San Francisco district, Miss Mary B. Vail of Mills College. At the recent district meeting in Santa Rosa Miss Vail arranged a display of food stuffs of "100 caloric portions" which was very helpful to a "mere housekeeper!" To see such familiar household supplies as rice, lettuce, nuts, olives, cabbage, cereals, shredded cocoanut, even pickles, in dignified dishes, bearing important numerals, was a great comfort to a hurried and sometimes harried club woman, who was thereby reassured as to her ordinary catering.

To the members of the San Francisco District of the California Federation of Women's Clubs:—

It is fitting that your attention be drawn to the department of Home Economics. Not only is this field important to the investigation of clubs, but it is most vital to every club member; and those who are charged with the responsibility of directing the club programs are especially interested in learning whether the training of the daughters of California is all it should be in preparation for the future work as home makers. This is a large and inclusive subject and suggests many topics and many questions. More and more of our club sisters are becoming inquisitive and interested in these questions. They want to know if the courses in Home Economics have been put into the schools. if the girls in the industrial departments are taught sewing, cooking, and the sanitation of the house; or, to express it in the terms more commonly used, do the subjects of food, clothing and shelter receive their due and proper consideration?

Since the club women have shown and maintained their interest in this development of the new education it will not be long before they will insist on committees being formed to visit those schools where Home Economics is taught in order that they may follow and encourage the progress made in its various branches. In visiting the class rooms these committees formed of mothers and home makers will bring about a better understanding between teacher and student, between the child and the master, because they will see and appreciate the teacher's point of view, which they may never have understood before. It is one thing to get the child's point of view at home of what has been taught, and quite another to see the mature point of view in actual operation.

The wider this interest of club women in Industrial Education becomes, the wider will the field grow, and the more will women appreciate the need for this kind of education. The need will soon demand a greater supply of laboratories, of work shops, and of equipment for practical work; and when equipment is found inadequate or deficient it will be the task of the club women to find ways and means to meet the deficiency, or to rouse the interest of the community to whatever necessity exists.

The interest of the club women in the education of the children is part of the new awakening manifested by women generally in the life problems of their sex, ethically, socially and politically. Heretofore they confined their activities to home life in particular, but the twentieth century finds them branching out not only as protectors of the child at home, but as its guardian and guiding spirit in acquiring that knowledge with which it should be equipped in order to become an efficient member of society.

After the interest of club women in these subjects has once been roused, the most practical way to maintain that interest and activity would be to encourage attendance at club lectures on these and kindred subjects, to appoint committees and subcommittees to report on plans to widen the scope of each individual field, and finally, to organize sections for special study composed of members who are interested in some particular phase of the subject, and who will co-operate in promoting the welfare of that individual branch. This method gradually establishes a keener and more intelligent audience for the general lectures and aids in developing visitors to schools who are better able to criticize and who should show more intelligence and healthy sympathy in their criticism.

In accordance with the plan that has been outlined above, the following subjects are submitted in the hope that they may be helpful in arranging programs. The Home Economics District chairman will gladly elaborate any subject, suggest others, or furnish lists of books bearing on various subjects.

Shelter:

1. Prehistoric houses and the civilization they represent.
2. The dustless house and how best to keep it clean.
3. Household pests, their habits and control.

Food:

4. What makes food spoil and the principles involved in preserving food.
5. Labor saving devices and the principles involved.
6. The planning of menus and the use of leftovers.

At the annual meeting of the San Francisco district the subject of the high cost of living was discussed, and an exhibit of 100 caloric portions (foods having equivalent heat or energy values) shown and explained.

At any time help will gladly be given to solve puzzling questions relating to Home Economics, and whenever practicable personal visits to the clubs will be made by the chairman. MARY B. VAIL,

Chairman of Home Economics for the San Francisco District of the California Federation of Women's Clubs.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

As representative and associate of this body of club women, I believe I can truly say, as a board, we have kept our faces toward the golden sunlight of service.

It has involved courage, self sacrifice, nervous strain and mental activity, but the retrospective is that we are today a larger and stronger representative district of the California Federation of Women's clubs.

We like to feel that we have not retrograded, but that we have added strength to our organization in numbers and that we stand on a higher plane of efficiency.

We have not observed any lagging of spirit when plans were clearly outlined.

Sometimes it is the very torrent of great and good suggestions that leads to confusion and hesitation.

When thus overwhelmed it is not the lack of zeal to perform, but rather becomes a question of what to do first? What is best? How to study? What is right? and how best to develop?

Perhaps to assist in clarifying the situation the word "Attention" should be more forcibly impressed upon each one of us.

That we should halt and adjust ourselves to the consideration of fewer subjects. Hold on to them, digest them carefully and thoroughly understand one thing at a time.

The secretary on club day reads many important letters, circulars, leaflets, and members may not all be present at the time they are read. Some members do not comprehend the whole thought, but desire more information. To overcome much of this we make a strong appeal to you club women in the coming year's work to come to the club with more attention to your bulletin board, and study it, for we hope from the portable bulletin boards displayed today for your observation that you will realize how easy and necessary it is that each club should provide itself with one which the secretary may carry with her and display at each meeting, bearing the leaflets, notices and all items of interest.

I have conceived that this portable bulletin board idea may grow and be so associated with each club that the club bulletin board may command even greater attention than that of the Sheriff and County Clerk in your city hall or postoffice; that all citizens will stop to read and learn of the activities of the club. The detailed reports of the last year's work will be furnished by our painstaking vice president, secretaries, treasurer and chairmen, all of whom will appear before you at this convention.

District council conferences for health, art, study, civics, legislation have been held, reciprocity days, with excellent addresses and talks, municipal exhibits have been made and our representatives have participated in the recent land show at San Francisco, and many other club functions. In fact there have been so many activities and items of interest it would be impossible for me to name them in the time I have allotted to this report.

A booklet issued by the San Francisco District

contained the constitution and by-laws. We supplied each club president and secretary with one copy and requested that they be kept for reference to enlighten members as to their duties in being represented at the district conventions.

Nine new clubs have been admitted to the district federation very recently—the "Muricata" and "Larkspur," which are our baby clubs.

Three new club houses have been dedicated—Pacific Grove, Redwood City and Burlingame. We have held sixteen executive board meetings during the two years at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

Then district county councils have been held and these councils will be continued as before, to establish the open forum idea and further the development of club friendship.

It is difficult for me to express to you the tender sentiments I have for the executive board with whose members I have been so closely associated during the past two years. To this board is due our success and harmony. They have been ever ready to represent me upon occasions when I was unable to be present. They have been and are faithful, conscientious, unflinching, earnest workers. With them work resolved itself into actual enjoyment.

They have been your great threshing machine, culling and adjusting for your benefit. They have been true and lived up to the higher lights. Personalities have been put into the background and we have lived in the finer spirit. The measure of our success has been work and the "joy of doing things."

We have received many year books and programs showing interesting and praiseworthy development and have been favored with year cards and invitations. These show the mark of appreciation you have for your district executive board and chairmen.

I am grateful for all courtesies and your good will has been an inspiration. We are becoming more courteous each year and are profiting by the admonition to "despise not the day of small things."

We realize that true courtesy is the eye that overlooks faults and sees beyond into the beautiful.

To the press we owe a full measure of gratitude for the representatives of the newspapers have, indeed, been courteous and have faithfully advanced the club work.

Our hostess city has bestowed upon us lavish hospitality for which we are duly appreciative. The spirit of welcome and good cheer has pervaded every moment. They have taken us into their homes and hearts and made us members of their own family.

During our administration the elective franchise has been conferred upon the women of this state, thus adding to the importance of our responsibility as a constituent portion of the body politic.

"A Democracy implies that a people is now ready to govern itself." We are advancing and preaching regulative and prohibition measures, because we are going deeper into the conditions of our surroundings, but in all of these deliberations let us seek our own self government. Let us disarm criticism by being moderate and sane and live in the sweet and sublime confidence that the world must grow better with a well balanced, progressive activity.

Recognition is a great joy! When we go forth from this twelfth annual convention may we depart giving the real value to the work that has been faithfully performed and reported here. May we feel we have been in the midst of peerless souls and that we have found each one's eyes filled with stars of hope, beauty and truth, love and courage.

Bear in mind: "If the occasion is piled with difficulty we must rise high with the occasion." To our successors, and I speak in behalf of my associates, we welcome you! In the new duties you are to assume we wish you to feel that it will always be our pleasure to assist you, for we are coworkers in the great stream of life's activities for the uplift of mankind. Respectfully,

MRS. PERCY L. SHUMAN.

CLUB NOTES.

The thirteenth year of the California Federation is now begun. Three hundred and forty-nine clubs now belong to the Federation, ten having joined since May.

There is now an effort being made to establish a permanent Woman's Legislative Council, which shall have direct control of all legislative measures proposed or endorsed by the women's organizations of California.

One of the neighboring clubs that is pushing ahead under the energetic management of its president, Mrs. Walker, is the Corte Madera Club. A new clubhouse on the bungalow type is her ambition, and the funds are materializing fast.

Mrs. Mary E. Hart, President of The Alaska Cruise Club, and California writer, is back from her rest in the country, and fast recovering from a severe injury sustained through the breaking of a bench from which she was viewing the Portola celebration.

Mrs. Nathan Frank, the Recording Secretary of the Woman's Federation at Santa Rosa, made, among her other common-sense remarks, one that should be remembered; it was this: "The Federation should indorse no proposed legislation without being prepared to follow the indorsement up with active work in aid of passing such legislation." The Woman Citizen seconds that view in every particular.

Dr. Luella Clay Carson was one of the speakers of the convention who received marked attention. Her address on "Forces in American Literature" and on transcendentalism, as advocated by Emerson, was a masterful resume of the history of our literature, given in such a short space of time. It's wonderful how much women can say in a few minutes when they know what they are saying.

The Philomath Club, on Monday, Nov. 10, had a most interesting day. The Rev. Dr. Aked gave the address: "The Romance of the Golden West." The Golden West has taken such a hold on the reverend gentleman that, though he can see some exaggerations in part of its makeup, he loves it like a brother, and makes the same allowances. That the "State grows pumpkins as big as barrels and trees as tall as mountains," he is aware, by this time, is simply true—for he has seen them. But there are a few things he takes with a grain of salt, evidently. Guess he has been listening to the politicians. These are election times, doctor.

The Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association scored again. In the past year it has entertained many celebrities and given some really fine programs. There was the "Anna Klumpke Day," the "Winston Churchill Day," the "Ina Coolbrith Day," which was a classic that drew people from afar. And there were many other days full of instruction and pleasure, but "An Afternoon With Our Men Journalists," on Monday, November 10, was a departure from the beaten track in program making that was as daring as it was successful. And that's saying a whole lot. The courage and initiative it took to induce a half dozen of the foremost journalists of the day to spend a whole afternoon instructing the ambitious women writers of the city into the mysteries of the making of our great dailies, and the ancient and modern history of their art, cannot be over estimated.

The men who made history for the Woman's Press Association are: John P. Young, managing editor of the Chronicle; Edward E. Bowles, city editor of the Chronicle; Edward J. Cahill, of the Post, and author of "The Candid Friend" articles and scores of equally clever stories; John D. Barry, philosopher of the Bulletin, and Gilbert Weigle, special writer of the Examiner. Philip Francis, of the Examiner, who was to tell of "Today and Yesterday in Journalism," was sadly missed, owing to an illness which deprived the women of the benefit of his wit and wisdom.

John P. Young led with "The Rise of Journalism," and before he got through it is safe to say that all present knew more about the profession that leads the world than they ever knew before. Cer-

(Continued on page 14.)

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The Woman Citizen

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WOMEN OF CALIFORNIA, LET US DO OUR SHARE!

Yes, women of California, let us do our share of the work that is for the betterment of this, our glorious State. The best men and the best newspapers are working night and day to that end, and some of the women could be more active. Remember, we have the same rights and responsibilities now that the men have, and we should keep our shoulder to the wheel and help them all we can. At present it is the Hetch-Hetchy water supply that is up for decision at Washington, and it is quite clear that strenuous efforts are being made to mislead Senators who are not thoroughly acquainted with our State, or our distressing need of a pure and sufficient water supply. Those who are against us are making every effort to have the whole matter postponed indefinitely. Postponement is usually the strong arm of the enemy, next to "laying the matter on the table," it is the most deadly.

There is nothing at present more vitally necessary to our city and all the surrounding cities and towns than this water supply. In fact, the Hetch-Hetchy is the only available supply within our reach, as is demonstrated by the engineers who have, for years, given the matter their earnest attention. So vital is this matter today that not only the prosperity, but the health, and in many cases the life, of our people depend upon it. A million American people are demanding it and it is not right that a few who are governed by sentimental reasons, which have no just ground for their fears of destruction of scenery, should stand in our way. Of course there are others opposing us who have far more selfish reasons, and whom we must fight to the end. These are the *Private Corporations* who, in the name of "Nature Lovers," are spending money like dish water to create a false sentiment among the Senators at Washington to again "postpone" the matter. There are no more ardent lovers of Nature than the people of San Francisco—none who would fight harder to preserve every vestige of it to the State, if it were endangered, as they have fought to preserve it in and around their city; but that is not where the shoe pinches.

If these "Private Corporations" could defeat this great necessity which they have managed to "postpone" for twelve whole years, you real Nature lovers around the bay would, in a short time, find yourselves paying the fake Nature lovers enormous prices for the privilege of using the same water, in sparing quantities. For long ago they have laid their plans to gobble up the supply the moment we are "postponed" off the map. DO YOU KNOW THAT?

Do you know that the Yosemite Power Company, who acquired water rights for almost nothing before the people were awake to their danger, and which are now for sale at fabulous figures, are eagerly fostering this "Nature Lover" fight against us, in the hope of coining millions out of the people if they could defeat us? For they have their plans well and deeply laid. I wish space would permit of our telling how well. But this much: the company of which we speak has possession of the water rights two miles away from the Hetch-Hetchy, lower down on the Tuolumne, and their water rights are not under Federal control.

Some one said at the San Francisco District Federation of Women's Clubs, at Santa Rosa, that we could get our water from other sources, such as the Eel River or the McCloud; but in our struggles to build ourselves a new city these sources, if available, would be far beyond the price that we could pay—however, all of these waters are necessary to the well-being of the people of the Sacramento Valley. We are asking nothing that will injure our neighbors. This State is big enough, broad enough, deep enough, rich enough in food, air, water, gold, and scenery to satisfy the needs of every man, woman and child within its glorious borders, and many millions more, without crowding or stepping on each others' toes; and we only ask for our share of these, our natural rights. The waters of our mountains are far more ours than are they the property of any number of private corporations, and we should not be made to beg at the feet of any one for our rights and for our absolute necessities.

We have our great World's Fair coming on in little more than a year; would the people of our own country who have suffered nothing from our misfortune of a few short years ago—the thought of which even now brings tears—deprive us of our just rights to a pure and plentiful supply of water in order to meet the necessities of the hundreds of thousands of peoples from all over the world who will be our guests for the better part of a year? And all to enrich a few "Nature Loving" corporations.

Is it not a well-known fact that the storage of the waters of the Hetch-Hetchy waters in a reservoir, forming one magnificent lake, will beautify instead of injuring the scenery?

Is it not also a well-known fact that there is a bill now before the Senate guarding the rights of the farmers to the first use of these waters and leaving to the city of San Francisco only the use of the stored-up surplus of flood waters that now go to waste? All these are facts that any honest investigator can verify for himself.

This State is one, north, south, east, or west, is all the same. What is good for one is good for another—live and let live—good for all but the "Nature Loving" corporations, and they can "postpone" their ambitions better than we can our necessities.

Now, women of California, do your share. Help the men who have so generously helped us to everything we wanted. Senator Works said we did not care for our rights—show him!

WHY LEAVE HOME?

It is to be hoped, in the future, that conventions will be held in the large towns of the State, for the reason that it is impossible to find anything like proper hotel accommodations in the smaller towns. At Santa Rosa the men and women on the various committees did all that was possible to make everyone who attended the convention comfortable, but, owing to the peculiar business management of their hotels, many of the club women were put to much inconvenience and expense. After promising a rate to the chairman of the housing and hospitality committee, these managers absolutely refused to keep their promises. Renting rooms, with a bath, was part of their performance. Yes, a bath room, but no hot water. Even then it was impossible to get sufficient hotel rooms. It's true the ladies could find rooms in families, but, at a season of the year when rain threatened every hour, and women had to go out in evening clothes, to receptions, or looking for restaurants, in a strange town, the prospect was discouraging. At best "women are scary critters when they hain't got no home," as Billings said. And when they leave comfortable homes, with modern conveniences, they feel utterly lost when they have not the protection of a good hotel, where their friends and acquaintances are around them. This fault will make a slim attendance at conventions in the smaller towns.

SMALL THINGS THAT SHOULD DIE.

For some little time we have had to feel at various conventions—first at Fresno and again at Santa Rosa—that a few women rather aggressively opposed the majority of efforts advocated by a large number of clubs, namely, the redistricting of counties and the Hetch-Hetchy water supply for this city, and other matters that particularly belonged to this district.

It is difficult to understand why this opposition should arise. San Francisco and "The Woman Citizen" has only the kindliest feelings and the greatest desire for harmony to exist in every quarter of our State; still we are made to feel that this undertow is at work—slight, but sure. And, what was the most astonishing of all surprises, came with the knowledge that three San Francisco women insidiously worked for the delay or the defeat of these important measures. That is, it was a surprise until the intimates of these women gave the motive away, which is to use club prestige to further a

business enterprise in the future. However well guarded and however insidiously worked out, at second or third hand, such efforts are unworthy, and women are too sensitive to be played very often on these lines. Quit them. For San Francisco women are not ore bit like the little boy whose mother insisted that he count a hundred before he fought back. Needless to say, when he returned to his mother his eyes were blackened. All of which teaches a moral.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO WOMAN!

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." Burns said so and he knew. Man's inhumanity to woman makes countless millions mourn. That we all know. But the kind of men who cause the mourning are not so numerous, or at least there is a larger, finer and more noble army of men in the field to fight them down. Still, not enough to wipe them out. The women must lend a helping hand and a persistent one. Now, that the election is over, do not settle down to complacent safety. Keep your eyes where they will do the most good. And there is no place outside your own home where those eyes can do more good than on the decisions rendered by *some* of the courts of San Francisco. Indeed, it is in the courts, for those among you who have the courage and the time to investigate, that you will find some of the most heartbreaking and disgusting mourning put on exhibition.

It is in our lower courts that the life and honor, the youth and promise of the daughters of the poor are placed on the calendar as of far less value than the cost of the humblest beast of burden. It is there that the white slaver, with his political pull, finds his protectors. It is there—for the most part, but not always—that the shyster lawyer can torture and insult the wretched victims who come within the range of his putrid mind and tongue. It is there that the little hope for justice and the frail, last thread of spirit is trampled out. It is there that, unprotected by a woman's pitying glance, that these victims of man's inhumanity to woman are held up to the derision, to the laughs and sneers of creatures that have fattened on their degredation.

These are the places and these are the men that every clean, decent man and woman in San Francisco—and indeed in the world—should raise their hands and voices against, until they are driven out, or rendered harmless, by overwhelming public opinion.

Every decent lawyer, for the honor of his profession, should use his influence and his voice, if not his boot, in driving such "lawyers" from the power to practice before any bench. And every clean judge should make his court too clean for such blackguards; and his mind too clean to listen to them. And every judge can do it and should do it, if only in honor of the mother that gave him birth.

No matter how just the cause, no matter how a woman is robbed, no matter what her cause or grievance may be, her entrance into a "court of justice" places her at the mercy of these insinuating or hullying buzzards of the law. If there is any place on earth that a woman should feel protected, be able to tell her wrongs without interruption, fear, insult or insinuation, it should be in "a court of justice," but of all places that is her place of crucifixion. Judges would lose nothing, but gain in honor and strength by refusing to allow those vile tongued blackguards a license that is degrading to everyone. Things are coming a little that way—but slowly, slowly.

It is true, we have a few judges who refuse to allow these polluted mouthed creatures to make a devil's playground out of their courts, but all judges of high courts or low courts, ought to have that much pride as well as justice.

We have had prosecutors too, who, taking their reputation and professional future in their hands, feared not and fought for the helpless and unprotected and, much to the shame of our "courts of justice" politics tied their hands, but could not altogether kill the good seeds they had sown. When Judge Clayton Herrington, who had spent the better part of his life fighting for the most helpless and hopeless of woman kind, refused to submit to the slime of influence that has blackened the name of California all too often, and when he was allowed to resign it was thought that his usefulness along the lines where he had evidently done too much good was ended. But they did not know their man! Never in his life, on or off the bench, was he so powerful for good as he is today. Never in his life did the strength of his eloquence, his personality, his Christ-like compassion for the victim of man's inhumanity reach so close to the hearts of the multitude, craving such help, as it does today. Free and untrammeled as he is from political tricks and snares, he is presenting the truth—the horrible, unglossed truth—to the poor and unprotected girls who are the hoped for victims of the ever watchful white slaver.

While Judge Herrington has presented the story of "Florine" to thousands in San Francisco, he is not satisfied with that. He is now about to take this story pictured in all its truth to every town and village in California. He will show the parents and the young girls starting out to wring a living from an indifferent world, what they have to face at the hands of the monsters, whose political pull is a power in the land. The case of "Florine" is no more dreadful than hundreds of such cases which he handled while in the United States Department of Justice.

Judge Herrington says that while no man's child is safe from the vultures that prey on women—still the poor man's children, hecause more exposed, fall into the snares in greater numbers and disappear more completely. It is to them that his help is extended. While there is a man of such power, honor and eloquence among us who gives his great gifts and his precious time free of charge, there is hope in California at least. Men and women will awaken to the realization that they can and must wipe the curse of white slavery from this state for ever. And "the first offenders" and all their kind with them.

A little perusal of "court of justice" records would enlighten many a father and mother of the brand of justice dealt out to somebody's daughter.

Tom Jones, guilty of emhezzlement of $25, four years in San Quentin. Rinaldo Toberoso, assault on Mary Weeks, three weeks in the county jail. Fred Manning, for stealing a box of groceries from a wagon; that he was out of work and family sick, was proven; the judge let him off with three years. Jake Steinlifter, up for white slavery, Anna Schmits accuser; five witnesses in court ready to testify; case dismissed for want of evidence. Bill Brown, three years for stealing a mule. Henry Blackman, found guilty of bringing Jane White from Denver, forcing her into a life of shame and beating her into insensibility when she failed to give him sufficient money, got four weeks in jail. The state prosecutor in this case appealed to the judge, saying: "Your honor, this child is under age, she was decent and refined when she was lured here under promise of marriage. I denounce this as an outrage on justice and on womanhood!" "If you do much more denouncing in this court, I'll send you to jail," was the judge's reply as he disappeared in his chambers. These are not real names, but the records of the past swarm with such cases.

Are the records of the future to cover San Francisco with such shame? It is for the men and women of today and tomorrow to wipe such records and their makers off the face of the earth; and no man living will be the worse off for it.

FELLOW CLUB WOMEN, GIVE US YOUR ATTENTION!

Fellow club women, we ask for your attention because what we have to say is for the betterment of every club in the State—and far beyond it—as well as for our own betterment. It is this:

"The Woman Citizen" is ardently desirous of bringing unity of purpose, good fellowship, good friendship and harmony in club life to every woman in the State. And we are most zealously trying to reach every woman in the State and every industry, philanthrophy, and endeavor, in which women are interested. For it is clear to us, after inspection of the field, from the extreme north to the extreme south, they are all working—if not quite in unity—for the betterment of humanity.

Now in order to make known the good work being done by all and to bring about the results referred to above, we will in our CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF "THE WOMAN CITIZEN," publish, free of cost, the picture of every president of a Woman's Club whose work is devoted to the uplift of humanity, and a two-hundred word article on the vital work of that club. Everything embracing education, civics and general usefulness will be dealt with. This, we believe will bring the club women closer together, and give them a fuller and better understanding of the works and ambitions of one another.

But it is necessary that every picture, and the matter accompanying it, be in the office of "The Woman Citizen" by December the first.

We will have a complete record of the Woman's Clubs of the State, and those wanting extra numbers are requested to send in their orders early in the month, for we will print a giant edition worth keeping.

OUT OF THE GROOVE.

By Helene Elmore.

Lovely woman, having gained the ballot, is more or less perplexed at the inverse ratio displayed in the reasoning of judicial luminaries who find that it is entirely legal and a matter of good form to have a Grand Jury composed of worthy ladies in San Mateo County, and quite a preposterous thing to even dream of permitting women to serve on a Coroner's Jury in the sister county of San Francisco! The profound wearers of the sable across the county line, saturated with their Blackstonian lore and jealous of their interpretation of the codes and statutes, vouchsafe that a woman is a human being,

an enfranchised citizen, and entitled and welcome to *all* the emoluments of her recently-acquired citizenship. And just across the imaginary line that wanders somewhere back of Colma, from the foothills to the sea, is our own astute Judge William P. Lawlor, part and parcel of the same superior bench that dispenses its weighty logic in San Mateo County, and in no uncertain tones he solemnly announces that women may not legally serve on any jury at all, petit or grand; that they were, perhaps, willed something by the people in the way of a right to vote, but that the Legislature has as yet failed to probate the will and that in consequence the inheritance cannot as yet be distributed to the heirs!

All of which makes the recently enfranchised women in this fair land rejoice that they have indeed acquired the ballot, whereby they may some day, somehow, and in a duly effective manner, straighten out a system that will permit the same fountain to run clear and pure in one of its phases, and yet from the same source mysteriously emit a less inviting volume of dark-hued logic to puzzle and annoy those who would seek legal refreshment!

We do not undertake to say that Judge Lawlor is in error, for we have not spent a lifetime in patient browsing among the musty tomes of somebody's law library; but we *do* know that we fancy the San Mateo version of the actual status of a California woman voter a great deal better than we like the San Francisco pronouncement as to her legal limitations in matters of citizenship. It might regale the learned Judge Lawlor to say that, if *his* idea of the law's intent is indeed a proper one in this instance, then one of the most distinguished and highly-honored of San Francisco's public servants is automatically under the ban of that very law at this moment, and, according to the Lawlor logic, does not even officially exist. We refer, with profound respect, to Mrs. Mary W. Kincaid, perhaps the most useful official the San Francisco School Department has ever had. Mrs. Kincaid, a woman of remarkable intellect and splendid executive ability, taught in the public schools of San Francisco for many years—gave, in fact, the best span of her life to the great work of advancing the cause of public education. She is a sworn and bonded officer of the city and county of San Francisco. She is today preeminent in her work; a success in the official life of a great city that has been at times unfortunate in suffering from either the incompetence or faithlessness of trusted servants. Mrs. Kincaid, if we may take the liberty of saying so, is a living refutation of the thought that women are not fitted for official life and important public trusts. She is known and loved by the thousands of children who attend our public schools and are her sole care. She is respected and esteemed by every right-thinking teacher. She is feared by merchants and contractors, big and little, who are given to sharp practices. She is thankfully regarded by an appointive power that likes to vest a responsibility in the right person, and not have to worry about the result. She is a *success*. According to the abstract theory of a California woman's legal rights, however, as laid down by our venerable mentor, Judge Lawlor, Mrs. Kincaid is not legally holding office, and her official acts, past, present and future, are null and void. Does Judge Lawlor contend that Mrs. Kincaid does not legally hold office as a school director—which, by the way, is quasi a State office? If we see aright, and we think we do for we have rubbed up the spectacles for the occasion, Mrs. Kincaid can as legally sit upon a coroner's jury as a member thereof, as she can continue to be a member of the Board of Education. If she is not eligible to serve as a juror, then she lacks qualifications of citizenship; and if she lacks qualifications of citizenship, she cannot legally hold office as a member of the school board, which, by the way, requires that she shall be upon the assessment roll, and for five years prior to appointment be a *citizen* of San Francisco. Which horn of the dilemma, Judge Lawlor?

We avowedly incline to the logic and reasoning of the San Mateo courts. We rather feel, too, that the women of California fought a battle and won it, and that among the trophies of war was the right to citizenship. We also feel that citizenship cannot be, unless the fundamental rights of a citizen go with it. We cannot fancy one of the lady police officers of this city being vested with the police powers of subpoena and arrest, and at the same time denied the legal right to serve as members of a jury which they may be required to empanel.

True, the theory of the law is that the only person connected with a court who is supposed to know nothing about the law at all, is the judge thereof. Sounds silly, but it's nevertheless true. And so it is since judges cannot be held answerable for their variegated opinions as to what they think a law means, or a legal situation portends, that we have to take a chance with hot and cold water eternally running out of the same theoretical faucet. We may, perhaps, be pardoned for thus presuming to cross the sword of reason, and of common sense, in a friendly bout with our learned fellow citizen, Judge Lawlor. We would be sorry, however, to hear of his ruling some day that Mrs. Kincaid, whose noble work has done much to prove the efficiency of women in public life, never even existed as a public official and that all of her acts as a school director had been vitiated. But the law, we admit, is wonderfully and fearfully constituted. In Oklahoma, for instance, a colored man was recently legally "hanged by the neck until dead." So when the Honorable Mr. So-and-So, who served as hangman, sprang the trap and instructed the distinguished prison physicians to advance and pronounce the unfortunate colored gentleman defunct, they were a bit perturbed to witness the attorney for the defense spring forward and cut the thongs that bound the man and bid him walk away! And when it was found that the fall had not broken the negro's neck, because he was abnormally developed as the result of a circus training, a few of the most enterprising and thoughtful of the assembled humanitarians were avowedly anxious to trot him up the lovely steps and hang him all over again. But the lawyer for the defense knew a thing or two. He announced that his client, being legally dead, and having paid the penalty laid down by the law, could not be compelled to submit to another hanging. And so in Oklahoma this colored gentleman, now fully recovered from his distressing experience, and with nothing but a stiff neck to show for his martyrdom, roams at will while the law—the majestic, invincible, unerring LAW—insists that he is as dead as a door nail! Doubtless the colored man has long since made the point that "the reports of his death were greatly exaggerated!" But nothing he can do or say will convince this LAW, which is standing on its feet in San Mateo County, and standing on its head in San Francisco County, that he is alive and quite well. Perhaps if he loots a few hen-roosts it will be legally found, that since he does not exist, he could not be guilty of the offence! The Grand Jury of women in San Mateo County, as a lawful adjunct of the State superior court system, ought to round-robin those ungallant dispensers of justice who still insist that an enfranchised woman is not enfranchised.

* * *

The women of this State will, in due course, bring to the attention of the public, and incidentally to the proper authorities, certain flagrant abuses of the "orphan and half-orphan" law, which from time to time has required the attention of women in order that innocent children might not be made to suffer, and that avaricious persons might be prevented from trafficking in their woes and misfortunes. The State it seems, allows small monthly sums to be paid to those who maintain orphans or half orphans, and who would otherwise become a direct charge of the State itself. It is admittedly a worthy plan, and it works out a great deal of benefit, but its abuses are familiar to the expert, and are frequent enough in occurrence to require vigilance from those who have the interests of the little children most at heart.

For example, if some person happened to come into touch with a hundred orphans, gathered from goodness knows where, but assembled at a given point, and could collect $8 per month for each of the sorrowful little tots, they would gather in $800. If they could then herd these children together somehow, and maintain them for $400, they make the other $400 as a profit! Does that sound unlikely or unreasonable? There ought to be a woman inspector for the State constantly tracking down the orphans and half-orphans, and observing how they are cared for. If it is found that every dollar allowed by the people for their keep does not actually go into food and clothing for them, *then something is wrong*.

Years ago Miss Jennie Blair, among California's noblest rescue and charity workers, valiantly assailed a nest of grafters in San Francisco who were fattening off stolen money taken from the orphan, and she put them to rout. It was a brief and spectacular encounter, and the community flew to the aid of Miss Blair. In a trice she rescued a lot of poor, shivering and hungry little children, from the grasp of a brutal keeper, and restored them to safety and plenty. There will be much important work done by women in this line again. The probe is working.

* * *

The women who sincerely advocate purity in civic matters, are in certain instances running afoul of an astonishing state of affairs that exists among some of our very "nicest" merchants and business men. They find it is a common practice for a merchant, happening to have a store on one of the important commercial thoroughfares of San Francisco, to obtain a "permit" for an automobile "stand" in front of his place of business, and to then bleed the holder of that permit (usually a poor struggling chauffeur) for all the traffic will bear.

These permits are obtained through influence from the Mayor's office. Ordinances, designed by the traffic squad of the police department to regulate the number of permanent auto stands, govern the issuance of the permits. The Mayor in good faith, seeking to accommodate some citizen, or friend, issues a permit when an automobile rent driver applies for same, and produces the signature of a store tenant as required by law. Then the Mayor's office gladly forgets the transaction—and in many instances the merchant quickly gets on the job with a cheap scheme for graft that is astonishing to contemplate. The merchant, in many instances, "stands up" the auto driver for from $25 to $40 per month cash, with so-many free rides thrown in. If business is poor, or if the driver rebels at giving up money as rental for using the street, the merchant notifies the Mayor's office that the driver is a naughty boy, and the permit is thereupon automatically revoked! Women will stop this petty graft. It has been going on a long time, and the astonishing part of it is that it is fostered largely by the very "merchant princes" who are usually found in the forefront when it comes to fighting grafters and cleaning up the municipality in a political sense. It is a graft that is unfair to the auto driver, unfair to the Mayor's office, and unfair to the public. If the merchant can, by any process of reasoning, justify this graft derived by actually renting the street through the implied police threat of ejection, then we see nothing to prevent ex-police commissioner Harry P. Flannery from taking over Lotta's Fountain for the exposition year, as an adjunct to his facilities for serving cool lager!

The greatest immigration expert in the United States is visiting California, and is being received by all the most learned people of the State. And that same expert is a woman! Is that getting out of the groove? We think so.

The publishers thank the San Francisco District Convention for its endorsement of the Woman Citizen at its meeting held last month at Santa Rosa. To Mrs. Lewis Aubury, who so kindly made the motion, and to the many friends who carried it so unanimously, we especially tender our thanks.

It is our aim, and life-work to make the magazine the best woman's paper interested in club life in America. It is a young paper, but it grows stronger with every issue, as you will notice. We broaden out every day, and will fearlessly espouse the cause of everything that is best for women. And to that end we know you will give us your ardent support.

CLUB NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

The Woman's Democratic League, Mrs. W. C. Tyler, president, held an open meeting recently at the Alexandria Hotel, and listened to an address by Mrs. H. Knight upon the subject of "The Income Tax." Mrs. Marie Larky addressed the meeting on "The Mexican Situation." Miss Paula Dunnigan delivered an address on "The Tariff, its relation to the high cost of living," and Dr. Fernall spoke on "Child's Labor Laws."

The league has appointed the following chairmen of committees: Membership, Mrs. Frank H. Chase; organization, Miss Musa Rawlings; finance, Mrs. J. X. McDonald; education, Miss Paula Dunnigan; entertainment, Mrs. James Westpheling; publicity, Mrs. Mark Rice; hospitality, Mrs. S. B. T. Watson, and campaign, Miss Jennie Brooks.

One of the most vital questions of the hour, that of International Peace and Arbitration, was presented the other day before the Woman's City Club by a lecturer from abroad, Mr. Bernard Noel Langdon-Davies, member of the Garton Foundation.

Mr. Langdon-Davies is making a four months' tour of the United States under the auspices of the American Association for International Conciliation.

The foundation preaches the new pacificism, of which Mr. Langdon-Davies says it means "That war is silly and armaments are silly, because today civilized nations cannot reach by them the objects for which they go to war. The effect is instead disastrous upon national economics and finances."

Rev. Dana Bartlett, speaking recently before the Ebell Club on "Gowning the City in Green," gave two slogans for Los Angeles, to the fulfillment of which Mrs. William L. Jones, the club's president, promised the members' co-operation.

These slogans are: "Ten thousand dollars in the next five years for the amenities," and "Not an unkept vacant lot in Los Angeles in 1915."

Dr. Bartlett said: "We have been criticised for not having more art, more parks, fountains and other municipal culture in our city. Stop, however, and realize that seldom has a city in the world had so much to do in a struggle for mere existence. We have had to fight against gigantic spaces; against the desert. We had to have water. We now have it, sufficient to make the city and all the surrounding country the gem of the universe. We have municipal power and light planned, our harbor provided for: now we shall have the time and money to provide the amenities. By this English word I mean the more comfortable, beautiful, joyous side of life. I mean small parks filled with flowers and trees, fine housing conditions and total elimination of the slums.

"Twenty-five thousand Germans will be here for the Sangerfest in 1915. What have we to show them in comparison to their wonderful avenues of horse chestnuts, lindens and other trees? The French will come: they who love, almost adore, a tree. We can

(Continued on next page.)

Women Worth While

MRS. D. C. McCAN.

Los Angeles—As usual our sister city in the south is doing her full share in the good work of the world. A woman that is helping largely in that work is Mrs. McCan. As president of the Friday Morning Club she has originated many fine institutions for her city. Through her energy civil service reform was carried to a finish. She is a member of the Civil Service Commission of Los Angeles, and the only woman in the United States who has the honor to be on the civil service commission. For a long time she has been energetic in her endeavors to have a State Normal School at Los Angeles; she has at last aroused her fellow men and women to the realization of the necessity for the school, that the land has been purchased by the city and the fulfillment of the dream of this good citizen and her sympathizers are realized. Another very beneficial thing she has introduced into club life is the Sunday Assembly. This is for the benefit of the business women who are engaged all week. The club rooms are open to them on Sunday and the same program given at the assembly that was produced before the members of the Friday Morning Club.

It was while Mrs. McCan was president that the club rooms were opened for the pleasure and benefit of the people of the city. There they held their dances and other amusements. An arrangement which kept them away from the public dances that had before captured them. Indeed there is nothing for the betterment of the people of her city and the relief of humanity that this progressive and kindly lady is not willing to devote herself to.

only show them disjointed lines of mingled trees, many in poor condition. One year of care under the Park Department would work wonders for our city trees."

Mrs. Phillip Chapin Jones of Sao Paulo, Brazil, who before her marriage last July was Miss Betty Burke of Chicago and one of the most ardent suffrage workers among the coeds at the University of Chicago, writes to club women here, from her new home, in glowing terms of the beauty and charms of the country, but deplores its indifference to the cause of equal suffrage.

"I am quite enchanted with Brazil," she says. "It is so wonderfully beautiful. But, oh, how sadly it needs equal suffrage. But I'm not optimistic," she adds, and a situation that is too much for the optimism of the Betty Burke of old is a hopeless thing. "This is called the country of Amanah (tomorrow) and it is appropriately called." And Betty Burke Jones is so typically and entirely a woman of today.

"From the looks of things," she concludes, "it would take at least a thousand years to bring about any change. These are the slowest people in the world about doing anything."

In a letter recently received in Chicago from an Englishman residing in India, the following sentiments on the suffrage cause in England are expressed:

"I am glad to hear that your State of Illinois has 'votes for women' now. American friends wrote last year, I think, that California had the progressive band and I think they said California was the fourth state to have votes for women. I have all along been in favor of women voting on equal terms with men, but I am afraid things have gone backward in England under Mrs. Pankhurst. A time ago things were very favorable there and votes in Parliament gradually got nearer and nearer to the majority in favor of the suffragette bill. I think within ten, and most of us were thinking the next bill might see the desired result.

"I think you are misinformed about worthless husbands being able to will away their wives' money and all that. It is a very long time since the married woman's property act was passed. The difficulty has become rather of another kind now since the passing of the married woman's act, for fraudulent tradesmen have found it a convenient way to make settlements, or deeds of gift, on the wife, prior to filing a petition for bankruptcy, with the object of cheating the creditors and keeping the money in the family—in the name of the wife. There was a time when a woman's money became her husband's at marriage and he could will it away or do what he liked with it, but that was long ago in the days of our grandfathers."

CLUB NOTES.

The Nevada Federation of Woman's Clubs has held its annual meeting at Carson City. Mrs. George West has proven a great success as president, adding many clubs to the Federation in the last year.

* * *

The Oregon Federation of Woman's Clubs has added eighteen new clubs to the Federation. Mrs. Sarah A. Evans was again elected President for the next year. Much work is being mapped out for the coming year.

* * *

Agnes Pitchford has been chosen treasurer of Roseburg, Oregon.

Women Worth While

MRS. OLIVER P. CLARK.

Another Los Angeles woman who is doing some very wonderful work for her sex and for her state is Mrs. Oliver P. Clark, president of the Woman's City Club, which has 900 members, and is known all over for its efficiency. Through her wonderful personality and energy Mrs. Clark has imbued her club members with the same spirit and qualities until the club, which is non partisan, is looked upon as the clearing house for political problems. It is clear that the club has stimulated a broad public spirit among the people at large. They are now full of enthusiasm to establish a home at Resthaven for the benefit of the over-worked and over-worried women who, through these or kindred causes have, for the time being, lost their balance. It is their beneficent purpose to nurse such women back to health or if that becomes impossible to place them in a hospital where they will receive human treatment—but first they mean to do everything to restore them to their families in sound health.

The Club Women at Santa Rosa—The Home of Genius and Hospitality

By JEANNE E. FRANCOUER.

When the thought of Santa Rosa heretofore the picture of Luther Burbank, the genius of food and flower life, filled the vision. That picture looms larger now than ever, and has lost nothing of its attractiveness; but, there is a something new that envelopes it, as in a drapery of light, making a most colorful background. The background being feminine, and resourceful, now comes pretty close to the foreground. On October the 29th, 30th and 31st, Santa Rosa became the home, for the time being, of the San Francisco District Federation of Woman's Clubs. This was their Twelfth Annual Convention, and it made a history all its own for the city of roses—not but what it had a history before, as well as world-wide celebrities: Luther Burbank and Jack London being near neighbors.

What will stamp this convention of Women's Clubs as unique, in comparison with all other conventions of the kind, is the fact that this, though not announced, was very nearly a men and women's convention. This is indeed a fine departure from the old rule, and we hope to see it followed up at every convention. It is the best imaginable sign of good understanding and good fellowship. The writer has for years been preaching the gospel of co-operation between men and women, as a means of bringing out the very best and truest side of the character of both. At Santa Rosa the men rushed forward to assist the women of their families in making life pleasant for the club women—many of whom visited that town for the first time. Autos, in large numbers, were at every train to meet the strangers, who were turned into friends in a short time by the kindly hospitality of the men and women of the various committees who worked as if life depended on making their guests comfortable and at home.

MRS. HENRY J. HANSEN.
MRS. PERCY S. KING, President

It became apparent at once when the club women poured into the Odd Fellows' Hall, on the night of their first reception, that some new and delightful influence was in the air. The gracious president of the San Francisco District, Mrs. Percy L. Shuman, who was on the platform, came forward smiling a welcome, as we thought, to her officers. Not so, however, the arriving visitors were all men; and they took their place with dignity and cordiality; each one in turn welcoming the representatives of all the Women's Clubs in the Northern District. The gentlemen forming the committee who addressed the guests were Luther Burbank; John L. Mercier, mayor of the town, who gave a most pleasing address of welcome. He was followed by John Rinner, president of the Chamber of Commerce, whose kindness all through the convention was in evidence on every hand. Clarence Lee, district attorney, spoke in a most eloquent manner on "Our Responsibilities to the Immigrant Citizen." He is a young man that will be sure to give a good account of himself in the future. The women of the convention could learn a good deal from his researches—and they are wonderfully quick to learn.

Following the addresses of welcome a good musical program was rendered under the direction of Mrs. John J. Jury, chairman of music. Miss Elizabeth C. Willcox of Oakland, a young girl of great charm of voice and manner, sang several songs, much to the delight of her large audience.

During the evening a delightful reception was held when all the delegates and visitors were presented by Mrs. Shuman, assisted by her executive officers, to the guest of honor, Mr. Burbank, and the hosts of the evening. All women now talk together whether they have met before or not. That is, they do when they belong to clubs. How the world does speed! If you do not want to fall out of the procession you must keep pushing along.

Again Mr. Renner showed his generosity. To every woman attending the convention he sent a box of choice, selected fruit, the cactus fruit included. Auto rides all over the town, out to Mr. Burbank's home and farm, were a part—a very large part—of the treat, and one that every woman enjoyed. The weather was delightful, almost up to the last, as if it, too, were on its honor and doing its best to prove to the visitors how welcome they were. It did break down and cry a little bit,

(Continued from page 21.)

(Continued from page 7.)

tainly far more than some books tell you. He traced back the history of his profession to the earliest days of the Roman Empire, to the Chaldeans—and then some more. He told what it meant to the early peoples, before papyrus was discovered, and what it means today, in a manner both humorous and enlightening. He removed the idea, held by many, that the newspaper came into existence in the eighth century, and repudiated any such infant in arms assuming such airs.

Edward E. Bowles imparted more useful knowledge on "The Handling of News" than the aspirant for newspaper honors would gain by reading a library. From the disappointment of the cub reporter, who found his famous essay in the waste basket and his fine description of a fire reduced, in the news columns, to "an old house was burned at 3314 Brennan St. at 10:30 last night," to the departing spirit of a millionaire, whom a contemporary finally landed in heaven, in order to get ahead of a "beat," were moments of the kind of instructions that were broken into with laughter and applause. Oh, if teachers in schools could only teach like that —what scholars we would be in a little while.

Edward J. Cahill, in his own inimitable way, discoursed on "Some Contemporaries," and in fact of the amusing side of journalistic life, in a manner that caused the audience to hold him up with applause all through his talk. But "he got it over," and any young writer that did not learn to sidestep the slaver must be dull indeed.

John D. Barry gave his views on "The Business Aspect of Journalism," that was a revelation to the women who heard him, and, perhaps, to some of the men. He told them many truths, that women who are called "Club Women" seldom, if ever, hear, and when they take time to think them over and analyze them clearly, that will do them good. Mr Barry was sincere, effective and enthusiastic—great qualities, you'll admit, in a man. He gave the women food for thought for some time to come.

Gilbert Weigle, in the straightforward, up-to-date manner of the young newspaperman, launched into his subject of "Journalism That Does," and did it credit in a very short space of time. He gave the history of what, by slow going contemporaries, is called "Yellow Journalism." He claims it is a child of San Francisco, and he is proud of it, and of the fact that it is his kind of journalism. He proved the very good reasons why also. He depicted the wonderful force of the press for good when it attacks the wrong. How one editorial brought about the overthrow of a judge who put crimes against women down as a slight offense, and another article that started the flood of wrath that swept the Barbary Coast into the dump heap.

Anything short of their own words would give but a poor idea of the brilliant and witty enfoldment of journalism given by the five gentlemen who honored the Pacific Coast Press Women and their friends.

When the Association's press representative sent out the announcements that the club was going to have "Journalism—Man's Journalism at That," on November 10, she appreciated the power of that announcement to the full, but she never anticipated the powerful force for knowledge, deep human kindliness and wit, as well as delicate understanding that these men of talent passed out so freely to the hundreds of eager women that crowded Sequoia Hall. It is clear that when journalists give, they give freely, even of their secret knowledge.

Mrs. I. Lowenberg, President, and Mrs. Clarence Grange, Chairman of the program, will have to do some tall thinking to keep up to the pace they have set in program making this year. And Mrs. Agusta Cahill, chairman of the day, is to be congratulated, as is also the other members of the Committee on Journalism—Mrs. Fred Stowell and Mrs. E. M. North-Whitcomb.

The Woman Citizen has to report with regret that Mr. Lyman S. Staples died at his home in this city the last of October. A large circle of friends tender sincere sympathy to Mrs. Staples, who is at present President of the Hypatia Club, Associate Editor of the Woman Citizen and a club woman of extensive activities.

The San Francisco colony of New England women to which women of New England birth—or descent —are eligible, held its regular monthly meeting on Friday, November 14, at the club rooms, 1750 Clay street at 2:30 p. m. The program consisted of the following numbers:

Piano solos.....Mrs. J. H. Cole
(a) "Wedding Day at Troldhungen"..*Edward Grieg*
(b) "Arabesqul" .....*Basile Wrangell*
New England Memories.....Sara Mayo Bunker
Vocal numbers (Selected).....Mrs. D. D. Prentiss
Piano solos (Selected).....Miss Ruth Thompson

The object of the organization is to foster the American spirit, keep alive the New England ideals, to perpetuate the memory of New England ancestry and to instill into the hearts of the younger generation a love for the traditions of New England and a pride in its history.

SARA M. BUNKER,
Chairman of Press Committee.

(Continued on page 15.)

Mrs. Henry J. Finger, president of the Santa Barbara Woman's Club, and all the members, have made elaborate preparations to entertain Mrs. J. W. Orr, State President, on November 15th.

The Executive Board will meet Mrs. Orr and the State Secretary at the train and escort them to the Arlington, where they will be entertained at luncheon and be the guests of the club during their visit to Santa Barbara. In the afternoon the two ladies will be given a reception at the Woman's Club House, of which they are justly proud. A musical has been arranged in their honor. The presidents and officers of all the federated clubs in the city will be on the reception committee. Mrs. Orr will address the club, and Miss Briggs will follow with an account of work that has been done and to be done.

In its work the club covers a wide range of activities, all of which will receive full attention in our Christmas number.

"The Woman Citizen's" Oriental number of September has been so favorably commented upon and the issue was so rapidly exhausted that we feel we have just cause to congratulate ourselves and have decided to add a regular Orient column each month to the paper and issue an Oriental special annually.

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CLUB NOTES.

(Continued from preceding page.)

Georgia—Mrs. Fitzpatrick, State President of Clubs, has helped in promoting a legislature which has now made a law appropriating $20,000 for an industrial school to educate wayward girls and to give them an opportunity to make an honest living.

Texas—The club women of the State have asked Governor Colquitt to grant an appropriation that will enable Texas to make a dignified display of its resources at the World's Fair is San Francisco in 1915. The petition stated that "Texas would gain a hundredfold in proportion to the appropriation to be invested." Women, en masse, are always on the right track.

Virginia—The Virginia Federation of Woman's Clubs is now fostering county school fairs, in connection with the State Educational Conference. Prize work from the schools will be exhibited. The railroads will transport the exhibits free. Great interest is being taken by the young people in the work.

Memphis—The Club Women have advocated a central market, and have the endorsement of most of the city commissioners. A study by an expert has been made on the best methods of handling produce.

Oregon—The club women of the State have given a Newsboys' Home to the little "newsies." They let them manage it themselves. But the Portland women give them plenty of food and entertainment—and just a little advice, sometimes. They find it a good way to save the little chaps.

Louisville—The club women have secured the appointment of a tenement house inspector, who enforces a sanitary code. Their knowledge of the relationship of dirt to disease has brought about this reform.

Boston—The Woman's Municipal League had a plot of ground near the city cleared off. It had been used as a dumping ground. Now 47 boys have divided it up into individual gardens, and are raising enough vegetables for home consumption. It is a model garden and a beauty spot—and the boys are having a good time.

Mississippi—The Governor, at the suggestion of Mrs. Wright, State President of Woman's Clubs, has issued a proclamation naming Sunday, November 9, as "Purity Day" in the State. This is done to bring about the annihilation of white slavery.

Philadelphia—Mrs. Edith Pierce was appointed at a salary of $1,300 a year to carry on educational work in behalf of municipal cleanliness.

New York—The President of the Daily Food Alliance is responsible for a mass meeting being called the last days of October, where the mayoralty candidates promised to enforce pure food laws.

(Continued on next page.)

THE DRULLARD BONNET

That mighty oaks from acorns grow is a trite but indisputable fact, and a present day illustration of its truth may be found in the bonnet craze which has swept Los Angeles and which bids fair to capture San Francisco's feminine element as well.

Quietly and with no fuss and feathers, Mrs. Martha Drullard has come to San Francisco to live and with her comes the Drullard bonnet with which she expects to make a fortune. The bonnet is the outgrowth of a momentary distaste for the hats in her handbox when preparing for church one evening. However, the fact that women may not go into the presence of the Almighty unhatted, made it imperative that she pick a choice. Being a woman of decision and dispatch, Mrs. Drullard without more ado turned her back on the despised headgear and with the aid of her workbasket and a fine Oriental scarf created a bonnet which has since become the envy of every woman who sees it.

MRS. DRULLARD.

The feature of the bonnet is an exquisite honeycomb stitch which nets the silky material into a coquettish frill about the face. This stitch Mrs. Drullard learned the secret of years ago from a frock which was sent to her baby girl from England by Jenny Lind's daughter, Mrs. Maud. The beauty of the intricate weaving impressed her and she studied it perseveringly. Since then she has learned to employ it skillfully and it proves not only a fascinating adornment, but plays a practical part in shaping the bonnet to the head.

Since its debut in church it has expanded its sphere of usefulness. It is now being worn for evening parties, motoring, traveling and the like. Every tiny detail of its equipment has been patented.

The creator of the Drullard bonnet is a retiring little lady, sixty-three years old, the mother of three grown children. She is charming in her modest deprecation of the compliments showered upon her and asserts that the inspiration which gave her the bonnet is just another example of God's goodness.

Many testimonials like the four reproduced on this page. Names and addresses given on application.

Oakland Cal.
November 5,1913.

Aural Vibratone Co.
Pacific Building,
San Francisco,Cal.

Gentlemen:-

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that my hearing is now O.K.as the result of your treatment by your method and I can not tell you how thankful I am forthe excellent results obtained in my case,as I tried a number of specialists but got no permanent relief.

I assure you that only a deaf person,can realize what relief means,and what a difference hearing does make to a person who was deaf for ten years as I was.

I hope every deaf person may learn of your treatment and avail themselves of the opportunity to get relief.

You only promised me some relief,but you did more than you promised as you restored my hearing.

You may publish this letter if you so desire.

Very sincerely,

D _____ C _____

L/S.

Oakland,Calif.
Nov.8th.1913.

Aural Institute,
Pacific Building,
San Francisco, Calif.

GENTLEMEN:

I wish to let you know that I feel like a new person since being treated by the Aural Vibratone Method,as I am now relieved after a deafness of fifteen years; during which time I had the services of specialists and various treatments,none of which gave me much relief,and I had given up hopes of ever getting cured.

I was advised by a friend to try your treatment,and while I had but little faith in treatment at the start, as I am sixty years old,I was agreeably surprised to notice some relief after a few treatments,and at present am hearing in fine shape.

I am only too happy to recommend your treatment to anyone wishing relief for deafness.

Wishing you much success, I remain,

Gratefully Yours,

G _____ B _____

GB/M.

And Now The Da

with their own ears===dist

Another miracle of modern science is announced to the world. A treatment of the ear. It is known as the **Pneumatic-Vibrator**, and, ele ear, through the Eustachian tube. Marvelous results have followed figuring, embarrassing acoustic appliances. After a few treatments, discard their ear trumpets and ear phones forever. Professor Polit that this remarkable invention, properly applied, is a veritable God in the diseases of the ear, using this wonderful instrument,

The Aural Institute===Sui

is successfully treating ca have been considered hopel treatments the most decided

The buzzing, ringing noises in the head and ears, and the and as the treatments continue hearing gradually return

Deafness Is Caused

THE LITTLE BONE

MIDDLE EAR

EUSTACHIAN TU

in most instances by a congestion of the membrane of the middle ear, or by the closing of the Eustachian tube (the small tube that leads from the ear to the throat), and by ankylosis (or stiffening of the joints of the little bones of the ear).

Congestion is an excess of blood in any one part. If congestion can be removed, the blood flows freely, brings the required nourishment to the afflicted part, carries off the waste matter. The nerves resume their vigor and normal functioning of the affected parts is the result. With the wonderful **Pneumatic-Vibrator** we quickly reduce the congestion in the middle ear.

The closing of the Eustachian tube in the majority of cases is one of the prime causes of deafness, creating a vacuum in the drum cavity. Consequently, severe head noises, as well as impaired hearing result. In nine cases out of ten the Eustachian tube is readily opened by the **Pneumatic-Vibrator** treatment.

Ankyloses (or stiffening) of the three small bones of the ear is a result of the congestion. Flexibility of these joints is absolutely necessary for normal hearing. If flexibility be missing it is necessary to exercise the joints in some way so that their flexibility may be restored. With the **Pneumatic-Vibrator** we accomplish this result by internal massage.

A Few Treatments at Small Expe the truly Wonderful Results Produ

The hearing of deaf mutes cannot be restored. A very few case of deafness is curable. If not we shall frankly tell

Open Week Days
From 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Not Open Sundays

Aural In

SAN FRANCI

Telephone for Appoint

We heartily recommend the above Institu

af Can Hear===

ctly, clearly, perfectly.

erful instrument has been perfected for the internal massage
y operated, sends soft, firm pulsations of pure air into the
. The deaf have been made to hear without the use of dis-
thout operation or medicines of any description, patients
Vienna, the world's greatest expert on deafness, declares
afflicted humanity. With a staff of expert specialists

564, Pacific Building

of deafness which
After two or three
rovement is observed.

ng in the ears when the nose is blown, disappear,

Hearing Is Restored

by the new scientific treatment of the AURAL INSTITUTE without pain in the ear, surgical operations or use of medicines.

The simple massage of the body without the use of medicines of any sort, for the reduction of congestion of any part, has long been known as one of the surest roads to recovery. Stiffening of the wrist or ankle joints is relieved by bending the parts back and forth. **On these two simple principles our treatment is based.**

As it is impossible to use the pressure of the hands on the ngested memhranes and the little bones of the middle ear, there-re by means of the Pneumatic-Vihrator we use pulsations or brations of pure air for opening up the Eustachian tube and pro-icing the required massage of the congested membranes of the iddle ear, and the movement of the stiffened joints of the little nes in the middle ear.

With the exception of the eye, the ear is the most delicate part of the human body. Only an expert aurist should he permitted to treat the ear. It is the service of **highly trained ear specialists** using an appliance that has produced really marvelous results that the Aural Institute offers to the afflicted.

will absolutely Demonstrate by the Pneumatic-Vibrator

nents will positively tell whether any other
Examination and Opinion Free for the asking.

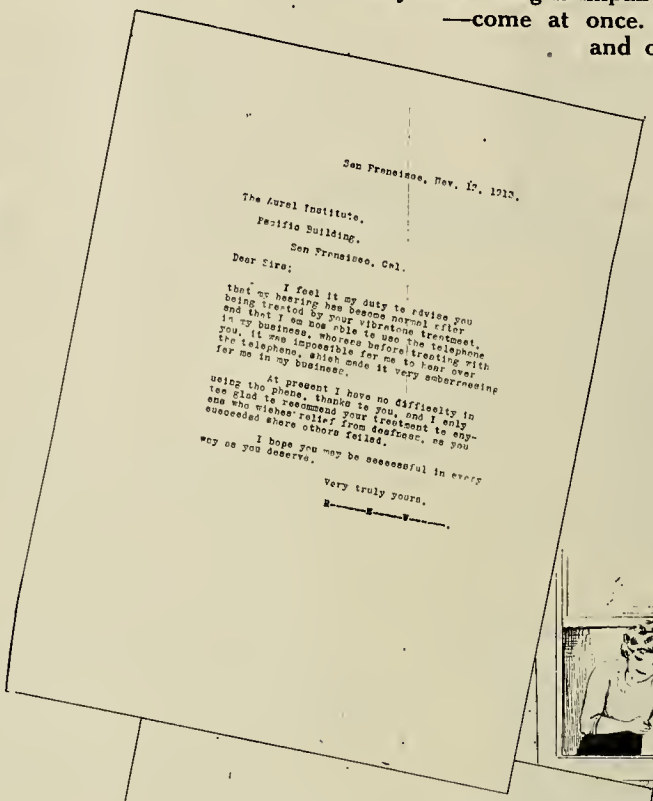
stitute

Suites 560-2-4-6
Pacific Building
Fourth and Market Sts.

CAL.

t: SUTTER 609

If your hearing is impaired, don't delay —come at once. Examination and opinion FREE.



San Francisco, Nov. 17, 1913.

The Aural Institute,
Pacific Building,
San Francisco, Cal.

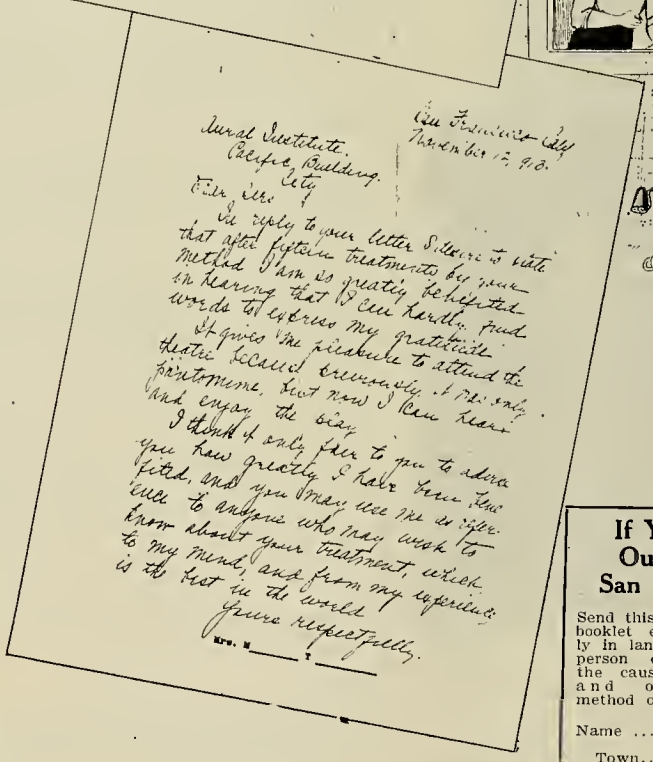
Dear Sirs:

I feel it my duty to advise you that my hearing has become normal after being treated by your vibrator treatment, and that I am now able to use the telephone in my business, whereas before treating with you, it was impossible for me to hear over the telephone, which made it very embarrassing for me in my business.

At present I have no difficulty in using the phone, thanks to you, and I only tee glad to recommend your treatment to any one who wishes relief from deafness, as you succeeded where others failed.

I hope you may be successful in every way as you deserve.

Very truly yours,
R——S——V——.



San Francisco Cal
November 17, 913.

Aural Institute.
Pacific Building.
City

Dear Sirs:

In reply to your letter I desire to state that after fifteen treatments by your method I am so greatly benefited in hearing that I can hardly find words to express my gratitude.

It gives me pleasure to attend the theatre because previously it was only pantomime. But now I can hear and enjoy the play.

I think it only fair to you to advise you how greatly I have been benefited, and you may use me as a reference to anyone who may wish to know about your treatment, which is to my mind, and from my experience is the best in the world.

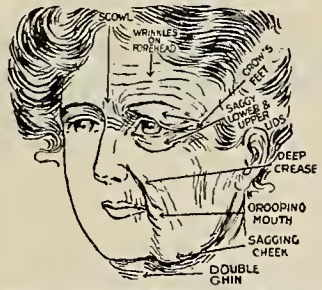
Yours respectfully,
Mrs. M——T——

If You Live Outside of San Francisco

Send this coupon for our booklet explaining clearly in language that any person can understand the causes of deafness and our wonderful method of relief.

Name .....
Town.....
State.....

IT'S THE SAGGING FACE THAT SHOWS THE AGE



SAGGED CHEEKS OR DRAWN DOWN CORNERS OF MOUTH, BAGGY, FLABBY CHIN OR THROAT ADD FROM 20 TO 30 YEARS TO ANY PERSON'S APPEARANCE.

These defects are entirely corrected and the original youthful contour of the face and chin permanently restored by our methods, without pain or scar.

WE also remove all lines and wrinkles to stay removed by scientific methods according to the requirements of the case.

WE practice only reputable, well-tried methods. For many years correction of facial blemishes and featural deformities has been our daily occupation and we can freely guarantee most astonishing rejuvenation of wrinkled or sagged faces; either premature or old cases of long standing, the result is the same.

WE are doing this work daily for satisfied and grateful men and women of this city and Coast. If you have been in bad hands and injured or lost faith come and have a talk with us anyway. We will tell you frankly just what can be done for you. Consultation is free. Personal study and careful attention given each case. A quiet, well equipped and well handled sanitarium.

THE W. ALVIN LAMPE
New York Skin and Feature Institute
ESTABLISHED IN SAN FRANCISCO EIGHT YEARS
PHONE PARK 4479
170 Duboce Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM MARKET STREET

Mary Garden
Portrait by Boye

Mary Garden says:

This is the finest portrait I ever had taken. I am delighted with it.

BOYÉ
126 POST STREET
San Francisco

CLUB NOTES.

(Continued from preceding page.)

Chicago—Already Chicago is making extensive preparations for the entertainment of the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs next June. The work of housing and entertaining the thousands of club women who will attend the biennial is in the hands of the most experienced women. The chairman, Mrs. Charles Henrotine, is a power in the civic life of Chicago. Mrs. John D. Sherman, as vice-chairman, and Jane Addams and Ella Flagg Young are so identified with the cause that a successful biennial is assured.

Jane Addams, representing the Woman's City Club of Chicago, is organizing a co-operative and educational committee to concentrate on the political education of women, so they can use their new power with intelligence and unity of purpose.

Philadelphia—The Woman's League for Good Government in Philadelphia is organizing its members in the hope of electing councilmen who are in sympathy with Mayor Blankberg, and who will carry out his ideas. The women helped elect him—now they will sustain him.

California—Clubs everywhere, all over the country, are taking a wonderful interest in the "Play School," conducted in the Berkeley Hills by the University of California. Two hundred and fifty children under the stimulating influence of sun and air learned readily, through doing things, and thought it all play. Music, arithmetic, manual training, geography and natural science, were among the branches taught. Now clubdom is advocating it strongly.

Des Moines, Ia.—The third Woman's Chamber of Commerce in the United States will be established there upon a permanent basis this month.

Oregon—The Parent-Teacher Circles of Portland have spread all over the State, and are embracing and uniting both parents and teachers in strong bonds of sympathy and understanding that will bear rich fruit from now on.

Salt Lake—The Ladies' Literary Club is making a deep study of the American Indian, his dances, his prayers for the sick, ideas of death and immortality, and in fact everything known of his works and history.

Salt Lake—The Women's Clubs of the Mormon city are devoting their time this month to social entertainments.

The New York clubs, for the most part, are doing preliminary work and entertaining. But it is evident that they are clearing the decks for effective work in the near future.

The Suffragists of Greater New York, however, are busy. Just to show their strength before election, they organized a parade two and a half miles long, in which 7,000 men and women took part. They were led by over 300 splendidly equipped young women on horseback.

(Continued on page 20.)

OLD FAMILY JEWELRY
Reconstructed Into Modern Styles
JOHN O. BELLIS
328 Post St.
Kearny 950 Union Square

Ask For Corticelli
Too Strong To Break
Does Not Knot

MELVILLE CLARK'S APOLLO Player Piano
is THE ONLY PLAYER that can duplicate the hand playing of the greatest pianists.
Melville Clark Piano Co.
233 POST STREET
San Francisco
HARRY J. CURTAZ, Manager.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS—ATTENTION!
MRS. S. L. HONG
ORIENTAL FANCY WORK
The daintiest designs in most exquisite needle-work. Mandarin bags and bookmarks in great variety always on hand. Your own ideas will be carried out on special orders.
19 STONE STREET—NEAR WASHINGTON
Between Powell and Stockton Streets
GET YOUR ORDERS IN EARLY
Home Evenings After 7 o'Clock
Phone China 898

This Water Has Done More Real Good for the Human Race Than All the Drugs That Were Ever Compounded

Let us Send You a case on ten days' trial.
Sold by All Dealers
FOR HEADACHES
CONSTIPATION
BILIOUSNESS
MALARIA
Phone or Send Postcard Today to
Veronica Med. Spg's Water Co.
2125 MARKET ST. SAN FRANCISCO

FOUND—Teas that are really GOOD

Sold by the Importers, only to HOUSEWIVES and HOMES

YOU CANNOT BUY THESE TEAS AT THE GROCERY STORES

Mail or Phone your order for ONE pound or more to

THE ANGLO-CEYLON COMPANY

Dept. 15, 244 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Telephone Douglas 1977

CUT THIS OUT

This Coupon Entitles You to A Free Sample of

(Mention kind wanted)

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NAME AND ADDRESS

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"SA-SA-MA" - - 60c PER LB.
Pure high-grade uncolored green Japan Tea.

"LONDON BLEND" - 50c PER LB.
Choice English Breakfast Tea.

"DALMOY BLEND" - 75c PER LB.
One of the most delicious Teas the world produces.

We pay Postage to any address in the United States and Hawaiian Islands.

PACKED ONLY IN ONE POUND AIR-TIGHT TINS

Remittance may be made by coin, money-order, check, currency or stamps.
Orders within the first or second zone Parcel Post, we will send C. O. D.

WOMAN'S CLUB DIRECTORY.

Aloska Cruise Club, Union Square Hotel, Post and Stockton Sts.—President, Mrs. Mary E. Hart (Douglas 1990). Club rooms open to members at all times and to the public on Friday afternoon.

Ashbury Heights Women's Club—President, Dr. C. C. Coffin, 1362 Grove St. (Fillmore 405).

Association of Pioneer Women of California—President., Mrs. Laura Phelps, 73 Dorland Street. Fridays, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Association of Collegiate Alumnae, California Branch—President, Miss Amy Sussman, 1819 Octavia (West 67). Meets third and fourth Saturdays.

California Club, 1750 Clay St., near Polk (Franklin 3516)—President, Mrs. A. P. Black, 2913 Fillmore St. (Fillmore 3518).

Cap and Bells Club, 1509 Gough St. (West 1245)—President, Mrs. F. H. Colburn, Windemere Apts.

Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Pacific Bldg. (Douglas 3024).

Catholic Humane Society, 1112 Market St. (Market 1529)—President, Mrs. Garrett McEnerney, 2898 Broadway (Fillmore 1470).

Century Club, 1355 Franklin St., corner Sutter (Franklin 3131)—President, Marie Withrow, 2016 Pine St. (Fillmore 1312).

Channing Auxiliary, Unitarian Church, Franklin and Geary Sts.—President, Mrs. Aurelius E. Buckingham, 2808 Jackson St. (Fillmore 1985). Meets first Monday.

Clionion Club, 220 Post St.—President, Mrs. Emily Louise Secombe, 1520 Willard St. (Park 6786). Meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

Corona Club, 536 Sutter St.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Council of Jewish Women, 2137 Sutter St. (West 5141)—President, Ada Goldsmith (Fillmore 1553). Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Daughters of California Pioneers—Meets second, third and fourth Mondays, at Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Denman School Club—President, Mrs. George H. Irving, 902 Taylor St. (Franklin 1869).

Dolores Mothers' Club.

Forum Club, 220 Post St. (Kearny 460)—President, Mrs. D. C. Heger, 2428 Jackson St. (Fillmore 892).

Francesca Club, 560 Sutter St. (Sutter 1200, 1201, 1202)—President, Mrs. Latham McMullen, 2517 Broadway (Fillmore 3692).

Girls' Recreation Club, 507 Harrison St. (Kearny 2188).

Glen Park Political Club—President, Mrs. Theodore Pinther, 211 Hoffman Ave. (Mission 2388).

Hypatia Club—President, Mrs. Lyman D. Staples, 1144 Church St. Meets at members' homes.

Land Marks League—President, Congressman Jos. Knowland; secretary, Laura Bride Powers, 1242 Taylor St. (Franklin 5211).

La Puerta del Ora Chapter, D. A. R.—Regent, Mrs. I. N. Chapman, Alameda.

Laurel Hall Club, 1750 Clay St. (Franklin 3516)—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474). Meets first and third Wednesdays.

Mills Club, 220 Post St.—Meets third Tuesday.

Native Daughters of the Golden West, Claus Spreckels Bldg. (Sutter 366)—President, Mrs. Alison F. Watt, Grass Valley.

New Era League, 816 St. Francis Hotel (Douglas 1000)—President, Lillian Harris Coffin, Mill Valley (Mill Valley 7-M). Meets Tuesday mornings.

Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, Sequoia Club Rooms—President, Mrs. I. Lowenberg, 2196 Jackson St. (West 7208). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Pacific Musical Society—President, Madam Tojetti, 2848 Scott St. (Fillmore 4071).

Papyrus Club, 420 Sutter St.—President, Kathleen L. Byrne, 2610 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Cal. (Berkeley 5314). First and third Wednesdays.

Philomath Club, 538 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln Brown, 28 Presidio Terrace (Pacific 1771). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Presidents' Assembly—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474).

Pacific Humane Society—Mrs. Arthur W. Cornwall, president Women's Auxiliary (Douglas 4937).

Potrero Women's Club, Nineteenth and Iowa Sts. (Mission 4365).

Richmond Women's Club, 400 Thirty-fifth Ave.—President, Mrs. J. W. Felt, 466 Thirty-ninth Ave. (Pacific 1356).

San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, 220 Post St. (Sutter 387)—President, Mrs. James Ellis Tucker, 2030 Broadway (West 536).

San Francisco Colony of New England Women—President, Mrs. George H. Fairchild, Duboce Apts.

San Francisco Musical Club—President, John Birmingham.

San Francisco Women's Club, 1006 Bosworth St.—President, Mrs. Theo. Pinther, 1006 Bosworth St. Meets Wednesdays.

Sorosis Club, 538 Sutter St. (Kearny 5270)—President, Mrs. Joseph Fife, 3870 Jackson St. (Pacific 2767).

South Park Settlement Mothers' Club—President, Mrs. Emma Seaton, 121 St. Mary's Ave.

Susan B. Anthony Club—President, Mrs. Austin Sperry.

Tamalpais Center Women's Club—Mrs. Peter Hamilton, President.

To Kalon Club, Calvary Annex, Jackson and Fillmore Sts.—President, Mrs. George Mullin, 2520 Octavia St. (Franklin 8909). Meets first Tuesday.

Town and Country Club, 218 Stockton St. (Douglas 4951, 4952)—President, Mrs. C. Osgood Hooker, Eucalyptus, Burlingame, Cal. (Burlingame 631).

Vittorio Colonna Club, Hotel Richelieu, Van Ness Ave. and Geary St.—President, Dr. Mariana Bertola, 1050 Jackson St. (Fillmore 3398). Meets second and fourth Saturdays.

Women's Club of Occidental Kindergarten—President, Mrs. E. A. Ward, 220 Irvington St.

Woman's Political League, 243 Pacific Building (Kearny 5186)—President, Miss Mary Fairbrother. Meets Wednesdays at 2:30. Headquarters open every day during business hours.

Young Women's Christian Association—General secretary, 1249 O'Farrell St. (West 3858).

Yerba Buena School Women's Club—President, Miss E. B. McFadden, State Normal School (Park 2923).

Alpha Neighborhood Club—Miss Mary C. Bell, 260 Frederick St. (Park 5216), San Francisco, Cal. Meets at Grattan School, second Thursdays.

Local Council of Women—President, Mary T. Gamage, 3010 Pierce St. (West 4090). First Saturday in the month, Hotel Bellevue.

Changes or corrections and names of other clubs will be added from month to month and should be sent in at once by secretaries.

Mme. J. Trouillet

FRENCH LAUNDRY

Silk Embroideries, Laces and Lace Curtains Specialties

Done Up Like New
All Work Done by Hand

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Phone Douglas 4752

BE PHOTOGRAPHED

Her Father—Have you a family tree?

Her Lover—No, but I have ten thousand acres of pine timber in Wisconsin.

Her Father—Great! Have a drink, a good cigar and take the girl.—*New York Evening Post.*

CLUB NOTES.

(Continued from page 16.)

South Dakota now has a woman sheriff. A State convention of male politicians practically left the hall a year ago when a woman was introduced to speak on suffrage. The wind has changed in South Dakota.

Even Austria has taken down the bars, and women are permitted to organize a Woman Suffrage Association. They see now that there is no stopping them. These horrible women, next thing they'll want to breathe without a prescription!

Norway has had a woman foreman on a jury—and it's not on record that she sent bouquets to the prisoner. They have become accustomed to their honors by this time. A woman is eligible there to any office below the king. Well, who knows?

Nevada women are touring the State for the suffrage cause. Where halls are not available, they hold open meetings in public places. So great is their success that the "National Association" (?) opposed to woman suffrage is following them around and spending a lot of warm air and other things, in the hope of stopping them. The suffrage success is assured in Nevada.

The pretty little woman, Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the English Suffrage Women, has come, has seen and has conquered us. And, not a house has she set on fire. Though she has been wined and dined in and out of society. She is simply telling the story of her countrymen and countrywomen; and it is not a nice story. No wonder the sympathetic "special board of inquiry" was so eager to clasp "hands across the sea" and keep her out. Lucky that President Wilson took matters into his own hands before the "special influence" could make us ridiculous, as well as unjust, twice within a year. He has hard work watching his subordinates. Well, thank God, King George was insolent about that old tea! What if we all had to marry Englishmen? Wow!

Senator Works! What on earth is the matter with you? Are you about to get out a dull book, or anything that way? Ostler "Works" that on us—much to the grief of old people—now and then. So California women don't care to vote, eh? Senator, did you know that Mrs. McKenzy-Gordon, though defeated in the lower court, has carried her case to the Supreme Court, and will carry it to the United States courts if necessary? She married an alien, and now has to fight for her right to vote—and is doing it mighty well, thank you. Another neighbor of ours, Mrs. Sara Todd, a sister-in-law of Abraham Lincoln, who is 103 years old, registered for her first vote a few days ago. "Why shouldn't I vote?" she said. "Don't you think I'm old enough?" One might hear Lincoln laugh at that piece of wit.

HELP THE HAPPY HOME

Mrs. Lilly Barron, chairman of the Happy Day Home, is a woman who gives much of her valuable time to the help of the most helpless of all our poor. These are the babies of the working women of North Beach, who have to put their days in at work in the factories. Were it not for the Happy Day Home and the devoted women who help it, the distress and sickness among those children would be deplorable. But it needs money to enable them to carry the work on to a successful conclusion. The Woman Citizen wishes to make the request that every club woman would contribute, say, 10 cents a week to the fund—a fund that will help hundreds of children to keep out of the slums, and will give some security to the working mothers.

"The Woman Citizen" has opened up a new department called the Welfare Union and it is conducted by Mrs. M. A. MacKenzie, who is the founder and superintendent.

A branch has been opened for parents with the object of educating the fathers and mothers in the laws pertaining to health, heredity and race culture. This branch is called the Home Culture Club.

Mrs. MacKenzie is an energetic worker and is known all over the United States as a woman who has probably accomplished as much wholesale philanthropy as any other one woman in the same line.

This magazine is now the official organ for the "Home Culture Department" of the Panama Exposition Educational Branch.

The Home Culture Club has now a membership of thousands and new members are being added every day.

We are making a special offer for membership dues including this magazine for one year, at a rate of $1.50.

Address Home Culture Club, No. 3 City Hall Avenue, San Francisco, California.

THANKFULNESS.

(By Sara M. Bunker.)

I can see! with eyes, the beautiful whole,
The Moon! The Stars! All created things,
The flower that blooms, the bird that sings,
No days of dreary darkness for my soul.

I can hear! the sound of many voices
The dashing waves, and the splashing rain,
Listen with joy to the music's strain
In this grand old world!—My heart rejoices.

I can speak! A power, well understood,
What wondrous gifts! That are mine today.
These loyal forces, Honor them, I pray.
Give gratitude! They are all that is good.

One of Cadanasso's Big Canvases Can Be Framed by

E. B. COURVOISIER

as expeditiously and as satisfactorily as a little copy print or a monotype by Martinez.

A Wide and Exclusive Collection of Framing Materials

431 SUTTER STREET
Between Powell and Stockton

AN EDUCATION IN LACES.

An education in laces is now an education worth while, and if by any chance yours has been neglected you can add much to your store of general knowledge by giving a few spare moments now and then to the study of genuine laces. For the last couple of years we have been so bewildered by the Vulgarian—or was it Bulgarian?—trimmings that we bore a strong resemblance to the circus set. Our eyes have become weary of the fight of colors. Now, however, lace—real lace—has come back into its own, as all real things do.

We owe our knowledge of this delightful art to Miss Giovannina Gada, whose studio is in Geary Street, and who is not only a lover of laces but an expert in the methods employed in their production of the rare and exquisite designs now being brought to this country by her.

Among these are genuine Filet, Point Rose, Point of Spain, Point Borano, Venetian Point, etc. Every piece is hand-made and was selected by Miss Gada personally during her recent visit to the lace centers of Italy, Austria, Switzerland and France. Dozens of exquisite patterns—both antique and modern. Prices range from simple little pieces at 50c to the most wonderful and elaborate designs at $500 and up.

MLLE. GADA.

The collection is the property of Miss Giovannina Gada, one of the best posted lace experts on the Pacific Coast. Miss Gada has just returned from a seven-months' visit to the lace-making centers of Italy, France, Switzerland and Austria.

All of her laces are hand-made and were purchased by her directly from the peasants who manufacture these exquisite fabrics.

"The most beautiful laces in the world," Miss Gada states, "are made in Italy. Contrary to the popular belief, they far surpass those of France in delicacy and perfect workmanship.

"It is almost impossible for those who are not familiar with laces and the lace-making industry to appreciate the extraordinary amount of labor required to manufacture the more complex patterns. One beautiful design represents the painstaking work of eight girls for six months.

"In order to procure the rarest and most elaborate pieces, the lace expert must spend months traveling through the little villages of Italy and Austria. A thorough knowledge of the languages and customs of the people is absolutely essential to success."

(Continued from page 13.)

though, just when we were saying our reluctant "goodbyes." But no one felt bad as it was for the good of the country, even if a few delicate gowns and plumed hats went into the discard.

Thursday evening the ladies of the Saturday Afternoon Club gave a most amusing burlesque of a few of Shakespeare's heroines. Mrs. R. L. Thompson taking the part of Juliet; Mrs. John Hood, Lady Macbeth; Miss Martha Hanmann, Portia; Mrs. O. L. Houts, Ophelia. The modern ladies transformed the classic grievances and language of the immortal ladies into up-to-the-minute American slang. It was truly funny. As Ham. said, "We who are in the habit of running out to ready-made amusements, are apt to forget what trouble—and pleasure—these kind ladies and gentlemen took in entertaining us so thoroughly; but we'll have it stored up in our memory when we catch them in San Francisco." Mrs. Minnie Mills was accompanist to the trio—Miss Clara Hanmann, Mrs. D. R. Gale and Mrs. Ross Campbell—who sang so sweetly. Miss Janet Maclay gave a dramatic reading and Judge Gesford, of Napa, an interesting and amusing talk that captivated his fellow citizens.

One would think so far, that the whole convention was one of pleasure; not so, however. The pleasure was wisely sprinkled in between, lest all work and no play might make dull club women. If any such are now living they didn't go to Santa Rosa.

The women made strong appeals for their various missions, and all were needed and good. Still, where human nature stories were clearly told, health problems discussed, and vital interests presented, quick action and sympathy touched the high lights as if electric flashes illumined the minds of many. This was particularly noticeable when Dr. Mariana Bertola gave her clear views on the benefits to be derived from sanitation in the daily life; and from the proper use of physical culture, following examination by a physician, and its danger when ignorantly misused. Again, when Mrs. Henry Hicks gave her experiences on "The Exceptional Child." That was an address that all the world of men, even more particularly than women, should hear.

Then the subject of redistricting was brought up by Mrs. Olive Borette and strongly advocated by that forceful lady, who spoke for herself and for the Fresno contingent. If she carried her plea, the fourteen counties San Francisco now has, would be reduced to three. Miss Jennie Partridge stood for the order of things as they now are. In a moment demands were made by delegates from every county throughout the northern district, that they should not be disturbed. They insisted that they needed the San Francisco help and influence, and were well satisfied as they were. But, this did not end the matter; it will come up again before the State Federation.

Another moment, tense, with that psychic feeling peculiar to women, came, when Mrs. Lillian Coffin, chairman of the committee on legislation, upon request of Mayor Rolph, asked for the endorsement of the San Francisco District Federation, for the Hetch-Hetchy water supply for San Francisco. This was heatedly opposed by members of the San Joaquin delegation. One lady, stating with a show of authority that proclaimed ownership, said, among

(Continued on page 24.)

MRS. J. B. SWEET.

MRS. LEWIS AUBURY.

Domestic Science Lessons

PUDDINGS AND ICES.
LESSON NO. 2.
NESSELRODE PUDDING.

Cook 20 large chestnuts (peeled and blanched) in sugar syrup until tender. Cut six of the nuts in small pieces, and press the rest through a sieve. Cook 2 ounces each of currants and sultana raisins in syrup until tender. Then add, with two ounces of preserved fruit, pineapple, cherries, etc., to the pieces of chestnut, and let cool in syrup. Cook the beaten yolks of 4 eggs, mixed with ¾ cup of sugar in 1 pint of scalded cream until the mixture coats the spoon. Add the sifted chestnuts and pass the whole through a fine sieve. When the mixture is cool, partly freeze. Then add a cup of whipped cream and finish freezing; beat in the fruit.

SAUCE FOR NESSELRODE PUDDING.

Beat the yolks of three eggs until thick. Add 3 tablespoonfuls of sugar, and beat again. Stir over the fire in a double boiler until the mixture thickens a little. Then pour into a cold dish and beat until it is cold, light and creamy. Flavor to suit the taste and then mix in lightly a cup and a half of cream whipped to a dry, stiff froth.

NEAPOLITAN WHIP.

Mix ½ lb. of chopped walnuts with ½ lb. of chopped fresh marshmallows. Blend with the mixture enough whipped cream, flavored with vanilla, to hold it together. Serve in glasses with fruit sauce.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.

½ lb. bread crumbs
¼ lb. flour.
½ lb. raisins.
½ lb. currants.
2 oz. almonds.
½ lb. suet.
½ lb. sultanas.
2 oz. candied peel.
1 lb. sugar.
Rind and juice of two lemons.
4 eggs.
1 teaspoon mixed pudding spice and a little milk.

Mix altogether, place the mixture in a buttered mould; if the mould has no lid, tie over a floured cloth, and boil 6 hours. The mixture must not be too moist or the pudding will be heavy.

CHANTILLY PUDDING.

1 moulded sponge cake.
2 tablespoonsful raspberry jam.
½ ounce chopped pistachio nuts.
A few candied fruits.
2 oz. macaroons.
1 wine glass sherry or brandy.
1 gill cream.

Scoop out the center of the cake, rub the jam through a sieve and with it paint the outside. Sprinkle with the nuts, fill the center with macaroon crumbs and fruit, pour over the sherry, whip the cream to a stiff froth and pile high on the top.

MARMALADE PUDDING.

¼ lb. suet.
¼ lb. bread crumbs.
¼ lb. sugar.
2 oz. flour or ground rice.
2 tablespoons orange marmalade.
1 egg.
½ teaspoon baking powder.
1 tablespoon milk.

Finely chop the suet and put it in a bowl, add the flour, sugar, bread crumbs and baking powder. Mix well together. Beat the egg until light, then beat into it the milk and marmalade, mix all together, pour into a well greased mould. Twist over a sheet of paper, and steam 4 hours.

ICE PUDDING.

¼ lb. raisins.
1 pint milk.
Yolks of 2 eggs.
¼ lb. of powdered sugar.
2 oz. sweet almonds.
2 oz. candied cherries.
2 oz. citron.
1-inch stick of cinnamon.
1 pint cream.
2 limes.

Stone the raisins and simmer them and the cinnamon in the milk 20 minutes. Beat together the yolks and sugar, strain over them the milk, return to the saucepan and stir till the mixture begins to thicken. Put it then on one side to cool. Blanch the almonds and chop them finely. Cut the limes into quarters and the citron into thin slices, add all these with the raisins and cherries to the custard. Stir in the cream and freeze. When firm press into a mould which has been rinsed with cold water and pack into ice one hour.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING.

¼ lb. grated chocolate.
2 oz. sugar.
1 pint milk.
1 teaspoon vanilla.
½ oz. gelatine.
Yolks of 4 eggs.
1-3 gill of cold water.

Soak the gelatine in the water, put it in a saucepan and stir over the fire until melted; do not let it boil; allow it to cool a little. Mix together the milk and grated chocolate, stir over the fire until boiling. Beat together the yolks of egg and sugar. Pour over the chocolate mixture, return to the saucepan and stir over the fire 2 minutes, add the vanilla and melted gelatine. Put in a mould and allow it to set.

BROWN BETTY.

Put into a buttered baking dish a layer of sliced apples; sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and cover with soft bread crumbs. Continue this process until the dish is full, having the top layer bread crumbs. Dot it all over with small pieces of butter, add a few spoonfuls of hot water and bake in a moderate oven until apples are tender. Serve hot with vanilla sauce or cream.

APPLE SNOW.

Stew some sour apples until soft, sweeten to taste and strain through a wire sieve. To each pint of apple add the white of one egg, whisk very briskly until it is stiff and white, then heap it up in a preserve dish and pour around it some whipped cream, sweetened to taste, or a nice boiled custard.

NUT PUDDING.

Cream a quarter cup of butter and half cup of sugar and beat into this a half cup of chopped nuts. Beat the yolks of 2 eggs light and add to the mixture

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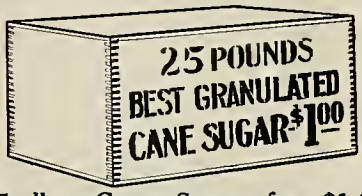

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DOMESTIC SCIENCE LESSONS

with a half cup of milk. Sift 2 cups of pastry flour with 2 tablespoonfuls of baking powder and add to the mixture, beating thoroughly. Then add the stiff whites and a little salt, and steam in greased cups for half an hour. Serve with a hard sauce, flavored with lemon extract.

RAINBOW PUDDING.

1 package of gelatine.
1 cup of hot water.
1½ cup sugar.
3 cups of unwhipped white of eggs.
1 level teaspoonful of cream of tartar.

Put the cream of tartar with the eggs and whip in a large bowl to a stiff froth; put the sugar in slowly; when the gelatine is dissolved and the water is cool, add slowly.

Divide the mixture into five parts and flavor these with almond, pistachio, peach, orange or other flavors. Color in different hues and return in layers to the larger bowl. Set the bowl in warm water to loosen the pudding, then invert on a platter and shake out the pudding as from a mold. Serve with whipped cream and powdered sugar.

CARAMEL ICE CREAM.

Cook 2 cupfuls of brown sugar in a skillet, stirring it all the time until it is smooth and thin; then add a little hot water and cook until it thickens. Dissolve the mixture in three pints of cream, flavor with two teaspoonfuls of vanilla and freeze.

FROZEN DESSERTS.

In frozen desserts, the results depend more upon the flavoring you use, than in any other kind.

Ice, or snow, and salt are required for the process of freezing. The salt melts the ice, and in melting absorbs the heat from the mixture, thus causing it to freeze. The finer the ice the more quickly the freezing will be accomplished. In packing the freezer allow three measures of ice to one of salt. The can should not be filled more than three-quarters full, as the liquid expands in freezing and, if overcrowded the cream will become coarse grained.

After freezing the water should be drawn off from the freezer, and it should be packed anew with ice and salt and allowed to stand an hour or more. This makes the ice cream richer as well as improving the flavor. The best ice cream is made from cream and sugar, flavored with fruit, nuts or an extract. Any other substances such as gelatine, corn starch or powders, simply thicken the cream, without making it richer.

Ice cream that you buy as a rule is cheaper than home ice cream, because it contains condensed milk, corn starch and other thickening substances as substitutes for sweet rich cream. Besides, it is usually flavored with some cheap rank extract, and it cannot be compared with the home made article. Try it and see.

FROZEN PUDDINGS.

Scald one cup of cream and mix with it two cups of sugar and one-half a teaspoon of salt. Turn into it a quart of boiling milk. Stir constantly until the mixture is smooth. Then continue to stir at intervals for 20 minutes. When cold stir in 4 eggs beaten until they are foamy, and one pine of stiffly whipped cream. Flavor with 2 teaspoonfuls of vanilla. When partly frozen stir in ½ lb. candied cherries, plums, nuts sliced thin, and, if desired, a wine glass of sherry.

apricots, pineapples, and about 2 ozs. of pistachio

FRUIT CREAM.

Mix well together one pint of cream, one-half pint of milk, one cupful of maple syrup, one-half cupful of chopped figs, one-half cupful of almonds, one can of peaches, or one-half dozen peeled and stoned fresh peaches, and one teaspoonful each of vanilla and orange extract.

Place in freezer and freeze in the usual manner.

LEMON SAUCE.

One cup of sugar, one-third cup of butter, two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, a pinch of salt, two cups of boiling water. Cook in the upper part of a double boiler until it thickens. Just before serving add one egg, beaten until light and one-half a lemon cut into small pieces. This sauce is also nice, served with apple dumpling.

CANNED FRUIT SAUCE.

Take the syrup from any canned fruit, add sufficient sugar to sweeten and an equal quantity of boiling water. Measure and for 1 pint thicken with 1 tablespoon arrow root blended in a little water. Boil 10 minutes; add 1 tablespoon butter and stir till melted.

CURRANT JELLY SAUCE.

Melt one cup red currant jelly, add 1 glass white wine and 1 teaspoon extract raspberry.

CURRANT JELLY SAUCE NO. 2.

Cream 2 tablespoons butter; add gradually ¾ cup stiff currant jelly slightly softened by standing in warm room. Beat well and serve very cold.

CREAM SAUCE.

Bring 2-3 pint cream slowly to boil; set in stewpan boiling water; when it reaches boiling point add sugar, then pour slowly on whipped whites of 2 eggs in bowl; add 1 teaspoon extract vanilla and use.

CUSTARD SAUCE.

1 pint milk, yolks of 4 eggs, ½ cup sugar. Set over fire and stir until thick.

CREAMY SAUCE.

Cream 2 tablespoons butter; beat in by degrees ½ cup sugar, 2 tablespoons each of thick cream and sherry. Beat long and hard. Just before serving stand bowl over hot water and heat till sauce looks creamy but is not hot enough to melt the butter.

DUCHESSE SAUCE.

Boil 2 ozs. grated chocolate in ½ pint milk 5 minutes; strain on 2 yolks of eggs beaten with ½ gill cream and ½ cup sugar; strain, return to fire, stir until thick as honey; remove and add 1 teaspoon extract vanilla.

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A NOTED MINERAL WATER

The Veronica Mineral Water Company of Santa Barbara, California, enjoyed a record month during October, its shipment to Middle West and Eastern States alone amounting to over 60,000 bottles or ten carloads which speaks volumes for the popularity of this well-known mineral water.

The company recently consolidated its various branches and now for the first time in its history all glass, printed matter, and bottling, etc., is conducted under one roof.

A recent diploma awarded Veronica Medical Water conceding it to be the most valuable medicinal spring mineral water known is on exhibition in the company's offices in Santa Barbara.

(Continued on page 21.)

other things: "While we want to be *broad and generous,* San Francisco cannot have the Hetch-Hetchy water supply; we want the scenery." In a second the air was vibrating with reasons why the world could have the scenery, and why San Francisco *should* have the water. Mrs. Coffin was ably supported by Mrs. Helen Williams, Mrs. Lewis Aubury and Mrs. Jeanne Francoeur of the Press Association, and by Miss Jennie Partridge, of San Francisco. In fact supporting voices came so thick and fast that the opposition was swept as a straw before a flood; and the motion carried amid strenuous applause. There came very near being a warm time in the ancient city that evening. The San Francisco men can never think their sisters are milksops, when they get into action. But, to give full credit to other members of the federation, a great many from the outside districts—whose names we did not give—gave them able support.

From beginning to end, each in her own sphere, every officer did her part admirably. Mrs. Percy L. Shuman, the popular president; Mrs. Percy S. King, the efficient vice-president; Mrs. Charles Mason-Kinne, parliamentarian; Mrs. Nathan Frank, recording secretary, and Mrs. Lewis Aubury, the corresponding secretary of the District Federation, deserved all the admiration and praise that was so liberally showered upon them.

The election of delegates to the biennial at Chicago next June, gave entire satisfaction. The following ladies will serve: Mrs. Percy L. Shuman, Mrs. Percy S. King, Mrs. James Sweet, Mrs. E. S. Karns and Mrs. Peter Hamilton as alternate. The Woman's Board of the World's Fair, extended an invitation to the State and district conventions to meet in San Francisco in 1915.

Friday morning the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, and contrary to the belief of many, was extremely quiet and harmonious, as most efforts under Mrs. Shuman's rule have been.

Following are the names of the officers who will take their respective places, at the district convention, after being ratified by the State Federation on May 14, 1914:

President, Mrs. Percy S. King of Napa; vice-president, Mrs. James S. Sweet of Santa Rosa; corresponding secretary, Miss Janet MacClay of Napa; recording secretary, Mrs. E. F. Crozett of San Francisco; treasurer, Mrs. C. Daingerfield of Pacific Grove; auditor, Mrs. Thomas Dixon of Santa Cruz. Committees: Nominating, Mrs. Frank Bostwick; resolutions, Mrs. A. P. Black; credentials, Mrs. J. H. Andreason, Salinas.

As if to give a great treat towards the final part of the programme, Mrs. Shuman introduced the Hon. Sam Shortridge. His address was entitled the "Dawn of Tomorrow." The stirring eloquence and the promise in that speech would have to be heard to be fully appreciated. Cold ink would not carry its full charm. But, though the sultriness of the coming storm was oppressive and the rain promised destruction to fine feathers and other "dib-dabs" of woman's wardrobe, and the oncoming train seemed their only salvation, when he came to his closing sentence that: "All great women, from Sappho to our own Ina Coolbrith, were always for the noble and the good!" gloves were split and the air shivered again and again with heartfelt applause. The name of Ina Coolbrith acted as if a magic wand were being switched over the audience. Whatever happens to a prophet a poet has honors in her own home.

Truly, from the invocation by Mrs. Willis G. White to the singing of "America" by the audience, every act of Mrs. Shuman and her officers was one of harmony and strength. The incoming officers have a pace set not easy to follow. But the Woman Citizen wishes them good luck and a hearty welcome.

TO SERVE THE SERVER

(By Mrs. Florence Richmond.)

The beginning of autumn finds the sloping streets of San Francisco slick and perilous for the poor horse—the voiceless brother of man.

Already the rains and fogs are gripping the hill side streets until the tense muscles of the overstrained animals are at the breaking point. They slip and fall, not only under the sharp blows of urging, but because of the physical impossibility to hold a footing on the glass-like pavements.

To the sensitive mind the sight of the dragged-torn knees is not easily forgotten. My home windows look out on one of these dreaded and much used streets. The thoughtless may laugh at the quality of my nerve, for many times I've wept bitterly at the sight of the fallen and helpless sufferer almost at my very door. We women who are doing the things "worth while" should pause and muster forces to assemble in active service of the striking straight at whose duty it is to watch with never failing eyes the city's best interests for man and beast.

Some decided movement should demand the great and positive humane need of cobble stones in the center of every street used for heavy hauling.

The protection and bettered condition of the horse should be given our best thought and consideration. When teaching our children the first expression of kindness, they should be made to understand gentle justice; thus the awakened sense of sympathetic kindness will gradually develop against the repression of all valuable forces. Being wisely handled at first, the chances are great that the child mind will acquire the blessing of justice and kindness to man's faithful friend and server—the horse.

CLUB LIFE IN THE FAR NORTH.

(By Mary E. Hart.)

In addition to the clubs known as "Alaska Women's Auxiliaries," organized for the purpose of collecting and preserving all material that illustrates the social and educational progress of Alaska, each city or settlement has at least one other permanent association of either literary, fraternal or religious character. The churches have their aid and sewing societies, guilds, etc., while such organizations as the Masons, Odd Fellows, Eagles, Elks, Maccabees, Red Men and Foresters are well represented with their respective auxiliaries, known as the Eastern Star, Daughters of Rebecca, Daughters of Pocahontas, Ladies of the Maccabees and Women of Woodcraft. There are also a number of local organizations, such as the Arctic Brotherhood, the Alaska Pioneers, with its auxiliary of Wives and Daughters of Pioneers, the Arctic Club and the more recently organized order of the Moose. These organizations all own club houses or halls of meeting in the various Alaska towns and the social life to a great degree centers therein—especially during the long winters of enforced inactivity. Card and dancing parties, banquets, etc., are frequently given under their auspices, and the "checkako" (newcomer) is accorded as hearty a welcome to these festivities as the established "sourdough," a term universally applied to the older residents. Skating and ski clubs flourish during this period of idleness when the frozen streams preclude any possibility of a "cleanup," either by rocking or sluicing and the winter dump at camp gradually increases its size in readiness for the summer, when Old Sol loosens the fetters of the ice king and the water races merrily over the riffles in the sluice boxes, leaving in its wake the yellow grains of virgin gold. In 1903 and again in 1908 the writer was appointed by the Department of the Interior special Alaska Commissioner of Education, Art and Woman's Work, and in this capacity organized women's clubs or auxiliaries throughout our northern territory for the purpose of assisting the government in collecting representative exhibits for the Alaska building both at the St. Louis and Seattle expositions, and later installed and had charge of same, and it is a matter of public pride that some of the highest awards were carried off by these clubs of Alaska women. Where it was possible each settlement was visited in person and organizations affected and the majority of these are still in existence as local improvement clubs and will probably again become valuable factors in Alaska's display at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The only native woman's club in all Alaska was organized by the writer in 1908 at Metlakatla, Rev. William Duncan's noted settlement of Tsimpsean Indians, and this club is doing better work today than some of the white associations at other points. Their homes and gardens are being beautified and their children are taught fancy work, music, art and various accomplishments.

Pianos and other musical instruments are in evidence in many native residences and the Messiah Chorus, composed of young native men and women, and the Metlakatla native band are famed not only in Alaska, but throughout the United States, and this band will be in attendance at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in conjunction with the Alaska Cruise Club, a travel and preservation of history and landmarks association, having its largest membership and its headquarters in San Francisco.

John Muir, the noted Alaska traveler, who discovered and made known to the world the wonders of Muir Glacier, writes Mrs. Mary E. Hart, president of the Alaska Cruise Club, expressing his deep interest in the work of that organization and thanking the members for their compliment in electing him their first honorary member. An Alaskan entertainment followed by a reception to this eminent author, naturalist and scientist is being planned for the near future.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Announcement--Read Every Word

Special Offer—One Year's Subscription for 25 Cents. Provided a regular subscription at the price of one dollar is sent along with it, thus giving Two Subscriptions for $1.25.

Our Special Offer to you is for November, December and January. Two subscriptions for One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents. This applies to individual members of clubs only.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is a HIGH CLASS woman's paper, which should be in every home, and every woman should have it for her own; because it is a paper published and edited by women, for women.

Its columns are open to women writers; we are always looking for opportunities to better conditions and to ever strive for improvement in the many things that vitally concern women.

Our associate editors are all women who represent the highest type of womanhood, and every one of them with the co-operation of hundreds of other earnest women are striving to accomplish the greatest good for their fellow-beings.

We have concluded to try and bring this offer once to the attention of every Club in the Federation. It is a Special Offer and will be kept so. During the months of November, December and January it will be open to all the States; after that, for Thirty Days, to each of the various States in miscellaneous order as we may find ourselves able to communicate with the local members. We are sending out a magazine of wonderfully interesting articles.

Woman's Work is at the center of attention all over this world today.

This is a special offer which has been given to the club women. We want every club woman in this country to see the magazine and to have the opportunity of reading it for the next year. We know that once made a member of the magazine family of a household, it will stay there. We are therefore planning to send a sample copy this winter to every club woman in this country and to give every club woman an opportunity to subscribe for it at a cost which hardly exceeds a penny a week. We are planning to constantly improve the magazine.

Any woman who is at all interested in woman's work can hardly fail to note the advantage of knowing what the women of her own state are doing and what occupies the attention of the women of other states. In addition to club news, we propose to reserve each month a number of pages for news concerning the work of women in the world and for other items of world-wide interest. From month to month articles will be furnished by men and women of importance in the vital work of the world.

We shall continue to illustrate the magazine with pictures connected not only with club work, but of current events, and we shall spare no expense to make the magazine a live wire of communication between women engaged in earnest work. The time has gone by when women are interested wholly in fashion, in society, and in fiction. Women wish to do their part in the making of the world better and happier and they are not satisfied with the reports of extreme fashions and with columns of material which have but little to do with the real work of the world. Read the favorable comments in this issue by important persons and embrace the opportunity this month to subscribe to a magazine that will be satisfactory to every earnest reader for a merely nominal sum.

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN,

964 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, California.

A Statement to Women Who Care For Their Hair by Friedrich Migge

To the Readers of the Woman Citizen:

IT HAS been suggested to me by a number of ladies who are readers of the Woman Citizen that I write an open letter to the women who read this magazine, explaining to them in detail the pathological principle of the new, scientific treatment for the hair, the results it accomplishes and the permanence of its remedy for those various embarrassing conditions which are peculiar to women's hair.

I feel that some such letter as this will be interesting to women in general and profitable to myself; therefore, I am going to be quite frank about my statements and endeavor to handle my subject clearly.

Something more than a year ago, the Associated Press, the various other news agencies and the Scientific journals throughout the world printed lengthy announcements of the fact that I, a bacteriologist and pathologist, of considerable reputation in my profession, had completed scientific researches of 15 years duration, devoted untiringly to the various unhealthy conditions of the hair, the remedy for these conditions, and the restoration and invigoration of the hair. At this time I was bacteriologist at Stanford University, but the wide publicity given my discovery brought me so many requests for information and treatments that it was necessary for me to give up my university work and open laboratories devoted exclusively to the treatment of the hair after the method made possible by the science of bacteriology.

I opened these laboratories in San Francisco and immediately there came to me hundreds of people who had read of my work in the various journals and who received the benefits of what came to be known as the Migge treatment. Gradually my work extended until it was necessary for me to enlarge my laboratories and this I did by occupying the seventh floor of the Call Building. Since then, my work has been advertised extensively and the number of people who have received, and are receiving, the Migge treatment for the hair now reaches well into the thousands. The results of the Migge treatment are such and its benefits have such a permanent quality that I think I am justified in advertising the work of my laboratory and in inviting the general public to receive at once the benefits of the Migge treatment from here.

For a great many years, scientists have understood and have proven to their own satisfaction that all hair troubles, whether it be fallen hair, breaking or splitting hair, graying hair or baldness itself, is due to the action of hair bacteria on the hair roots. Until quite recently, however, it has been impossible to find a method of removing these bacteria without injuring the hair itself. It was this method that I and my associates discovered and it is this method which I am now using.

Who He Is

PROF. FRIEDRICH MIGGE
Bacteriologist and Pathologist.

PAST ASSOCIATIONS:
University of Berlin, Bacteriology and Pathology.

The Laboratories of Dr. Powell Ehrlich, at Frankfort. Bacteriology.

Breslau Hospital, Breslau, Germany. Pathologist.

Member Microscopical Association of Berlin.

Member Bacteriological Association of New York

Carnegie Institute and Bellevue Medical College, Bacteriologist, Pathologist, Histologist.

Gerberrsdorf Tnbercular Hospitals, Gerberrsdorf, Germany, Bacteriologist and Pathologist,

Stanford University Laboratories.

Director of Many Noted Private Laboratories.

Director of Migge Laboratories.

For a number of years various nostrums, "tonics" and "scalp treatments" have been perpetrated upon the public by persons of various degree, who have had absolutely no scientific knowledge of the anatomy of the hair, the pathology of hair conditions or applicable histology. Because of these persons, the general public has well nigh given up hope of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the various degrees of hair trouble. I am trying to educate the public to the fact that to have healthy hair, to stop it from falling, and to make hair grow where a portion of it has been lost, it is necessary, first, to eliminate the CAUSE of the trouble—bacteria.

The treatment in each individual case must be different. It is no more possible to apply one treatment to all cases of hair trouble than it is possible to apply one treatment to diphtheria and typhoid fever. In each case submitted to me, I first make a laboratory diagnosis and a bacteriological test of the hair and scalp conditions of the person applying for treatment. I then prepare the proper treatment to eliminate the bacteria in that person's hair and thus put the hair in a perfect, healthy and normal condition. When this has been done, Nature itself restores the hair which has been lost.

I invite every woman who is having trouble with her hair, whether it be falling, breaking, splitting, or becoming gray, to give me the pleasure of a visit to my laboratories. I will demonstrate to them the action of the bacteria, the method of treatment and the results to be accomplished. I will explain quite fully the history of my investigations and the benefits to be received in the individual case before me. I can promise that, after the examination has been made, the proper treatment will bring the especial results most desired by the individual person.

It often happens, of course, that where hair has been falling for a number of years some of the hair roots have been killed by the continued action of the bacteria. Where there is no life left in a hair root, it is impossible for a human agency to make a hair grow. It seldom happens, however, that many hair roots die before complete baldness has set in. I will very frankly say, however, whenever I meet a condition of dead hair roots that it will be useless to take treatment. For this reason I do not extend the treatment until I have made thorough examination in each case. And whatever may be promised in my laboratories may be considered as assured of accomplishment.

The treatment is not inconvenient. It takes but a few weeks to accomplish its results. It is one which should be especially attractive to women who have pride in the condition of their hair. To all such women whose hair is not satisfactory to them, I repeat my invitation to them to call upon me at my laboratory and let me show them the proper way to the hair which is Nature's gift to the sex, or, if they be out of town, they may write me, and I can take their cases up individually by mail.

Very sincerely yours,

Friedrich Migge

Bacteriologist and Pathologist,
Reception Rooms: 700-707 Call Building,
San Francisco, Cal.

American Music

By Mrs. John G. Jury.

The music of America cannot be said to be indigenous but rather an adaptation of European music To be sure, the Indians had a form of music but when the well-organized European music appeared it was so powerful that it stamped its impress upon the less developed native form. The early Indian music showed rhythm but little tune, melody, or harmony. The songs "Bethor Wa-au" and "Wa-oo-Wa-au" of the Omahas show some development of tonality but generally speaking there was very little development along these lines. (Psalmody) American music found its origin in psalmody and the history of music from that time is but the history of struggles from nothing to the establishment of choir-singing in 1790.

In 1721 the first music printed with bars appeared. "The Grounds of Music Explained" or "An Introduction to the Art of Singing by Note" fitted to the meanest capacity, by Rev. Thomas Waller of Roxbury, Mass. Now about this time Haydn and Mozart were influencing music in Germany and Handel and Bach had done their work. In 1773 Josiah Flagg led a band and had a performance in Faneuil Hall with 50 pieces performing. Later we have Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore—1746-1800.

With Wm. Billings musical progress actually began. He was born in Boston in 1746. He wrote "Chester" Hymn. There were many whom we can remember who stand out in the formative period. These songs and hymns were the first folk songs of America. Among the familiar names are Andrew Law, Samuel Holyoke, Jacob French, Jacob Kimball, Daniel Rand, Oliver Shaw, Oliver Holden, Timothy Swan, Babcock, Dutton, Lee, King and others.

As to the progress of music in general.

In 1750 the opera "The Beggars," was performed in New York, written by John Gay.

Now the shining light who did much for music is Lowell Mason. Born in Medfield, Mass., in 1792, died in 1872. In 1822 he published "Boston, Handel & Hayden Co. Collection of Music," in 1826 he lectured on music and a general interest was aroused through his influence and an academy of music, at an expense of $350,000, was opened in 1858, but the effort to develop American music failed and the academy was closed. No doubt the conditions of the Civil War was the immediate cause.

The true American folk songs, however, were developed by the war. Many tunes and hymns were colored by the war spirit and the hearts and sentiments of the people were truly expressed.

Henry Clay Work wrote "Marching Through Georgia"; Dr. Geo. F. Root, "The Battle Cry of Freedom"; Philip Paul Bliss, "Hold the Fort," "Pull for the Shore," "Rescue the Perishing"; J. P. Webster, "Sweet By and By"; Stephen Collins Foster, "Old Folks at Home." The influence that was exerted for music at this time by Lowell Mason, Wm. B. Bradbury and Dr. Geo. Root was very intense.

Along the line of the pianoforte.

In 1855 Thalberg appeared and the influence which was begun by him was afterward perfected in Gottschalk. Following Gottschalk we have the names of Wm. Mason, Arthur Foote, Wm. Henry Fry, John Kuhles Paine, Dudley Buck, Chas. C. Converse, Dr. Frederick Ritter, Silas G. Pratt, Frank Vander Stucken, Geo. Chadwick, Edward A. MacDowell, and Frederick G. Gleason.

San Francisco is indebted to the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra for the high-class artists it has been the means of bringing to the city. This is particularly true of Mr. Henry Hadley, the leader. He handles his men with the care and knowledge of a general well beloved. In the Franck Symphony—undoubtedly a classic—he was most effective and poetical. Beethoven, as always, charmed. The portrayal of the joys and sorrows of the Indian, which McDowell wrote, under the spell of the "redskin," and the "Kaiser March," all prove the wonderful versatility of the leader. The concert, with the Schumann-Heink interlude, under Mr. Hadley's direction the orchestra played the Schubert symphony in C major, No. 10; they also gave us an opportunity to hear Rachmaninoff's "Todteninsel," and the singer sang for us a magnificent recitative and aria of Mozart and the well-known "Gerechter Gott" from "Rienzi."

Of course Schumann-Heink is one of the best beloved artists that visit us—and justly so—and her singing of the "Vitellia" recitative from Mozart's "Tito" and Wagner's "Gerechter Gott" was worthy of her at her very best. Altogether the Cort Theatre is giving us our money's worth.

One of the delightful musical events of the past month was a recital given at the John C. Manning School of Music, in which appeared Mr. Radkle, pianist, and Miss Jeanne Jenks, violinist. They both proved themselves artists and highly pleased a very appreciative audience. Miss Jenks, who has charge of the violin department of the school, started her musical education here on the coast, but finished her education east and abroad. She is a young lady of charming personality. Her soulful interpretation as well as her graceful bowing, held her audience spellbound. She responded to several encores.

Mr. Radkle, who has charge of the harmony and history classes, is late of the University of Walla Walla, and a very clever young man who has a great future before him. His command of the keyboard is masterful while his interpretations keep his audience in suspense awaiting his moods.

These two young artists will be with us all winter and will give several recitals.

The cordial reception given by the press and the public to the concerts in April and June by The People's Philharmonic Orchestra in Pavilion Rink made it apparent that the people of San Francisco wanted such music and that they could afford to attend the concerts at the low prices of admission charged.

Therefore, the manager of the orchestra, Mr. U. G. Sanders, has been at work for several months, enlisting the good will of some of our enthusiastic music lovers and promoters of good things generally to act as a board of directors, as follows:

U. G. Sanders, chairman;
Walter Gannon, secretary;
Lecil Sisk, financial secretary;
Arthur W. Perry, treasurer;
Dr. Max Magnus,
Dr. T. B. W. Leland,
Prof. Julius Rehn Weber,
Mme. Emelie Tojetti,
Charles A. Murdock,
Mrs. D. E. F. Easton,
Rev. Frederick W. Clampett,
Leander S. Sherman,
Andrew J. Gallagher,
Prof. A. B. Anderson,
Carl W. Mueller,
C. A. S. Frost,
Prof. John C. Manning,
Mrs. John S. Phillips,
Fillipo Dellepiane,
Mrs. California Newton,
Miss Genevieve Pyne.

The object and aim of these concerts is: To create in the hearts of all San Franciscans a love for the best music and to place such music within

(Continued on page 28.)

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(Continued from page 25.)

the financial reach of everybody by charging 50 cents, 25 cents and 10 cents admission; to develop a People's Choral Union where everybody who wants to sing can learn to sing the great oratorios and other classic music at the low price of 10 cents a lesson for forty weeks and then enter the choral union to appear with the orchestra in concerts; eventually to establish the People's Philharmonic Association and to make it the greatest musical organization on earth. "1915" will be here soon and all the world is coming to see us. Let us show them what San Francisco can do by entertaining them with the finest People's Philharmonic Orchestra and People's Choral Union in the world, supported by the people for the people.

In a recent address in San Francisco, Mr. William Faversham, Shakespearean scholar, actor and manager, said: "If the good people of California had not possessed such a wonderful spirit of art, it would have been absolutely impossible for them to do the wonderful things they have done since the fire." When could the time be riper for such a movement as outlined above?

Ten concerts are being planned for the season 1913-1914, under the direction of that eminent composer and conductor, Mr. Herman Perlet.

At each concert a well known soloist will appear.

Now, in order to give the ten concerts planned and to start the choral union, some financial backing is required and $15,000 will see the movement through the first year. For that reason the financial secretary is circulating a subscription list to the people of San Francisco for a $15,000 fund and it is hoped the response will be so generous that there will be little or no delay in giving the first concert. If everybody gets enthusiastic and everybody helps it should not take long to get $15,000 for a cause that will be a source of joy to thousands who otherwise would never have the opportunity to hear symphonic music and learn the atmospheric beauty of such a performance.

The financial secretary, Miss Lecil Sisk, 1058 Phelan building, will be glad to receive those who are interested in the project, to talk it over and give further information about it. Subscriptions should also be sent to her at the same address.

(Continued from page 4.)

tion. This place of detention would, as a matter of fact, be an adjunct of the police department, but it would be figuratively as remote from the foul-smelling precincts and degrading spectacles of that time-honored affair as the sun is from the earth. Legal authority, robed only in garlands of flowers and with the hand of forgiveness outstretched, will be able to do vastly more for suffering humanity among girls and women, than adamant policemen, steel doors, frowning courts and hum-drum laws.

"A thought apropos of all this perhaps would be the old sentiment: 'Be noble, and the nobleness that lies in others, sleeping but never dead, will rise to meet thine own.' There is no nobleness or uplifting influence about a jail. There IS nobleness and an uplifting influence about a refined home. Far better that ninety-nine girls would fail to appreciate their opportunity to regain their self-respect and their futures, than that one should go on unrescued because of our present clumsy reform system!"

Mrs. Babcock is among those energetic women of the Southland who most eagerly strive for the better feeling between the north and the south in California. "Sectionalism must die," said she. "Our sisters in the north will find us meeting them more than half way if they will but occasionally look in our direction. We extend the hand of good feeling and earnest co-operation, and feel sure the same sentiment will be found to exist north of the Tehachapi Pass. We are one state, one people and one community. Our joys and sorrows are practically identical. Then we must abolish talk of sectionalism—there IS NO SECTIONALISM!"

BOOK REVIEWS

By Mrs. Florence Richmond.

Out of the Fog is a story of the sea by C. K. Ober. The lure of the sea prevails—storm, fog, icebergs, cold, exposure, the alert and strenuous life, are a part of the normal experience of a deep sea fisherman. An ocean storm is a sublime spectacle, witnessed from a position of safety on the land; but a storm on the ocean, experienced in its very vortex from the deck of a tiny fishing boat is thrilling beyond description.

Then, too, the ocean itself, with its immensity, its mystery, its moods, the danger in it and man's work in mastering it, is made irresistibly attractive by Mr. Ober. He tells a yarn of an old salt of uncertain age. The boys closed in on him.

"How old are you, Captain Sam?"

"Oh, I dunno. I ain't kep' count."

"Are you seventy?"

"I swan! I dunno."

"Well, you were on the Old Dove with Skipper Jimmie Stone, weren't you?"

"Sartin."

"You were on the Constitution when she fought the Geurriere, weren't you?"

How could he deny it?

"Well, weren't you with Captain Lovett on four of his three-year trading voyages to Australia and China?"

"Course I was."

"How about those trips 'round the Horn on the clipper ship Mary Jane from '49 to '55?"

"I was thar."

They kept relentlessly on down the list and then showed him the tally. Allowing for infancy—an abbreviated boyhood—on land and the time they had known him since he had quit the sea, he was one hundred and thirty-five years old. The showing did not disconcert him. He simply exclaimed: "Well, I'll be durned! I feel like a young chap o' sixty."

Westminster Book Store, 50 cents net.

"Freckles," by Gene Stratton-Porter, is a delightful story of a nameless waif swept by the wind of destiny into the silences of the great Limber-lost forests where, amidst the logging camps he found friends that his lonely heart had always longed for. There were McLean and Mrs. Duncan who took him into their strong hearts as if he were a son of the true blood, and the Angel who stole into his heart and never left it.

And here in this majestic enclosure, amidst a silence like that of a great empty cathedral, "Freckles" the waif discovered himself, and learned what his life might mean to the outside world. The story is one of tender beauty, echoing with the songs of birds, thrilling the mysteries of untouched forests since the morning of time.

Westminster Book Store, Sutter and Stockton streets.

"At the Foot of the Rainbow," by Gene Stratton Porter, is a charming love story. The scene is laid in Central Indiana. The setting is entirely rural and most of the action is out of doors. The story is one of devoted friendship that give freely without return, and the love that seeks first the happiness of the object.

The novel is full of the most beautiful word painting of nature, and its pathos and tender sentiment will endear it to all.

For sale at the Westminster Book Store.

"Thirty Pieces of Silver," by Clarence Buddington Kelland, bespeaks a sort of high compulsion which lofty spirits recognize. It is a small book so far as the number of pages go, but oh, the sweetness contained therein! "Dramatic as a play, with the spiritual appeal of a poetic allegory."

For sale Westminster Book Store, 50 cents net.

"The Jester's Sword," by Annie Tellows Johnston. Because he was born in Mars' month, which is ruled by that red war god, they gave him the name of a red star—Aldebaran, the red star that is the eye of Taurus. The bloodstone became his signet, sure token that undaunted courage would be the jewel of his soul. From his first year it was known the sword of conquest should be his.

Many a night Aldebaran knelt beside his casement, gazing through the darkness at the red eye of Taurus whispering to himself the words the old astrologers had written: "As Aldebaran the star shines in the heavens, so Aldebaran the man shall shine among his fellows.

For sale at the Westminster Book Store. Price 50 cents net.

"The Bust of Lincoln," by James Francis Dwyer, is the story of a Manhattan miracle. It concerns a boy and a maid, the miser of Greeley Square and a little plaster bust of Abraham Lincoln. The three

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persons and the bust came together in a place of boarding houses in New York City, and it was there that Providence worked the wonder.

The story opens in April. So it was in April that the boy and the maid fell in love. The boy's name was John and the maid's name was Lulu, and they lived in boarding houses on opposite sides of Thirty-fifth street. John was a clerk in a shipping office on Broadway, Lulu was a stenographer in an office of "legal lights" who hid their refulgence in a dingy suite on Liberty street. John and Lulu were two little lonely hall roomers, seeking enchantment by the very intensity of their craving for romance. The boy and the maid walked on with the tireless feet of true adventurers. And every evening when John reached the little room on the third floor of his boarding house he would tell his happiness to the smiling bust of Lincoln—that little plaster bust—always on a shelf near his bed. He would relate the wonders of each day and tell of the hopes and ambitions that had flared up during his wondrous outings with Lulu. "The Bust of Lincoln" is a fresh, sweet story. Read it. For sale at the Westminster Book Store, corner Sutter and Stockton streets.

A CONSTRUCTIVE PHILOSOPHY FOR CHILD-CULTURE.

W. C. Morrow, the California writer, philosopher and teacher of writing, whose pupils in fiction and play writing have made good in American literature, has enlarged on his field of usefulness by publishing a small book that has been long wanted.

Mr. Morrow calls his work "A Constructive Philosophy for Child-Culture." It is all of that. It will prove not only a source of pleasure but of the utmost benefit to children in schools or at home. It eliminates the weary, nerve-wrecking, lock-step of stereotyped composition, to which the child is always subjected. And it proves as great a blessing to the teacher. Mr. Morrow's desire is to develop in the child self-expression as its imagination dictates. To give child psychology a chance.

It develops the best within a child, without drudgery and makes an original individual thinker instead of a parrot-like imitator—something much to be desired. If a child has the natural desire it will unquestionably develop into an author and one with a clear creative understanding of the full value of imagination and expression. The weary teachers cannot take this work up quick enough, nor return too much thanks for the gift. It is most heartily endorsed by a long list of professors, book reviewers and editors.

It is published by the A-to-Zed School at Berkeley, California.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

By Ollie D'Arcy.

California will shortly witness the warmest and most strenuous political campaign in its history. In fact, the stage is already being set and the various characters are enlisting for the drama. It sure will be some "bumdinger" when it begins.

Never before has the prospects for a real big fight been so good, and never before has the political timber been so full of good men. While the actual campaign, according to all previous rules, should begin not until after the first of the year—as the primary election is not until next August—the first guns were fired several weeks, yea, in fact, several months ago.

Of course, the main fight will center about the candidates for Governor, but it is freely predicted, and I believe, it a fact, that the battle for United States Senatorship will be just as keen and hold as much attention. This will be due mainly to the fact that the people will have their first opportunity of directly electing a United States Senator.

At this early date there are many candidates in the field for this rich plum, and I will refrain from mentioning them for the present because possibly by the time we are off the press there may be several others entered.

However, it is well known that the Democrat, Republican and Progressive parties will each have several candidates for the nomination. The same will be true in the race for Governor. Hiram Johnson refuses up to the present time to say whether he will seek re-election or not. He declares, it is said, that he will make his decision public after the first of the year. If "Bull Moose" Hiram enters, it can positively be said that he will be the only Progressive candidate seeking the candidacy. But should he decline to run again it would be a safe bet that many Progressives will seek the nomination.

Among the many mentioned as likely candidates on the Progressive ticket is James Rolph, Jr., now Mayor of San Francisco. Others are bobbing up every day, waiting only for the Governor to make his decision before coming out into the open.

It is live or die with the Progressives, and they all know it. This State is considered the birthplace of the Bull Moose, and should it lose here it will be "curtains" for the Progressives throughout the nation.

The Democrats, on the other hand, expect to win because of the excellent administration of President Woodrow Wilson. They will base their fight on this line.

Still further, the G. O. P., now out of existence in California, will make a strenuous battle to again come into power. The old-line Republicans are now out in the field working for their cause and to perpetuate the Grand Old Party.

RECEPTION IN HONOR OF EMPEROR

By courtesy of "Daily New World."

(By K. S. Inui.)

August 31st is the birthday of the Japanese Emperor, but on account of the death of Emperor Meiji on July 30, 1912, also because the weather in August is unsuitable for a court function, the celebration of the Emperor's birthday was postponed until October 31.

If the Irishman's saying is true that there are three "seasons" in America—Christmas, New Year's and the Fourth of July—then the Japanese may also be said to have three seasons: Cherry season, chrysanthemum season and the Emperor's birthday.

All Japanese, up and down, high and low, celebrated the occasion. This day was not made so conspicuous until the late Emperor began his reign; the reason, it seems, is that the people began to celebrate the Emperor's birthday, not so much because of his birth as for the birth of the principles in New Japan and upheld by him.

The Japanese residents of America also joined in the celebration of the day and many Americans showed their friendliness by taking part. In San Francisco about eighty representative citizens, both American and Japanese, including the Mayor of the city, President of the Exposition, university presidents and others, were gathered together in a banquet at the Fairmont Hotel as invited guests by the Japanese Consul General in honor of the day. In the evening a celebration by the general public was held at Dreamland Rink. Both the audience and program were very cosmopolitan. American songs by Japanese girls and Japanese airs by American maidens, were sung; a beautiful "butterfly dance," as it was called, by some American friends, was a dance impersonating an infatuated lover chasing butterflies and peculiarly attractive. The program ranged from an old Japanese classical drama of many hundred years ago to Yankee songs and jokes by sweet young Japanese children—native daughters.

Mr. K. S. Inui, general secretary of The Japanese Association of America, and vice-president of The Great Lakes International Arbitration Society, left San Francisco on November 12th on his way to Detroit to make a report of his tour around the world in the interests of the peace movement. He will stop in a number of the large cities of the Northwest, also in Minneapolis, Minn., several cities in Michigan, and Chicago, where he will give public addresses on the subject of American and Japanese relations. Mr. Inui will return to this city the latter part of December.

The United States Senate *has* heard the prayers of our sister cities for an adequate water supply, as was only just and fair. Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle have had the Federal reserves from the Sierra, the Cascades and the Coast range, as they should have, then why has San Francisco to plead longingly and indefinitely for the absolute necessaries of life? Is the grip of private associations so strong that San Francisco does not count?

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Reception to Dr. Vail

The Rev. Milton S. Vail was born in Concord, New Hampshire, during the week that Franklin Pierce was inaugurated President of the United States of America. It was President Pierce who sent Commodore Perry and the American fleet to Japan that same year, and so it may be said that Mr. Vail and new Japan began their history the same year. He attended Pennington Seminary to prepare for college, but his father, having been appointed U. S. Consul for Rhenish Bavaria in 1869, Dr. Vail accompanied him and attended the German Gymnasium at Mannheim for over four years. During this period he aided his father in the consulate and was appointed vice-consul by President Grant.

In 1874 he entered Boston University and graduated in 1877, being a member of the first class to graduate from the College of Liberal Arts.

From 1877 to 1879 he taught Greek, Latin and German in the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio. He also was appointed principal of the preparatory department of the college.

In August of 1879 he sailed for Japan to inaugurate the educational work of the Methodist Episcopal Missions in the Island Empire. The first academic and theological school was situated at 221 Bluff, Yokohama, on the site which today is occupied by the Women's Bible Training School.

In 1882 the school was removed to Tsukiji, Tokio, until a proper site could be purchased. After a year's search the old Kaitakushi farm at Aoyama, Tokio, consisting of 25 acres, was purchased for 6,000 yen and Mr. Vail was on the committee that secured the property and which today is worth one million yen.

In January, 1885, we married Miss E. C. Witbeck who, with Mrs. E. R. Miller, founded the first Christian school for girls in Japan, now located in Yokohama, and is known as Ferris Seminary.

In 1894 the Doctor and Mrs. Vail returned to America for a year's rest, bringing with them their four children all of whom were born in Aoyama, Tokio.

In 1895 the family returned to Japan. From 1895 to 1900 he was professor of theology, English and German in Chin Zei Gakkan at Nagasaki.

Taken ill, he returned to America with his family in 1900 and he rested for about two years and in 1902 was appointed principal of the A. J. T. School in San Francisco, and is still filling the position at the present time with great diligence and success.

While in Japan Professor Vail not only taught constantly in the Theological School and college, but also assisted in the erection of ten different mission buildings. He has secured for school purposes nearly $25,000 by personal effort and with the aid of his Japanese students had the following books translated into the Japanese language: Geike's Life of Christ and Sheldon's History of Christian Doctrines; he also prepared and had translated questions on church history and questions on moral science, etc.

The students who have been under the training of Prof. M. S. Vail and his sister, Miss Jennie S. Vail, who, together with her brother, has been engaged in educational work among the Japanese for thirty-three years, are found occupying places of important trust in many parts of the world.

The above photo is of an interesting young Japanese girl, Miss Hana Shismojumi. A girl possessing not only a pretty face but good musical talent and a clear sweet soprano voice. Though she is now a school girl—in the high school—she is in frequent demand at entertainments as a singer. Her ambition is as soon as she finishes school to devote herself to music. She has lived in San Francisco the greater part of her life and looks upon America as her home. She is under the care of Mrs. C. B. Perkins, missionary of the Japanese M. E. Church, and is a great favorite of that lady.

Miss Shismojumi sang several solos at Dr. Vail's reception. She charmed her audience with her musical voice.

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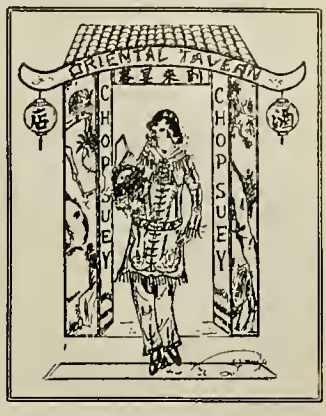
In gazing on her "Pioneer Mother" crossing the plains to California fifty years ago, of which the accompanying picture is a reproduction, the beautiful simplicity of the mother teaching her faith and trust in God to her children at her knees, is most beautifully brought forth. She is looking off into space indefinite. The perspective of this picture embodies in its effect a sense of mystery which influences the entire composition.

Her studio is the only private one in the city, and is located at 166 Geary Street. Her work is full of temperament and beauty.

She has on exhibition at the Cap and Bells Salon a number of large photographs of exceptional merit.



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LOS ANGELES BUBBLE BURSTS.

There is no truer saying than that coming events cast their shadows before them. With the indictment on the 14th inst. of the officers of the Los Angeles Investment Company for fraud in the conduct of its business and the taking over of the management of that company by a board composed of some of the most prominent citizens in the Angel City, it would appear in vulgar parlance that so far as building companies are concerned Los Angeles has been exploited to the Queen's taste and the promoting of companies for the sole purpose of selling stock to enrich the few at the expense of the many, has about come to an end.

The rapidity with which building companies have recently sprung up in and around San Francisco would now appear to be accounted for, as upon their directorate are to be found the names of many whose experience in such matters in Los Angeles, Canada and elsewhere is held out as an inducement to prospective purchasers of stock as the paving of the way to untold wealth. If such experience is that of getting out from under when the hand writing appears upon the wall they are certainly to be congratulated.

The meteoric career of the Los Angeles Investment Company reads more like a tale of the Arabian Nights than anything else, and up to the present has been used as the basis for argument put forth by promoters of similar companies in favor of the purchase of their stock.

Started some fifteen years ago with a working capital of only $5000, it is today presumed according to one of its most recent advertisements to have assets in access of twenty millions of dollars. Whether such be the case or not will be proved upon publication of the committee of investigation's report, upon the completion of its searches.

It is certainly to be regretted that the men who built up such a business from practically nothing should now find themselves in such a predicament, not only for their own sake but for that of the many stockholders in their company.

It is only a further illustration and warning to the unwary to be careful in whose hands they place the keeping of their money. The future of the local companies will be watched with interest by the Woman Citizen.

MODERN METHODS APPLIED TO ANCIENT.

Cremating or the burning of the dead was common in antiquity, the corpse being imperfectly consumed on a funeral pyre and the ashes and bones afterwards placed in an urn. The revival of the practice in a more efficient manner has been advocated in recent times for sanitary reasons and to some extent effected.

The expansion of cities far beyond the limits of the expectations of those who founded them when they placed their beloved dead in many instances miles from what was then the center of their business activities, has caused renewed attention to be paid to cremation, and when one reads of the removal of the time worn Bedford Methodist Episcopal Church, with its vaults containing over 1000 coffins, whose contents generations have turned to dust and which stands in the way of the march of civic progress at Bedford and Morton streets, in New York, or be it nearer home in the agitation that is now being carried on for the removal of the bodies in Laurel Hill and cemeteries in San Francisco, it is not to be wondered that people are turning their attention to some spot where they may place the earthly remains of those that are near and dear to them with the knowledge that they will be allowed to rest in peace, unmolested from either sanitary reasons or mercenary ones cloaked in the garb of civic progress.

Such a place is to be found in the California crematorium at the end of Piedmont avenue, in Oakland.

This reinforced concrete building is of Mission architecture, built in three stories or rather terraces, each floor being cut out of the solid rock.

Entering under a pergola covered with flowering creepers, the Spanish air thus given to the surroundings at once suggests peace. In the center of the building and upon the ground floor is the chapel, capable of seating 200. On either side of the main entrance rise the marble stairways banked by palms and tropical plants, the one leading to the west section of the Columbarium, the other leading to the eastern section. At present the cinerary urns are being deposited in the western section, the niches are made from plaster Paris, this precaution being taken to protect them from earthquake. All space is sold for permanent occupancy and given perpetual guardianship, fresh cut flowers being placed daily in front of the various niches. While the first service was only held in the California Crematorium in December, 1911, the first year saw 500 funeral services conducted there. The management aims to give the best service possible by anticipating every requirement and every comfort has been provided for visitors.

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TO THE PUBLIC

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Every burying ground once filled, neglect begins. Cities similar to Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago and others, grew until they encroached upon the burying grounds, then the bodies had to be removed.

In ordinary decency, and as a mark of love and respect, shall not the remains of those we love be given true sepulture forever? We say, yes—a thousand times. Shall we allow further perpetuation of a system which virtually denies to them the rest they have earned?

We are at the dawn of a great awakening as regards this most important subject. The Mausoleum perfected and adapted for its great work will displace the grewsome graveyard, and the change will make for the betterment of the human race, while at the same time it will satisfy those reverential sentiments.

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During the past four weeks workmen have been busy on the construction of this beautiful Woodlawn Abbey, containing seven hundred crypts, arranged along broad, sunlit corridors. It is located in the new Masonic or Woodlawn Cemetery, San Mateo County, on one of the most beautiful sites to be obtained on the Pacific Coast.

This letter is in no sense a plea—rather it tells of opportunity. Our plan appeals at once to the finer sensibilities, and it is the history of Mausoleum building, under this company's plans, that in each community those who were instantly attracted were the progressive and far-sighted of its members.

The way is clear before you. Divine wisdom first taught man the proper course to follow. Our modern adaptation is the true method, the progressive idea, whose origin is to be found in the tombs hollowed within the living rock, in which early man sorrowfully deposited, to rest in peace forever, the remains of those he loved.

Upon request we will gladly mail you a descriptive booklet. You should really ask for it.

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Monadnock Building San Francisco

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(B) Address.....

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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A HOME JOURNAL FOR WESTERN WOMEN

December, 1913. V. 4, NO. 2 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. Fifteen Cents the Copy

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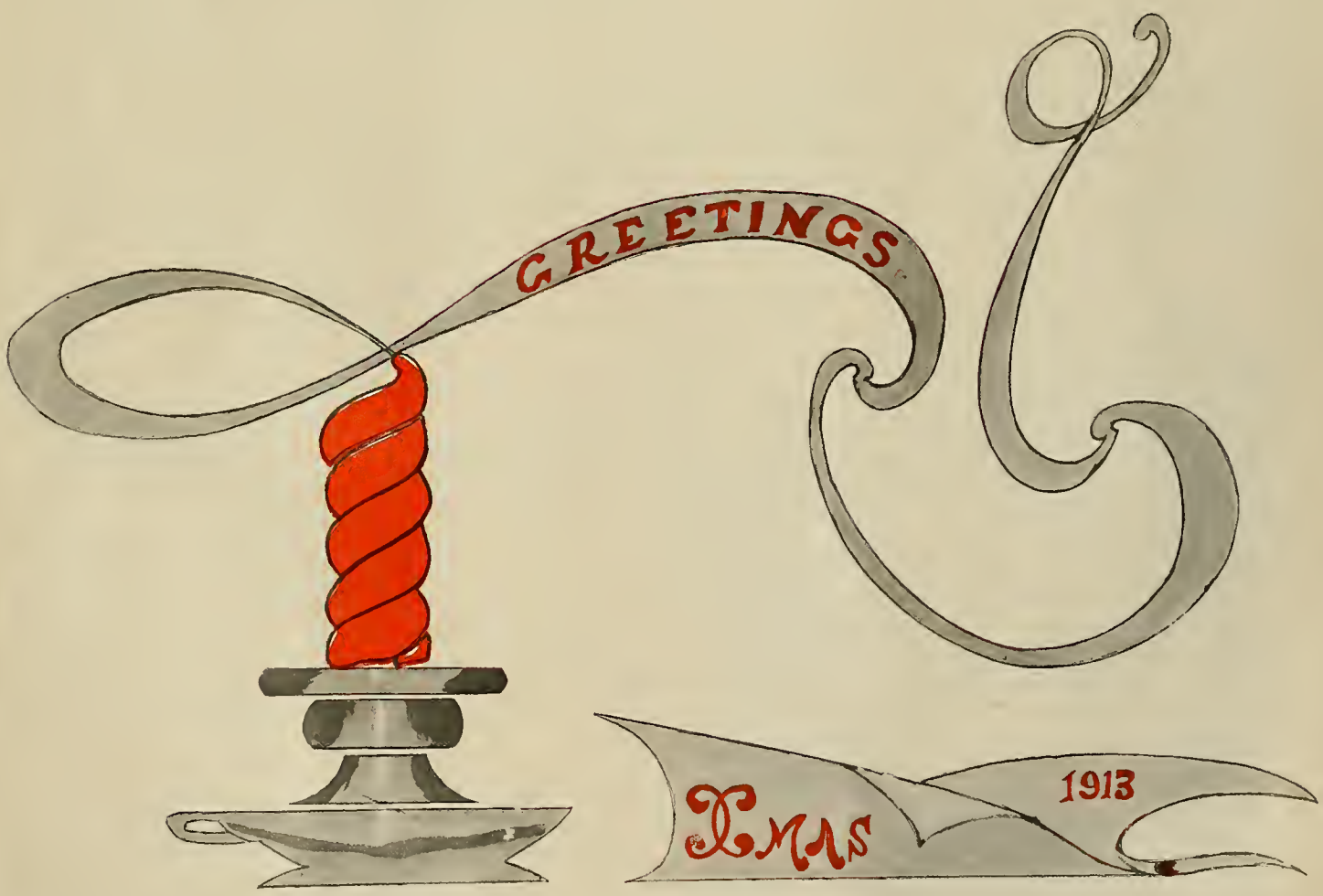

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The Woman Citizen

A HOME JOURNAL FOR WESTERN WOMEN

Vol. IV. No. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER, 1913. Price Fifteen Cents

A Christmas Prayer

BY THE REV. CHAS. F. AKED, D. D., LL. D.

O Thou who art the God and Father of us all, we praise Thee for the revelation of Thyself in Jesus Christ thy Son. We thank Thee for the Babe of Bethlehem; for the shepherds that kept their watch by night; for devout souls waiting for the consolation of Israel; for the dayspring from on high which hath visited Thy world; and for the Angels' Song, Peace on Earth among men of good will. We thank Thee for this Christmas time, for the Christmas message, the Christmas hope, and the Christmas glory. We bless Thee for the kindness which is in the air; for the love which makes life beautiful; for gracious memories which bring near to us our friends in many lands and over all the seas; for the blessed and holy dead who though unseen gather with us at our family altar and make the circle of the home complete. We seek from Thee, O God, a Christmas gift. Today we are simple souls kneeling beside the Cradle of a Child. Give to us childlike hearts, we beseech Thee, that putting away from us all strife and care, all secret fear, selfishness and anger and remembrance of evil things, we may receive the Kingdom of Heaven as little children happy in their Father's Home; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The World of Little Chance

By JUDGE CLAYTON HERRINGTON.

"If a vicious man can reform, why cannot a woman? If a vicious man can want to reform, why cannot a woman? But you say the woman doesn't reform. Why doesn't she—because she has no chance?"

In these words Judge Clayton Herrington, formerly of the Department of Justice, sums up the principle of the Juilliard law, appropriating $50,000 for the establishment in Alameda county of the California Training and Vocational School for women and girls.

"This law," continued Judge Herrington, "is unique in the legislative history of social reforms. There are similar schools in other states, notably those at Bedford, New York, and at Glen Mills, Pennsylvania, but these are for girls committed by sentence of a court; to secure their benefits a girl must first be adjudged a criminal or a delinquent, and the legal status is that of a prisoner. The Juilliard law provides a home and vocational training for three years for the girl who would voluntarily abandon a vicious career and her status is still that of a citizen.

There are similar institutions, but they all were established and are maintained by private charity. In this instance the state has for the first time in history established a school and a home for the girl who wants to do right but who may never have had a chance to try—never had a chance to be other than what she is—other than what society itself has made it possible for her to be.

It is the greatest satisfaction of my life that I have helped to secure the adoption of this policy by this State. I drew the bill myself, enlisted the interest of Senator Juilliard, who championed it so ably that it passed the Senate in May, and the House in the closing minutes of the last day of the Session. The bill expresses the view of the California Anti-Slavery Society that as the customs of society had for years tolerated the evil of which these girls are the victims, it was the duty of society to help them to better things before it invoked the criminal law against them. Having allowed them to become vicious, and having punished them for being so, society has then visited upon them the more terrible and demoralizing second punishment of its contempt and ostracism. What is the value of all this—the vicious girl becomes only the more vicious until the brief span of her life comes to its wretched ending, and she gives place to another. It is the injustice of Hell itself.

What is the difference between that unhappy girl and this good woman? Back of the good woman are years, perhaps generations, of culture and control. Back of the vicious girl is the very opposite of all this—years, perhaps generations, of indulgence, of shiftlessness, of unrestrained emotion. By her very inheritance she is too often condemned in advance to grow up amidst associations where nearly everybody is but half developed, mentally, morally, physically; very many of them are defectives. Into her world drift the renegades from the world of the good woman, whose very apostasy makes them the more dangerous; into it come also the victims of poverty and disease. What chance has a girl born into that life? It is to give these dwellers in the World of Little Chance an open door to the garden of Hope that the California Training and Vocational School has been established.

The State School at Bedford, New York, received 1,000 girls under three years' sentence, and out of that number 668 had so developed that they were released on or before the expiration of two years; and of these 75 per cent "made good." When such results can be accomplished with the girl of the street, of the dives and the slums of New York, what may we not hope from similar humane and intelligent treatment of the girl in whom enough of good remains to voluntarily abandon a life of vice. To deny it is to deny our faith in humanity—to belittle the power of God.

The bill provides for three trustees, at least two of whom must be women—they serve without compensation. It requires that vocational training must be given and that the school shall be non-sectarian. It will be located away from the city, far removed from the lure of city life. It will have three features —1st, a Home; 2nd, a Home, and 3rd, a Home. Its doors will never be closed even to those who may seek its benefits and then repudiate them. It will forgive "not until seven times, but until seventy times seven." As often as a Mother will pardon and welcome back her erring girl, so will this Home pardon and welcome back Society's erring daughter. There will be liberty and there will be love, of all the forces which have moved this world of ours, the two which have moved it upwards.

The sum we asked at first is but meager, but it will give us a start, and it is my hope to see a chain of these schools all over our State.

I do not know whom the Governor will appoint as Trustee, but whomsoever he may select the California Anti-Slavery Society will work for the school just the same, and will appeal in its behalf to the generous people of our great State."

"You ask me about the 'Red Light' law and the Referendum against it," said Judge Herrington, "well, we will support the law and fight the advocates of the Referendum into their last ditch, and then some. Now, that the State has done its part by the victims of commercialized vice, we will hunt down the beneficiaries of commercialized vice as they have hunted down the helpless creatures they plunder. The law is aimed only at those human fiends and its hand will be heavy upon them.

The opponents of the law are of two classes—those who honestly fear that it may be used by the unscrupulous to victimize innocent persons "innocent hotel and lodging house keepers" who may unwittingly receive as guests those whose purpose is to commit in the house some immoral act. None such need fear this law for it will be administered, not by stupid or prejudiced jurors, but by honest and enlightened Judges. There is not a Judge in this state who could be induced to issue his writ of injunction in such a case. To so allege is to asperse the character of the whole bench. While the California Anti-Slavery Society is in no sense the guardian of the law, it will through its branch and affiliated organizations in every county of the State maintain vigilant watch over any attempt so to pervert the law and will bring to justice those who are guilty of such attempts.

No such cases have been brought in Iowa or Nebraska where the law has been in effect since July, 1909, and April, 1911, respectively. They will not be brought in California.

The other class who oppose the law are the beneficiaries of commercialized vice who "tremble and are afraid." It is against these and only these that it will be invoked. They masquerade as patriots who, fearing for themselves, pretend to be fearful only for the innocent. Their hollow protestations deceive no one.

The principle of this legislation is not new: it is as old as Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. By the Common Law of England and America the brothel was a nuisance, and indictable as such. The statutes of the several states and especially those of California (Penal Code, Sec. 315-316), are only declaratory of the Common Law. It has always been a legislative function to declare what constitutes a nuisance and to provide remedies for its abatement. This law vests in the Judges of the Superior Courts the power to abate this particular form of nuisance on the application of any citizen, supported by adequate proof. It is the people's remedy for the people's wrongs. I cannot believe they will voluntarily surrender it."

The Woman Citizen asked Judge Herrington for some account of himself. "There are but three things," said he, "that are of real moment in the life of any man, his birth, his marriage and his death. Only the first and the last are certainties. How far any or all of them may conduce to happiness is 'on the knees of the gods.' I have been lucky so far—let it go at that.

"My personal interest in the measures I have tried to advocate is perhaps due to the fact that I am a Quaker with a birthright to hate and to fight white slavery in all its forms as my forebears hated and fought black slavery."

CHRISTMAS POEM.

Question and Answer.

"What grief hast thou for Me,
The Crucified for thee?"
No worthy thing:
Nor song, nor praise, nor tears,
From all these many years,
Jesus, my King.

"In ways thy feet have sought,
In that thy hands have wrought,
Whatso for Me?"
Ah, in those dreary walks,
Behold the flowerless stalks,
The fruitless tree!

"Thy heart hath love, at least—
I crave thy love," O Priest,
It were not meet
From bitter wells to slake
Thy thirst. Touch Thou and make
Its waters sweet.

"Thy soul—that it may live!"
Is it then mine to give?
O Saviour, cease!
Like to a troubled sea,
My spirit is to me:
Lord, speak it peace.

"Unto thy Friend, thy King,
Hast thou no offering,
No gift to give?"
For all Thy love, Thy care,
Only one little prayer:
Saviour, forgive!

—INA COOLBRITH.

CLUB NOTES.

By Mrs. J. W. Orr.

The receipt of many year books from many clubs in the state, and the cards of privilege from many clubs in the bay district, remind me that I must make public acknowledgment of these courtesies. The year books I can read and enjoy, but I am not often free to use the guest cards, as an engagement takes precedence of privilege. Nearly all of the eastern states hold their annual meetings in the fall of the year, and I have been receiving many state year books, which allow me to make the odious comparison between our own federation and others. It really is a pleasure to note how well we stand this comparison; in numbers, in plan and presentation of department work, in the record of achievement, and more than all, in the vitality with which we grasp our problems, and the practical nature of these problems.

My tracks this past month have taken me to Stockton as the guest of the Philomathean Club, to Santa Barbara at the call of the Woman's Club, to the Long Beach Ebell to take my part in their "Federation day," and finally to the convention of the Southern District at San Diego.

Miss Briggs, the state corresponding secretary, was my companion in the southern trip, which closed with a visit to the Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles. The only alloy in my pleasure was that I had to forego invitations to Marysville, to Oakland and to San Mateo. Since my return I have been the guest of the New Century Club of Oakland, the Art Conference of the Alameda and San Francisco Districts, and of the San Jose Woman's Club.

At the annual meeting of the Southern District they voted against re-districting. Indeed it was quite unanimous. The reports of club presidents to which I listened with great attention showed clearly that the greatest activity was in Civics.

The subject of Vocational Education, upon which the Department of Education is centering its energies, was ably presented by Miss Longenecker of the State Normal of San Diego. The address of the greatest moment was on "Education and International Peace," by Edw. L. Hardy of the San Diego State Normal.

The November number of "The Woman Citizen" gives the number of clubs in the C. F. W. C. as 349.

We are happy to change these figures to 360, and acknowledge the help of "The Woman Citizen."

The first bulletin from the Chicago Biennial Board reminds us of the nearest duty we have as members of the General Federation, and that is, to complete our contribution to the Endowment Fund. California is pledged to raise $6000, $4000 of which has been paid in. We must clear ourselves of this obligation, before sending our delegates to Chicago in June, 1914. An interesting event of this Biennial will be the memorial services for Mrs. Sarah S. Platt-Decker, who passed away in this city, at the close of the San Francisco Biennial. We can show our real appreciation of the greatest woman the federation has produced by considering this an offering of love to her memory, for the fund is to bear her name in perpetuity, "The Sarah Platt-Decker Memorial Endowment." Let every club president bear this in mind, and make it her immediate duty. Mrs. Decker so believed in the fulfillment of the promise of the federation that she literally gave her life to it. We must live and work for it.

This is the season of good cheer and rejoicing. In closing I would leave with you my appreciation of the good will shown me, in the ranks of the federation, and my good wishes for the coming year.

THE HUMAN PLANT.

By Luther Burbank.

Among the gems we are able to present in our Christmas edition of The Woman Citizen are the following lines from Luther Burbank, a man who is as well known at the farthest civilized ends of the earth as he is in his own California. And, indeed, he is far better understood by the scientists of the old world than he is at home, but he could not be better beloved, for we make up in genuine loyalty for what we lack in knowledge:

Santa Rosa, Cal., Dec. 6, 1913.

Mrs. Jeanne E. Francoeur, San Francisco.

Dear Madam: Cold mathematical intellect unaccompanied by a heart for the philosophic, idealistic and poetic side of nature is like a locomotive well made but of no practical value without fire and steam; a good knowledge of language, history, geography, mathematics, chemistry, botany, astronomy, geology, etc., is of some importance, but far more so is the knowledge that all true success in life depends on integrity; that health, peace, happiness and content all come with heartily accepting and daily living by the "Golden Rule"; that dollars, though of great importance and value, do not necessarily make one wealthy; that a loving devotion to truth is a normal indication of physical and mental health; that hypocrisy and deceit are only forms of debility, mental imbecility and bodily disease, and that the knowledge and ability to perform useful, honest labor of any kind is of infinitely more importance and value than all the so-called "culture" of the schools.

Trusting this will be of use to you, I am,

Very truly yours,

Luther Burbank.

Hugo De Vries, of Amsterdam, Holland, probably the leading botanist of Europe, says:

"In all Europe there is no one who can even compare with Luther Burbank. The time will come when he will be as well known and as highly cherished in California as he now is among the scientific men of Europe. He is a unique, great genius."

Many, in fact, all who know and understand Mr. Burbank's works, and they are numbered by the thousands, write in the same terms of him; but all of them do not know what we know in California, that is: He is a great authority on child culture—of the genuine kind. For these are a few things he says in his book on "The Training of the Human Plant":

"During the course of many years of investigation into the plant life of the world, creating new forms, modifying old ones, adapting others to new conditions, and blending still others, I have constantly been impressed with the similarity between the organization and development of plant and human life."

He believes, further, that upon a wisely directed crossing of species rests the hope of all progress, and that in the United States today exists the grandest opportunity ever presented of developing the finest race the world has ever known.

Out of the richness of his years of experience and investigation, he urges an ideal training looking toward an ideal race. He shows that we are more crossed than any other nation in the history of the world, and that we meet the same results that are always seen in a much-crossed race of plants; if we follow the teachings of nature, we may produce the finest race ever known.

He demands for the child of the race—most sensitive of living things—first and foremost a heredity and environment of love; differentiation in training, sunshine, good air, and nourishing food. He condemns the marriage of the physically unfit, and discusses at length heredity, predestination, training, growth, environment, and character. The fundamental principles of education, Mr. Burbank declares, should be the subject of earnest scientific investigation, including all the causes which tend to produce men and women with sane, well-balanced characters.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

By Ollie D'Arcy.

The opening skirmishes in the state primary campaign which will terminate in the election in August next, have already begun. However only the first volleys have been fired, the numerous candidates withholding their heavy cannon for later dates.

While Governor Johnson has not positively declared himself, it can be taken for granted that he will run for the United States senatorship. That much is a fact. He, that is Hiram, is now busy grooming President Eshleman of the Railroad Commission, for the governorship—of course subject to the will of the people.

But Hiram's task will not prove an easy one, others want the Progressive nomination for governor. Francis Heney, who declared he would withdraw from the Senatorial fight if Johnson decided to run, says he will not battle for the governorship. This looks like discord in the Progressive ranks.

Meanwhile the Democrats are rallying around the flag in harmonious team work while the old line Republicans are doing a lot of predicting and no action. So far there seems to be no candidates willing to spend their money for the G. O. P. nomination.

Fred Hall, of Bakersfield, a big man in state politics, will surely be a candidate for governor. Hall while not admitting this fact himself, is being put forward by his volume of friends throughout the state. He is a Democrat with Progressive principles.

The Woman Citizen in no way desires to influence its readers pertaining to the different candidates. The policy of this paper is non-partisan in every particular. Its sole object in publishing a political column is to give to its thousands of woman readers a full digest of the political situation.

HANGED IF I KNOW. DO YOU?

Where can a man buy a cap for his knee,
Or a key to a lock of his hair?
Can his eyes be called an academy,
Because there are pupils there?

In the crown of his head what jewels are set?
Who travels the bridge of his nose?
Can he use, when shingling the roof of his mouth,
The nails on the ends of his toes?

What does he raise from a slip of his tongue?
Who plays on the drums of his ears?
And who can tell the cut and style
Of the coat his stomach wears?

Can the crook of his elbow be sent to jail,
And, if so, what did it do?
How does he sharpen his shoulder blades?
I'll be hanged if I know—do you?

—M. QUAD.

Under the Evil Eye

By JEANNE E. FRANCOEUR.

It was Christmas night in Massachusetts, heavy blankets of snow covered every spot of ground, and more snow was falling in broad soft flakes, hanging fairy draperies on the bare limbs of the trees, as though in pity for their nakedness. That was about all a stranger would see of interest on walking through the silent village of Greathen on a very cold night, not many years ago. Yet, there were, at least, two people—a young man and a girl—appeared upon the scene, who seemed to think it a night made for angels, as they emerged hand in hand from the door of a small church. So small was the church, and so well clothed in snow and trees, that were it not for the faint strains of music and lingering notes of young voices, in murmured goodbyes and merry Christmas wishes, one could pass it without notice. The two who first appeared, hastened their steps beneath the silent trees, until they ceased to hear the voices of their friends. Then, they lingered, as if haste were made for slaves, and as if snow and ice and cold were summer flowers, strewn along their path of life—and, growing there forever and forever.

Is it necessary to say they were young, very young lovers? Well, hardly! But, linger as they might; pause and murmur as they did, finally their destination was reached. It was a substantial, rambling house, built as it were on the instalment plan. The center was much lower than either end, which seemed added, at a later date, without much thought given to the style of architecture. Substantial steps led up to a broad, crude looking porch, which took on a certain beauty from the surrounding trees, the covering of snow and the warm light that streamed from several uncurtained windows—as if to welcome the two people who now arrived at the door—and, who might have still lingered, had it not suddenly opened, making them start a bit.

A large, rugged man stood in the doorway with the light of a big, spluttering log fire enveloping him. He was of the old farm type with knotted hands, and grizzly, unkept hair and beard. His clothes bore a general family resemblance to the architecture of the house, and his voice was wintry as he said: "What's a kept ye so late, Ellery? Be ye gettin' relig'n so strong ye must stay out moston the night for it?" But the young man, whom he had cooly overlooked, steeped forward, as if to take whatever blame was coming to the girl, whose colorful childish face was all aglow with a mixture of fear and love. "It was my fault, Mr. Greath," the youth stated in a manly voice, "I——" "Oh, never ye mind what ye did, I'm talkin' to my girl, Ted Laurence, an' I'd thank ye not to put 'yer oar in," was the curt and offensive answer of the older man as he pushed the now thoroughly frightened girl into an inner room from which laughter and familiar voices were coming. Before the door could slam in his face Ted Laurence sprang forward with a hand pressed against it, and said in a whisper made thick by fear and insulted pride: "Ellery, you'll not take back your Christmas present?"

A forceful push from her father sent the girl forward into the room, but with some show of spirit she turned back to the door and answered with a defiant note in her voice, "Never, as long as God lives, Ted! You shall have your Christmas present if I die for it." Then the door shut and the young fellow lurched, half dazed, toward the entrance from which he had come.

"Hold on, Ted! Where are you going?" said a voice beside him, as an arm was placed over his shoulder. Looking up he realized it was his chum, Jack Greath, Ellery's brother. Ted tried to smile, but it was a failure, as he answered, "Oh, the old gent does not seem to care for my company tonight, guess I'll go home." It was apparent that Ted was cut to the heart, and was making a brave effort at concealment; for his strong, young face was gray, and his dark eyes held a pain that was evident as a splash of ink on white paper. Even his tall, loose frame sagged into a semblance of age. Only his fine, large head looked natural. "I have a hunch something awful is going to happen," he said.

The young man who now led him to a chair was about his own age and style, but with a much handsomer and far weaker face, though good natured. "Oh, don't mind Dad. He's off the track tonight. Been after me all day. Guess it's Ellery's time now, poor kid! Wish you could——" Then, his face went white as he lapsed into silence.

"I could, after a fashion, I—I—asked her tonight, but a year from now would be better for both of us. She's promised," said Ted, as the life came back to his face, flooding it with crimson, and turning him, for the moment, positively handsome; though the pain still lingered in his eyes.

The two boys gripped hands without a word being spoken. But the impression left by young Greath's manner was one of mixed joy and sadness. After a long pause he said, "The old gent has been raising the devil all day—nothing very new, but a fellow would think that Christmas might make some difference—guess I deserve it this time, but he'll be sorry if he don't let the kid alone."

Very soon the parlor door opened and the girl and her father appeared; her face was stamped with such suffering that both young men jumped from their chairs, as she staggered forward, but the father's head was high and aggressive, and his tone loud and insulting as he addressed young Laurence. With an inarticulate sound in his throat, as if he were choking, Ted, after reaching out his arms to the girl, turned and stumbled hatless into the night. The storm was now at its height, the wind had risen and the snow had turned to a piercing sleet, but on he went regardless. In passing the little church he halted and sank against the fence with his head bowed in his arms as if in prayer. However that attitude changed quickly for, straightening himself up, he shook his fist at the church, while his head was flung back, as if he were defying and condemning the whole of the world. And then he passed into the storm and became one with it.

If this were a romance it could be told in, perhaps, a more fascinating form, but as it is a record of actual facts, well known to many besides the writer, I'll let it tell itself just as it happened:

This is a strange story involving a strange man who has had more than his share of notoriety already. It is a story more befitting Mesmer and the seventeenth century, than a practical American and the twentieth century. Still, it is a story of today and of the mysterious powers of a man well known all over America. This man is Dr. S. S. Flower, spectacular physician, hypnotic lecturer, speculator, and supposed millionaire mining operator, sometimes of New York, California, Arizona, Mexico and New Mexico—a man who has played sad havoc with the heads, hearts and pocketbooks of many women all over the country.

Flower is now being sought by a little lady from New Mexico, who has a grievance that will not sleep. She claims that the gentleman with the perfumed name and velvety tongue, through his hypnotic powers, deprived her of her beautiful home, much fine property, a good bank account, and other assets. And in order to accomplish all this that he robbed her of her health, her eyesight and almost of her reason. That he brought her brother to the verge of murder and herself to the verge of death. She also insists that Flower has a corps of agents whom he has trained and who are thoroughly equipped with his uncanny power, and who co-operate with him in all his dealings, to such a degree, that whatever the doctor overlooked in his transactions with her, his agents appropriated afterwards. But she does not hold them responsible, for she says, "They are only his dupes."

When the lady in the case first met Dr. Flower she was a Mrs. Ellery Short of Boston, a beautiful, wealthy and very young widow. She had a young brother who was not wise enough to protect her, but that is changed now, and she is cured of all her troubles. It seems that when all was apparently lost love, in the form of another physician, came tearing across the continent to the rescue of the lady, and to pit his very up-to-date science against the the indescribable force that some call black magic or the evil eye and others hypnotism, and to vanquish it.

So the little lady now has a husband who is quite as well up in hypnotism as is Dr. Flower himself. In fact, he is up in another science, of which Flower knows little or nothing, namely, the persuasive powers of a modern shotgun, which has already made him famous.

Dr. Flower is accused of hypnotizing the lady out of all her possessions and most of her faculties. Dr. Lawrence, who lately married her, has the record of hynoptizing her into all of her faculties and restoring to her most of her property, and it is safe to predict that when he meets Flower there will be some more restoring, for Dr. Lawrence has several accomplishments, and he means to use them.

The story had its origin away back in good old God-fearing Massachusetts, where they would have burned the whole outfit for witchcraft a few generations ago. But you see things have changed since then, and the lady who has had this strange transformation take place within her calls it hypnotism.

"His influence was unmistakable," explained Mrs. Lawrence. "Dr. Flower read my every thought and prevented every exercise of my will. While I was perfectly conscious of the dominion of his mind, still I was unable to resist, and had to yield to his will. Not only before I left home, but all the way on the train from Boston to New Mexico. I felt that I was being led by some subtle force that robbed me of my will power.

"When I reached Deming my very worst premonitions of evil were verified; a wretched desert was the only land in view. The few adobe hovels only accentuated the wretchedness of the nightmare, and I felt as if the barren waste would drive me mad. I resolved to break the spell even if I tore my life

apart. I seemed in the clutches of a devil-fish and I struggled as any human creature would to escape. To my great joy I felt that I was succeeding, but only for a little while. For Dr. Flower, realizing that I was getting out of bondage, soon had his agent and friend, George Rayson Whittell, who was our nearest neighbor, act hypnotically on me, thereby cajoling me to buy acres and acres of this worthless land, thus increasing my possessions of that which was useless and using up what money I had left in bank. Even after that Whittell would not let me alone. Whenever he started for our house I'd know of his approach and be trembling like a leaf on his arrival. I soon discovered that his demands would only cease when he owned all I possessed. First he took my cattle, then my horses and finally even my sheep and chickens."

Finally Mrs. Short's brother took matters into his own hands and got his shotgun out for the reception of Mr. Whittell. He was finally persuaded by his sister not to shoot.

Whittell then stopped his visits, but not his evil influence; for, instantly, she had a severe illness from which she could not recover until they were obliged to call in Whittell who made a few passes over her and bade her get up. For this service he exacted from her a good part of the land he had sold her, together with her home ranch.

This so enraged her brother that he brought the shotgun into requisition again. This seemed to stop all demands that Whittell could possibly make on her. She was beginning to hope for freedom from this strange power, when suddenly she felt the old influence which was followed by the loss of sight in one of her eyes.

Believing, she says, that Whittell meant to torture her to death, she offered all her land to him and to become his tenant if he would only cure her and then let her alone.

Whittell, she says, gave the promise, taking everything she possessed but a cow and a few chickens, but he failed to keep his promise. Then Mrs. Short gradually grew weaker in health and the sight in her other eye began to fail.

When all was apparently lost Mrs. Short concluded to confide her troubles to Dr. Lawrence, who had been her sweetheart in the old days before they thought much of the science of hypnotism or any other science except that which was to be found in the poets.

But that was before Ellery's father concluded that she should marry Mr. Short, his many acres, his big bank account and his asthma. It was before Dr. Lawrence became ambitious and concluded that all women were weak and fickle. He went on studying and studying until he knew a deal about medicine. Then he went abroad and delved into hypnotism, psychology, telepathy and mental science, and yet his heart was as barren as any section of land around Deming.

This was the condition of affairs when a letter was handed to him one morning as he was lecturing to a class of students at the great medical college in Montreal, for he was now not only a physician of some standing, but he held a chair in this college. There was nothing very strange about this particular letter. It simply looked like a woman's hand—very much like a woman's hand at that—not like the well-known round hand of commercial life, but the fine Italian hand that flashed in upon his memory like a half forgotten dream. It was dated Deming, New Mexico, and it told her story as I tell it now, ending with the request:

"Come, Doctor dear! It's so strange to call you Doctor, but I may not call you by the old names any more, still I want you. Yes, and please come at once or I'll be unable to see you, and—I'd give all the wide, wide world to see you just once before I die.

"Your little friend,

"ELLERY."

The letter fell from his hand. Then he jumped to his feet. One young M. D. was dispatched for a ticket, another ran for a carriage and in thirty minutes from the time that Dr. Lawrence finished reading that little letter he was sitting in a Pullman car hastening to the far Southwest. And no matter how fast that train fled Dr. Lawrence thought it was creeping.

In his excitement he forgot to telegraph her that he was coming, and arriving at a little station in the desert he asked every man he met where Mrs. Short lived. No, no one knew that name. Finally a boy said he knew that she was the sick lady, Jack Greath's sister, and that he had a sack of flour in his wagon for her and that they lived out about ten or eleven miles.

Dr. Lawrence requested permission to ride with him. After taking a suspicious look at a $10 bill the boy said, "Yep, jump in," and with a "git up, Kitty," the horse started for home, wading through the sand as only a hungry bronco can. After the doctor took in the country and wondered how Ellery could possibly live a week in such a beastly place and, giving up the job as useless speculation, he fell to dreaming of Ellery again, and his heart became sore as her picture arose before him as he last saw her. It was one Christmas night seven years before in the old-fashioned parlor of the old farmhouse in New England, where her father announced her engagement to Mr. Short, the richest man in that part of the country. The girl came forward, and like one dazed, she was brushing the bright curls with one hand from her eyes, while the other was reached to him as though imploring forgiveness. At a command from her father she attempted to speak, but the words would not come and with a little heart-breaking cry she fell forward between her father and her discarded lover in a dead faint.

In two days she was Mrs. Short and he saw her no more. And now——

"Whoa thar, Kitty!" from the boy brought the doctor back from his dreams and also brought him to his journey's end as the boy called out, "Mister, you get out here."

At first Dr. Lawrence looked around in a bewildered way, seeing nothing but sand and cactus and a few cows in the distance, but no place for any one to live. The boy seeing his bewilderment, pointed to a tiny adobe house and said: "Thar's Jack a milkin' the cow over yonder," he added as he pointed to a spot on the horizon. With another, "Gee up, Kitty!" he continued his journey.

Dr. Lawrence stepped to the door of the cabin and saw a little white figure lying on a couch. The little figure was as white as the dress she wore. His heart seemed to stop beating—still he could not believe that this was Ellery. He forgot that seven years of heartache, sickness and misery had come since he last saw her and that seven years of such life were not conducive to beauty. He was about to step back, believing that the boy had made a mistake in directing him, when the rays of the setting sun rested for a moment on her wonderful hair.

* * *

A half hour after, when Jack Greath came home with the milk, he found Dr. Lawrence sitting on an upturned washtub out in the yard rocking Ellery back and forth as a mother might rock a sick baby and fanning her with his hat. Poor Jack got it into his foolish head that the doctor was crying, so it gave him courage to open his heart and, grasping his old friend's hand, he blurted out:

"Charley, old fellow, I'm the cause of all this—of all of her misery and of all of yours, too. You remember when I got into that scrape in college? Well, I used Mr. Short's name to help me. Before I could do anything he found it out. Nothing would satisfy him but a marriage with Ellery. As you know, father was anxious for it anyway, and to save me poor Ellery gave in. Then I tried to find you and to make a clean breast of it before it was too late, but you were gone and they married Ellery off.

After clearing their throats the two young men clasped hands and Dr. Lawrence said: "Jack, old fellow, you have paid a heavy penalty for your foolish mistake. So have we all. And I must now rob you of your just revenge. You must leave Whittell and Flower to me. I need them in my business, as the boys say. Ellery's recovery entirely depends on that. Any accident to those scoundrels just at present, would be fatal to her. As you say, I have learned a few things in all these years, but I must apply them in my own way. I promise you that in one month Ellery will tell you that she is all right, and your own sight will confirm what I say.

He stooped down and kissed the curls. The dim light hid the caress. "You've always trusted me, Ellery," he whispered, "and now you must trust me with your whole heart and soul and believe firmly that I shall cure you of every trouble. Promise me that you will never fear these people again and that you will get entirely well."

"I will, Doctor dear," said Ellery, "I will for your sake."

The next morning Dr. Lawrence said: "I'll go out for a little ramble, I'm stiff from sitting so long in the cars, and I believe I'll take your gun, Jack, and bring back a little game for lunch." He did get back for lunch, but George Whittell was the game he brought back with him.

Strange as it may appear, Ellery did not tremble one bit now when she saw Whittell make his appearance, nor when he said, "I don't want the darned land and there's no use talking shooting. I'll deed back the ranch and things any time you say. It was all a josh, by gosh! And I sure beg the lady's pardon."

And he did.

Now, what was this mysterious power that these men wielded over Mrs. Short, a young woman of fair intelligence? What the subtle force, irresistible and compelling? Such as Du Maurier described in "Trilby" and Bulwer Lytton in "A Strange Story." Is it hypnotism? Doctors and professors, such as Charcot, Liabault, Bernheim, Moll, Hudson and numerous others have written volumes on it, still it remains a puzzle and a contradiction. In this case it was used both for good and evil, according to the men who used it.

But whatever this influence may have been that brought so much of misery to Mrs. Short, one month after Dr. Lawrence's arrival her eyesight was fully restored and she was so far recovered in health that she walked unassisted to the depot as she and her husband started on their wedding journey.

Faith can move mountains, they say.

"Doctor dear," was Ellery's comment, as they entered their compartment, "everything has been a dream, a nightmare for the last seven years. Do you know what night this is? No, bad boy," she teased, as a light broke over his face. Then she threw her arms around his neck: "It is Christmas night," she said, "and I give you your Christmas present, as God lives."

IF I KNEW.

"If I knew that a word of mine,
A word not kind and true,
Might leave its trace on a loved one's face,
I'd never speak harshly, would you?

"If I knew that the light of a smile
Might linger the whole day through,
And brighten some heart with a heavier part
I wouldn't withhold it, would you?"

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RESTORATION OF SELF RESPECT THE GREATEST CHARITY.

By Jeanne E. Francoeur.

Christmas is come again! What does it bring to us? Different things, I'm sure, to different people. But, there is one thing it brings to all, and that is: The awakening of the Christ life within the innermost soul of every mother's child of us. The stirring of our own particular part of the Divine, which no human pen has yet described; but, which we all know vibrates within us; touching greater depths than any music conceived by man! And, just as sure as God has given us that feeling, He has not given it to us for ourselves alone—Then, what are we to do with it?

The good book tells us of the blessings of Faith, Hope and Charity, "And the greatest of all is Charity." Yes, Charity! What kind? Oh, Lord! What kind? Certainly, we need direction from a higher power right here. There is a charity—machine made—that is cold, hard and degrading. If given out with the influence of the frozen heart, and questioning eye, of the paid, professional charity giver, upon it—then, it is a curse. It is a curse both to the giver and the receiver. It instills pride of power in the giver's heart, and hatred of that power in the heart of the unfortunate receiver. It were better for the soul of the latter, though, perhaps, demanding less courage, if he were to ask charity of the cleansing waters of the bay, and pass, without further shame into the all comprehending presence of his Maker—and take his chances there. Self respect would at least, not suffer; and, that is something that we are far better off dead, than to live without.

"And, the greatest of all is Charity." There is no doubt of that, if given in the spirit that God would give us charity. In the spirit that a warm heart would give to a brother or sister, upon whom misfortune had laid a blighting touch. To give, to reach out a helping hand, even a kind word—though that is not enough—and, then to forget. And, above all, to forget our superiority. I believe that is akin to the Charity that God meant. For, then the victim of chance is not robbed of his self respect, and, he has the most valuable asset left to face the world with. There are people who give—give largely, give greatly of their time, money, heart and brain; and, they are of the children of God. We all know them. We all, who were on the ground, saw them "after the fire," and, we all knew the real from the counterfeit. Looking on at the real, your heart said: "The greatest of all is Charity!" Learning the methods of the false, stamped forever on your soul the expression: "As cold as Charity!" Death is far kinder! for such, murdered self respect, every day.

If you have charity to give, feed the hungry and clothe the naked; for, these are the laws of necessity; and then, reach out to help those who want to help themselves. Give them a chance. Don't pry or question or blame or condemn, if they are not on the right road—but, put them there, if you have the power. And, if you haven't, look around and see if your friends have. It will surprise you to see, in a few years, how many of these will build a better road for themselves. It may never help you materially, but it will set that Divine, musical vibration going within you. And now and then you will hear that some one has said of you: "That person threw me a life line, when I was down and out!" That is the charity that is worth while; then, you know in your heart that you never robbed that person of self respect.

We are today whirling within the circle of "uplift," uplift, and, then, some more "uplift," until, like the words "swell and nifty," it gets on your nerves. We take things of that kind too seriously. We take the "uplift," or, at least the person who needs the uplift, as though it were a specimen, so curious and rare, that it needed a scientist with blue goggles and a telescope, and, if the object is not, on distant inspection, too unfortunate, we may take a microscope before our superior (?) curiosity is fully satisfied, as to the proper scientific treatment—when all the poor devil ever needed was a job. A fact that was perfectly evident to everybody except the scientist—or is it a sociologist? Oh, yes. All of that breed are sociologists now; and, perhaps wiser than they look—for, if they didn't shroud need, under the robe of investigation, they might lose their jobs, before a better graft would present itself.

If one-tenth of the money spent yearly on so-called charity, were expended on honest endeavor, for the betterment of the workers of our towns and cities, long before another generation grew up, charity, as understood today, would begin to be an obsolete word.

Stop and think for five minutes—what would be the effect, what the result on the "uplift" to the people who work with hands and brains, if every employer took the money spilled out for foreign missions—and in other charities, and added it to his pay list. If along with that he stooped, from his high position, and said: "'Old man' or 'old lady,' 'my boy' or 'my girl,' you have earned this much more than you thought this year. I just saved it up for you for a Christmas gift. Now let me tell you how to invest it for a rainy day." That man would have built up self respect, and gratitude, in the hearts of his employees, and, would have turned their hungry hearts and dragging feet away from the sordid pleasures of the slums. If he did, like a few real philanthropists of this city do, provide the people in their employ, with nourishing meals, at a reasonable cost; and, with a good, intelligent training, and some knowledge—that tends to develop independence and self respect in them, how much charity would they need in the years to come? Not a dollar, unless the hand of fate fell heavily upon them. Even that would be warded off, in a great measure; for, their mental and physical health would be powerful weapons to fight the battles of life with. And, should fate ever turn on that employer, he would have an army of genuine friends at his back, and, at the backs of his family to fight for him. And, that is no dream—I've seen such things happen. I've seen the well-cared-for, respected servants of a family, not only fight for, but go out and work for, the helpless young of that family, when fate proved "as cold as charity."

When the poor, foolish little girl is led away by the promises of love, companionship and cheap pleasure that looks "swell" to her, because her heart and brain are starved; is it the pious promises of a hope beyond the grave that brings her back to the paths from which she has strayed? No, that is too far distant, too much like a dream; if you want her back, give her a home, or the work wherein she can earn the purchasing price of a decent, cheerful place, to live among decent people; forget that she ever made a fool of herself, and help her to forget it, and you have restored her self respect. Above all, do not lie to her, and make her feel that she is lower than the perjured coward, that scattered flowers of speech along the slimy path, over which he led her. Remember that she is her father's child, with her father's blood in her veins; and, perhaps, with very little to live for. I don't believe that it was ever in the nature of a woman to live the shady life or the degraded life, if she were given, unostentatiously, the chance to come back. Do not try to be better than Christ; you cannot fill the bill! Every true philanthropist should make this your gift to Christ on His coming birthday. Christ has made so many gifts to us; it is time we were making a few to Him. And, if we believe in his teachings, this gift will be acceptable. Do not shrug away any one's self respect.

And, while your thoughts are on the subject, give the same chance to the boy that has been led in the wrong direction. He, too, has had loneliness and heredity to battle with, while his case is not the tragedy that blackens the life of a girl, for he may of his own free will come back, if he happens to have the will. But, there's the danger. So give him the chance to work and to forget. Many a man today is at the top of the ladder of success, who, were he robbed of his self respect, for some foolish act in youth, would be now in the slums.

Another phase of life, that contributes largely to the downward trend for young women, is the attitude of the average "lady of the house." In most families where young girls are employed, almost every vestige of self respect is lowered, if not swept away. Without any attempt at concealment, she is made to feel that she is of entirely different flesh and blood, to the members of the family for whom she works. Indeed, so persistently is this impressed

upon her, that she may even accept this fallacy as a fact. So much the worse for her, her self respect is undermined, and she feels she is a creature apart, without a kinship to her kind. She has, of course, a shelter; perhaps, a better shelter than she was accustomed to; but, she has no companionship, no friends; and, if she had, she has no place to entertain them. For, they would certainly not feel welcome around her employer's kitchen. If, by any chance, a decent working man should want to pay her attention, she has no place to invite him to. He feels the humiliation of sitting around some one's kitchen, if he has any pride; and, if he hasn't, he is not much good. So, out into the street she must go to entertain him, or stay in her lonely little room without human companionship. As that is unnatural, out she strolls with her admirer; the streets become tiresome; the cheap dance hall offers the only available retreat. She, too, perhaps, feels cheap; environment is a subtle seducer—before she is aware of it, she is a part of it; and, "the lady of the house" who employed her, wants her no more. Wonder if it ever dawned on that lady, that her maid needed a corner which she could call her own, when her monotonous, dreary work was done?

But, perhaps, this is asking too much, from an overworked lady, who has fifty "charities," board meeting to petition for the parole of thugs; and more board meetings to collect funds, to educate the She-Ban, Dig-Dan Tongs, in the Christian religion. Besides, she must, simply must, be away ahead in her work on the "Charity Ball," or that creeping Mrs. Get-there-quick, and Mrs. Get-there-anyway, will receive more space in the papers than she, after all her hard work. Of course, the "Charity Balls" and board meetings and things, are good in their way; for, what a fearful brain tax it would otherwise be, to provide original amusement for their patrons. And, then, it's so commonplace to be bothered with poor girls and boys, or poor friends, that you see every day. Who on earth would ever find out what you did for them? Not the newspapers. Well, the newspaper owners, I believe, will have soft beds waiting in Heaven for them. If it were not for the hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of space they give away every year to the "charity folks," there would be very little "charity."

There is no doubt of the blessings, and even the honors of wealth, when well used; for, through no other source, can one do so much good. Nor, is there any doubt of the curse of poverty, notwithstanding the old adage, when poverty breaks the health and weakens the intellect, forces the helpless to despair, and leads to the kind of charity that destroys self respect; then, it is a disgrace, a disgrace to the economic and social conditions of our great, rich, proud country. If you do not believe it, look around and analyze the difference that poverty or success makes between Tweedledee and Tweedledum.

Lord Bacon said: "The ways to success are numerous, and most of them vile." Lord Bacon knew, for he tried; but, he was made to tread the thorny path. He would now be given a laurel crown, for the same kind of treading. You lived too long ago, too long ago. To lose your way to success now, is what is counted "vile!"

There seems to be a belief abroad, that the poor girl is more susceptible to the downward course, than girls in more wealthy families. That is not so; human nature is the same, in people of the same blood. The girl, dragging out an existence, on six or seven dollars a week, is fully as virtuous and honorable as the daughter of her aunt, or her cousin, or her uncle, who fell into a gold mine, or got a corner on his neighbor's pork. But, she has—if she is pretty—ten hundred times the temptations; and, not one hundredth part of the protection, and little, very little hope. It is seldom that the professional seducer, sets snares for the girls of wealthy families—he is always a coward, and he knows the penalty. But the unprotected girl he looks upon as his prey.

In the San Francisco Examiner, of November the 30th, is a picture—a sermon, if you like—that I wish every man and woman could see and take to heart. It is the picture of a young girl, standing on a lonely road, alone, facing the world to fight for a living. It is a picture of richly bedizened, fiendish hands, offering her the kind of living that fiends always offer. It is a picture of far deeper value to the world, than all the variegated charity functions, ever given. It is a greater picture than any hundred thousand dollar painting of the old masters—for, it is the TRUTH! It pleads for the means of self respect—not charity!

QUIT WHISPERING, LADIES.

Quit whispering, ladies. It is very bad manners. In this case, it is also wicked. And, remember, this is Christmas time, when all should be "Peace and Good Will to Men." Of course, that means to women, too, we take that for granted, like many other things. However, this whispering is about a woman. She belongs to one of the largest and most influential clubs in the city, and she had the misfortune to offend one or two of the influential members, who have the whispering habit. They began to whisper—the good Lord only knows what—to a number of their friends in the club; those whispered to others, until the whispering became an endless chain. Whenever the poor victim appeared the h-i-s, h-i-s, h-i-s, went on until her nerves were repeating the snaky hiss, both in her waking and sleeping hours. She could not horsewhip them, for that would be unladylike. She could not tell them what she thought of them, for that would take a whole book, if not a library. She did, finally, demand an open and above board statement, when she was on the verge of nervous prostration. Being frightened by her condition, they had at last, to come forward and acknowledge that the whispered secret was, what do you think? She wore pettys instead of knickers, under her dress.

Ladies, remember there are gentlemen present, as Mr. Boffin wouldn't say; and, quit whispering. For, the whispering woman makes a good stranger, and the right person to shun. The woman, who in words will say: "Please excuse me, but I cannot call, or I haven't the time," may not be as sweet as dripping honey, but you know where she is. And, you know if you are lucky enough to win her for a friend she is a friend for life, if you treat her decently. And, you must or she'll turn you down, and say openly the reason why! But, she will not whisper away your good name, for she has no time to be jealous—she usually has too many good friends.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS!

The Woman Citizen extends Christmas greetings to all who have been so extremely kind in contributing valuable, and original matter, to this number; and, to all who have extended favors to us throughout the year.

We feel we cannot sufficiently return thanks to our famous poet, Ina Coolbrith, for prayer and poem; Rev. Charles Aked, for prayer; Mr. Luther Burbank, for contribution; Mrs. Jack London, for most valuable advice, and the Honorable Judge Clayton Herrington, for the most humane advocacy of a difficult problem we have ever read, and to the many clubs and club presidents who have endorsed the Woman Citizen.

* * *

Let us offer Christmas prayers that our dear brothers in Mexico will not mistake us for deer or wild turkeys.

* * *

Let us thank the Lord that we are not suffragettes—in London.

THANK YOU, MRS. LONDON.

The recent first numbers of The Woman Citizen give a hope that we are at last going to have the right publication. I am enthusiastic over your splendid showing. And oh, for the sake of all that is worth while in the world, keep it up, keep it up—the stride that you have struck. You have already shown yourselves unafraid in the articles appearing in these first issues. "Let them rave," those who cannot face the facts of life as they exist. These are not the ones for whom you have come into being. You are for real women, true women, womanly women, if you please, with all the connotations; and surely, surely these demand truth and strength along with the eternal beauty that must go hand in hand with truth and strength.

Give us the world as it is, together with the hope of the world as we want it to become; tell us of the good in it, and show us the bad that we should know and try to correct; handle public questions fearlessly, frankly, honestly; write for us of art, of literature, of music and the drama; write for the voter, for the housekeeper, in country as well as city; and why not for the maid as well as the mistress? It is a happy thought, that, and might, would, help a vital issue. Give us help for the sewing room; forms of beauty for the embroidery frame; and above all, do not forget the kitchen and the cook, the dining room and the laundry—the heart and lungs of the home.

And in every department say what you mean, for those whom you want to impress with what you believe. Do not let anyone contribute to your pages who has not something to say and who is not afraid to say it. That is it—when you have something to say, out with it. It is what we need, sincerity, and no blinking of sincerity. We need a woman's publication that is not only clean and sweet but firm and clear seeing, daring and reasonable. It should be helpful in its various phases; it should make us think; it must give us, too, pleasure with its message of beauty; it must educate us. And, last and very important, it must make us laugh!

There is nothing for you to do, you Woman Citizen, but go ahead as you have begun, letting no side issues turn you from your straight-going. Here are luck and life to you, with all my heart.

CHARMIAN KITTREDGE LONDON.

A VAGABOND BEE.

I am a bee of Blossom-lea;
I snuggle heart-deep in clover.
I drain each sweet, where none can see
That I lay drunk in revelry—
A vagabond bee—a rover!

I kiss the lilies, golden, white,
The dimpled rose, the saucy maid;
And care I naught, in my delight,
That I am thief and oft affright,
The blossomings of sun and shade!

I know no bondage 'neath the sun,
I sail the winds forever free.
God gleams the skies when day is done,
And as I watch them one by one,
I am His bee of—Destiny!

Florence Richmond.

The Supreme Moment

(A True Christmas Story.)

By MARY E. HART.

A cold dismal afternoon in December—a large isolated farm house—miles distant from its nearest neighbor, a lonely little figure huddled up in one of the high window seats, gazing sadly out upon the bleak winter landscape and fast falling snow.

It was just before Christmas, and my eleventh birthday. I had finished my daily lessons (the public school being several miles distant, I studied at home under the tutelage of my mother), had stitched the yard of straight seam that she had apportioned me to her entire satisfaction, and now (it being my birthday), I was relieved of other duties, and given permission to amuse myself the remainder of the afternoon.

I went to my own little room, but what was I to do? My story books had been read over and over again, and I did not care for playthings. Why the big doll that our country merchant had given me two years before (for my father was one of his best customers) was packed away good as new, and only on rare occasions did I ever take her out, even to look at her. She was not alive enough for me, and I never believed in lavishing affection without some response. Perhaps if there had been other girls for me to play with, the spirit of emulation might have increased my appreciation of her value. "The weather is too bad, I can't go out, what shall I do?" So ran my thoughts as I sat there getting bluer and more morose every moment. "I know! I'll write a letter to grandma," I exclaimed aloud, and jumping down from my perch secured paper and pencil, and having resumed my seat began to cast about for a subject that would interest the dear old grandma "way back in old Virginia," but somehow the thoughts would not come. I must write grandma a cheerful letter, mama always said so, but I was too dismal to even attempt it, and gave up in despair. "Oh, if summer would only come, if summer would only come," I kept inwardly repeating with an almost passionate longing, as the big tears rolled down my cheeks, and spattered my bran new gingham apron (one of my birthday presents) that completely enveloped and hid from view my bright colored homespun linsey frock beneath. Suddenly and almost involuntarily, the hand that held the pencil, traced across the top of the still unsullied page, in a scrawling school girl hand the title "Lament to Summer," and my first published article was begun.

Oh! joyous days of summer time,
(so ran the crude stanzas)
When will you come again?
I'm longing for your balmy breeze,
Your sunshine and your rain,
That make the lovely flowers to bloom.
My heart is filled with pain,
As I sit here sadly longing,
But longing all in vain.

How cold and dismal seems the day,
The wind is sharp and chill,
And gazing on the dreary scene
Of woodland, plain and hill
With trees all bare, no leaf nor flower,
And brooklets cold and still—
My heart cries out "come back to me"
My eyes with tear drops fill.

There were several more verses which I cannot now recall, it was so long ago, centuries it seems, but when my emotion the wail of an over-charged heart, had run its limit and my little rhyme was ended, I read it over, supplying missing words and smoothing down the rough places, then with pen and ink carefully copied it. Time passed and the afternoon was almost gone as with cramped fingers and aching wrist, I arose from my task and heaved a great sigh of relief. Now, what was I to do with it? I somehow felt that it was better than my usual run of compositions, which had always to be written on Friday. I will take it down stairs and show it to mama was my first thought, and I started, but half way to the door a second idea struck me. Why not save it for Friday (day after tomorrow) and it will take the place of my usual composition, and I won't have to write another. I went to the shelf to get my composition book, to place my latest between its leaves, and as I reached it (for I had to stand on tiptoe, the shelf being high), pulled down with it my pride and joy, the last copy of a juvenile paper "The Young Folks' Gem," published at that time in Medina, Ohio.

How I treasured those little papers—the first I had ever taken—the subscription being a Christmas present from my mother. How eagerly would I watch for my father's return every Saturday when he went to Russellville, our nearest postoffice, five miles distant, for the weekly mail. It was a great thing for a little girl to take a paper all to herself, in those days out in that section, and in that respect I stood alone in my glory, and was proud accordingly. I picked up my treasure from the floor where it had fallen, and although it had been read and reread a dozen times, began to glance over its columns. "Contributions wanted" attracted my attention. "We will be pleased to receive contributions from our young subscribers"—so stated his majesty, the editor—(little did I think that one day I should hold a similar august position, the presidential chair seeming far more easily attainable). "Write only on one side of the paper," etc., etc.—the same old form is familiar the world over.

The third inspiration came and almost took my breath. Why not send my poem to the editor, and say nothing to anybody about it, and then if he does not publish it nobody need ever know. No sooner thought than done. I wrote a note to the editor stating that if he did not see fit to accept my contribution he need not mind returning it, in fact that I much preferred he wouldn't (for obvious reasons)—then enclosing my note and manuscript in an envelope, sealed, stamped and addressed it—but how was I to get it posted? I could not send it by my father, for he would want to know its contents, and might ridicule me, a proceeding of which I always had a morbid dread. "I know," I exclaimed. "I heard Amos (the hired man) say that he had to take the wagon to the shop tomorrow to get it repaired. I'll ask him to mail my letter," and so I did after exacting from him the most solemn promises of secrecy. I did not expect to see it in the next number. I knew there would not be time, but a week from the following Saturday, when my father left for his usual trip, I could hardly refrain from saying: "Please papa, won't you hurry back?" But that would have involved explanation, and I did not dare. How slowly the hours of that afternoon dragged away and my eyes kept turning toward the big gate that led to the country road down at the corner of the pasture. "What are you looking at," queried my mother several times during the afternoon, for I was again on one of those interminable seams, and my answer of "Nothing, mama" seemed to puzzle and annoy her. "It is time to commence supper," she finally announced. Harriet, our maid

(Concluded on page 34.)

Society's Town Car

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History of Club Life, Here, There and Everywhere

By JEANNE E. FRANCOEUR.

Did you ever hear a dyspeptic say: "Oh, the world is getting worse every day, and club women are such fools"? I did, and I wanted to say things. But, realizing that if I said what I thought, I'd no longer be a "perfect lidy," I refrained. If you ever hear him say so again, just put a copy of the Christmas number of The Woman Citizen under his eyes; and, if he can't read, be good, and read it to him. Make him swallow every word of the club news—for, it's all true. I've watched the working out of their varied programs, from the day, ten years ago, when I went into giggles and sarcastic type, making fun of the woman who spent her alloted ten minutes, telling why the left side was the right side, to wear a bird on "Nellie's Hat," or, any hat in fact. But, that is all changed now. Perhaps nowhere in the world would you hear more genuine, intelligent, common sense and knowledge talked in the same space of time, as you will hear at a convention of Woman's Clubs. And, honesty in every line. There you get a liberal education in women. Women from the cities in filigree gowns and things; women from the small towns with a piquant air and style, that is all their own—when they are not more stylish than the city women, which they often are; women from the country districts, with good, substantial tailor suits and hats—without that bird that got me into so much trouble; and every one of them displaying good taste in dress as well as subjects—for, be it known, the club women of today are not back numbers in either work, literature or clothes.

Every club sends women of ability—as a general thing—to represent them, and the sum total of all this is educational, if you could absorb it—and, you can, the most of it; for, it is told so quickly, so clearly and so earnestly, that it leaves a lasting impression. The best of it is that it is all for good, for the betterment of the world, along every line, and results, absolutely, in deeds, work, real work and not in words. First thing in a new town, as soon as a woman takes hold, is a library—first thing when a man takes hold is a saloon. Hush, we won't say any more about that! "Forget it!" Yes, the library, even before the church, I firmly believe. Then, from "swatting the fly" to cleaning the streets and the morals of the town, the water, the minds and the child life—always, always, the child life—never a thing is left to the old fashioned, shiftless confusion of earlier days. Under such jurisdiction, it would be utterly impossible for the world not to grow better—and to grow better very soon; for, the club ladies mean business, *now they have the vote.* "The Bird on Nellie's Hat" has flown away forever, since they have the real thing to fill their hearts and minds—and, above all—they are honest.

MISS INA COOLBRITH.

PRAYER.

O Soul! however sweet
The goal to which I hasten with swift feet—
If, just within my grasp,
I reach, a joy to clasp,
And find there one whose body I must make
A footstool for that sake,
Though ever and for evermore denied,
Grant me to turn aside!
O, howsoever dear
The love I long for, seek, and find anear—
So near, so dear, the bliss
Sweetest of all that is.
If I must win by treachery or art,
Or wrong one other heart,
Though it should bring me death, my soul, that day
Grant me to turn away!
That in the life so far
And yet so near, I be without a scar
Of wounds dealt others; greet with lifted eyes
The pure of Paradise!
So I may never know
The agony of tears I caused to flow!

INA COOLBRITH.

CONGRESS OF AUTHORS AND JOURNALISTS.

The Congress of Authors and Journalists is not an old organization. It was only thought of a few years ago. It is a child of the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association, and has been so well nourished that it has grown to huge proportions—so much so that we dare not call it SHE. Many of the women who were present at its birth are now on the list of officers.

To Ina Coolbrith, our famous poet, and past president, is due the honor of the wonderful strides the congress has taken. She has personally written to and interested hundreds of authors, from all over the world, in this feature of our coming great Exposition; and, indeed, in all that pertains thereto.

The amount of work she has accomplished alone, is enormous, but so are the results which she has won, an account of which we will be able to give a little later. It is safe to say that this will be the most noteworthy feature, in spreading the fame of California, as the home of the most wonderful World's Fair ever given.

Committee on Congress—Mrs. W. C. Morrow, Mrs. Florence Richmond, Mrs. Sophie E. Gardiner, Mrs. Ella M. Sexton, Mrs. Norman H. Martin, Miss Anna Klumpke, Hon. James D. Phelan, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President University of California; David Starr Jordan, Chancellor Stanford University; John Caspar Branner, President Stanford University; James A. Barr, Exposition Manager Bureau of Conventions and Societies; W. C. Morrow, George Hamlin Fitch, Herman Whitaker, Charles K. Field, Edward Robeson Taylor, Dean of Hastings College of the Law; Winston Churchill, John Muir, Herbert Bashford, Charles Phillips, Zoeth S. Eldredge, Chas. A. Murdock, A. M. Robertson, Charles Keeler, Herman Scheffauer.

The invitation to the congress is a most graeious and beautiful work of literature, stating clearly the delights in store for the guests from all Nations; and, particularly the Pen-Workers of the world, who are to receive every care, attention and hospitality, that their hostesses of The Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association, are so famous for. As well as the hosts, whose names appear among the officers of the congress.

The gates of the Exposition will open on February 20th, 1915, and many of the guests are now planning for the trip. Literature is being sent for their information; assuring them of convenient and comfortable quarters, and entertainment. The Congress session will be held in the Auditorium in 1915, from May 10th, to May 15th, inclusive. Of course, a part of the visitors' time, will be left free from work, so any plans they may have formulated will not be interfered with.

THE PACIFIC COAST WOMAN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION.

MRS. I. LOWENBERG.

A little history of The Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association, is all we are able to give, for want of space. It is now 23 years old, and began its work on September 27, when the association was formed and organized at the home of its founder, Mrs. Emelie T. Y. Parkhurst, 1419 Taylor Street, San Francisco.

The officers elected for the first year were as follows: President, Mrs. Nellie B. Eyster; First Vice President, Mrs. Jeanne C. Carr; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Ella Higgenson; Third Vice President, Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Sam Davis; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. T. Y. Parkhurst; Auditor, Mrs. M. H. Field.

Executive Board: Mrs. Hall Wood, Miss Andrea Hofer, Miss Francis Bagby.

The first annual convention was held in Union Square Hall, 121 Post Street, San Francisco.

Mrs. Parkhurst saw the good that would result from the bringing together of women writers. With her to think was to act.

The Pacific Coast Women's Press Association of San Francisco, is now affiliated with the London Society of Women Journalists, Ina Coolbrith, Representative; also with the International League of Press Clubs, the General Federation of Woman's Clubs and the California State Federation of Woman's Clubs. It is now many years ago, stirred by the fame and brilliancy of her poems, that the London Society of Woman Journalists, invited Ina Coolbrith into its fold, through its secretary, Agnes Murphy, and invited her club along with her. This made the Pacific Coast Woman's Press known abroad as well as at home. It now numbers many famous women writers, artists, painters, and illustrators, at home and abroad. Perhaps, the best known are:

Ina Coolbrith, Ella Wheeler Willcox, Gertrude Atherton, Mary Austin, Rose O'Halloran, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Madge Morris, Eleanor Gates, Mrs. Frank Leslie and many others. Here in its own home, a great many of the members are earning their way to fame through writing, painting, music and song.

The present laws of the association make it strictly obligatory, that every applicant for active membership, shall be professionally engaged in writing, painting, illustrating, singing or music. The associate members may be teachers or ladies who are in sympathy with the active workings of the club and students of the arts.

Member's Day—no guests are invited—the members are expected to produce original work for criticism, and they get it! This is on the fourth Monday. On the second Monday comes Social Day, and so entertaining has that become, that invitations are sought for, by club and society, women, and often men, both in and out of the city. Many of these receptions have been really great in talent and beauty of conception, the musicians and artists of the club being most generous in their endeavors.

Among the great days, in recent years, when hundreds were entertained, and many more could not get into the hall, were: The Biennial Breakfast, at "The Cliff House," given in honor of the women writers and officers of the National Federation of Woman's Clubs; the Anna Klumpke Day, the Women Journalists' Day, the Ina Coolbrith Day, the Winston Churchill Day, and a day with our Men Journalists. It would be a delight to tell of these and many other days if only space were not so limited.

There are about 175 members in all. Mrs. I. Lowenberg is now the president of the association this year, and has made a fine record. Following is a list of the officers who have been instrumental in making the association a success—and who have been ably assisted by the members:

Officers, September, 1912, to May, 1913: Mrs. Nellie Blessing Eyster, Honorary President; Mrs. I. Lowenberg, President; Mrs. Norman Martin, Past President; Mrs. Laura Y. Pinny, First Vice-President; Ina Coolbrith, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Sophie E. Gardiner, Third Vice-President; Mrs. Mary N. Hart, Fourth Vice-President; Mrs. Norman Logan, Fifth Vice-President; Mrs. Fred Stowell, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Eric K. Olsen, Assistant Recording Secretary; Mrs. Jeanne E. Francoeur, Treasurer; Mrs. W. C. Morrow, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Augusta Borle, Auditor; Mrs. Florence Richmond, Mrs. Charles H. Smith, Mrs. M. V. T. Lawrence, Mrs. Herman Whitaker, Mrs. M. S. Biven, Directors; Mrs. Clarence Grange, Chairman Program Committee; Mrs. M. T. Whaley, Chairman Portfolio; Mrs. Sara Mayo Bunker, Historian and Librarian.

The association emblem is: The Copa De Ora. Its motto: Superior to adversity, equal to prosperity. Its members were called to prove it many a time—and they did!

LOS ANGELES.

Mrs. Emma L. Reed.

From Los Angeles comes a report of The Southern California Woman's Press Club, that is a source of pride and pleasure to The Woman Citizen, and to every one of the club women from San Francisco who have had the good fortune to visit the hospitable and clever women who go to make up the membership at their attractive quarters in the Chamber of Commerce building.

Mrs. Emma L. Reed, who is in the presidential chair for the second year, is a strong, forceful writer and a woman of charming manner and unending tact—a quality absolutely needed in the president of a Press Club, where every woman is a bundle of temperament. Otherwise, she would have no business there, for it is the natural inheritance of the woman who labors under the spell of the pencil, the paint brush, the vocal or instrumental chords.

A short history of the club activities which follows will tend to give our readers an idea of its scope; also a list of the officers, who are so efficient in helping to make the club a huge success:

President, Mrs. Emma L. Reed, Hotel Watson, Pico and Flower; First Vice-President, Mrs. Hampton L. Story, Altadena; Second Vice-President, Miss Rose L. Ellerbe, 478 North Burlington Avenue; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Forrestine C. Hooker, The Lakeshire, 8th and Coronado; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Eva Hamilton Young, 131 South Olive Street; Treasurer, Mrs. Hugh Harrison, 1210 West Twenty-seventh Street; Auditor, Miss Marthine Dietrichson, 530 Center Street, Pasadena; Historian, Mrs. Harriet Williams Myers, 311 North Avenue 66.

The Southern California Woman's Press Club was organized on March 12, 1894, in Los Angeles, by a small body of women writers for the purpose of advancing the professional interests of women actively connected with the press, and to promote acquaintance, co-operation and good-fellowship among women writers.

The constitution provides for active, associate, professional-associate and honorary membership. The membership has increased steadily during the nearly twenty years of the club's existence, as the growth of the metropolis of Southern California has made it possible for a greater number of women writers to follow their profession in Los Angeles and its suburban towns.

From the ten brave women who kept the little band of writers together during the formative period of the club's existence the membership now registers the names of 150 women, of which 100 are newspaper and literary writers actively engaged in their profession at the present time.

The club maintains headquarters at 408 Chamber of Commerce building, where on the first, second and third Tuesday afternoons of each month it holds its business meeting, participates in its professional shop-talk and enjoys a social and original manuscript session over the teacups.

Its larger social and literary life is provided for on each fourth Tuesday by an informal evening dinner with talks by local and visiting guests of literary or other celebrity, and by one formal evening reception and program for the friends of the members of the club.

Besides being of inestimable value to the members participating in its activities, the Woman's Press Club has become a valuable asset to the professional, literary and social life of Los Angeles.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. George A. Muller.

The To-Kalon Club is the second largest club in San Francisco. It has a beautiful name, and lives right up to it. To-Kalon is taken from the Greek, and means: "The Beautiful in Music, Art and Literature."

Its first president was Mrs. Laura Y. Pinney, a born club woman, still deeply attached to the To-Kalon. She is also a member of many other clubs, notably of the Pacific Coast Woman's Press, of which she is vice-president.

Mrs. Geo. A. Muller is presiding now, and keeping the work well abreast of the times. In this she is ably assisted by her large membership of 270. Quite an army in doing good, as a reading of the past history will prove:

The To-Kalon Club was organized September 20, 1904, by a few women of Calvary Presbyterian Church, who desired a social and literary society not connected with the church organization.

It met with so much approval, that the names of over 100 charter members were enrolled. The dues were $1.00 per annum and a most interesting program was provided for the first Tuesday of each month.

It grew rapidly until the fire, when, of course, we lost members for various reasons. But soon the enthusiasm was renewed, and gradually the following sections were formed under capable leaders:

Shakespeare, Current Fiction, Historical, Parliamentary Law, Travel, Dramatic, Civic, and this year Bible Study and French class.

The work of the Civic Section has been Educational, rather than active; and, we have had able speakers present the vital questions of the day, and the following subjects have been discussed:

"How to Vote Intelligently," "Sanitation," "Study of the Federal and Municipal Government," "Playgrounds," "Mothers' Pension Bill," "Police Court Conditions," "Vocational Training" and "Red Light Abatement." This section is in charge of Mrs. Fred Thompson.

A Hospitality Committee has been appointed, whose duty it is to first meet the new members, and then acquaint them with the other members of the Club. The work of this committee has been very satisfactory, in increasing the Sociability.

We also have a Visiting Committee, whose duty it is to visit any member who is sick or in trouble. This has been much appreciated.

Our Annual Club Breakfast is held in September, when we celebrate Founders' Day. The last breakfast was one of the most beautiful affairs given by any club, being a flower pageant, "A California Garden." This original idea was planned and carried out by one of our own members, Mrs. Norman Martin. We are the second largest club in San Francisco, having a membership of about 270.

The following ladies have served as President: Mrs. H. B. Pinney, Mrs. Frank Bates, Mrs. E. G. Denniston, Mrs. Frank Fredricks, Mrs. Geo. A. Muller.

OAKLAND.

Mrs. Helen L. Courtian is president of one of the most exclusive clubs within the federation. It is the Thursday Reading Club of Oakland, and it embraces twelve members—all congenial souls. The last three words covers much of life's happiness. Even two congenial souls would make a very heaven of a club. Though the club membership is, as desired, small, their ambitions are large and well founded, as will be seen by the following good account of its works and origin:

The club was organized December 12, 1895. Four congenial friends met on the aforesaid day and, under the leadership of Mrs. Fred C. Torrey, organized the club for social and literary purposes. By-laws were drawn up and officers elected, president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer and critic. The number was limited to twelve, and in a very short time the number was complete. Meetings were held every Thursday at the members' homes.

We began our readings with "Classic Myths," by Chas. Gayley, which took two years to complete. This was followed by "From Milton to Tennyson," Shakespeare, History and Travels. The last half hour of every meeting being devoted to current events.

There has been few changes in the membership. Three of the original four are still members.

We joined the State Federation in 1907. At first there was not much enthusiasm over the Federation, but of late years we have felt that the Federation is a great help to us, as the chairmen of the different sections offer so many good suggestions for our work. For the year 1914 we have decided to study California literature.

Helen L. Courtian, President; members, Mrs. F. H. Barnes, Mrs. A. B. Bennison, Mrs. E. D. Bronson, Mrs. C. Chisholm, Mrs. H. L. Courtian, Mrs. Geo. Hall, Mrs. Chas. Harlowe, Mrs. J. C. Hill, Mrs. F. R. Noyes, Mrs. R. A. Summers, Mrs. E. L. Warner, Mrs. Kate Whinnery.

THE ALASKA CRUISE CLUB.

Mrs. Mary E. Hart.

The Alaska Cruise Club, though not yet two years old, numbers one thousand members. They are all banded together for the good of Alaska — to preserve its landmarks and history, its fast fading traditions and relics; also, to strengthen the bonds of friendship and good fellowship between those travelers, who, once there, have fallen under the spell of the white goddess of the north.

The club came into existence, on board a cruiser in S. E. Alaska waters, near the deserted Hyda village of Old Kasaan—noted for its wonderful totem carvings. This social and travel organization of a thousand enthusiastic members, comprise persons of prominence in the political, artistic, scientific, social and financial world; who usually make an annual visit to the north, join this club, and cause it to grow into an organization of importance, with an ever-broadening influence in favor of that mysland, whose golden secrets lay so long and deeply buried. Both men and women compose the membership—women being in the majority, though every State in the Union is represented—San Francisco has by far the largest number of any one city.

When subjects come up bearing on the industrial or political welfare of the North, this organized body is able to give intelligent replies to questions propounded by congress. And, through its influence, aid in securing for Alaska the reforms she has so long needed.

Mrs. Mary E. Hart, explorer of the North, lecturer and writer, is the club's founder and president, having permanent headquarters at the Union Square Hotel, where a complete register of members is kept. There the club can be reached by civic bodies from the North, and its co-operation secured. Mrs. Hart has left a part of her large heart in the North, having been among its pioneers, and, so strong is the call, that she returns there every year. Twice she has been commissioned by the U. S. Government to make collections of its resources and to represent Alaska at the St. Louis and Seattle Expositions.

Mrs. Timothy Guy Phelps, the well known club woman, and Mrs. L. W. Moore, mother of Charles C. Moore, President of the Panama Pacific Exposition, are charter members, who assisted in organizing the club, and are now serving on the advisory board.

The president is assisted by an advisory board and standing committees. Among the society and club women of San Francisco, who are also members of the Cruise Club, are: Mrs. Timothy Guy Phelps, Mrs. L. W. Moore, Mrs. Joseph Fife, Mrs. F. H. Abbott, Mrs. J. B. Schroder, Mrs. J. M. Moss, Mrs. W. C. Waters, Mrs. Aurelious Buckingham, Mrs. E. R. Ackerman, Mrs. Clara A. Barrett, Mrs. Amelia S. Briggs, Mrs. E. B. White, Mrs. Edgar Sutro, and about seventy others, which space forbids mentioning. John Muir and Sir Thomas Lipton are among its most noted men members; and, the latter has signified his intention to be present at the general club reunion in 1915 at the Panama Pacific Exposition, when the association will keep open house, to welcome its members and its friends.

LONG BEACH.

The familiar quotation, "Mighty oaks from little acorns grow," fits no situation more aptly than the history of the Ebell of Long Beach.

Seventeen years ago, in 1896, a group of seventeen women, knowing the benefit of literary work done collectively, met at the home of Mrs. Adelaide Tichenor and formed a literary and social club. The club very soon had the dignity of a name, a constitution and by-laws. Later came the motto, "Cultivation is as necessary to the mind as food to the body." The pretty little enamel pin and the pink La France rose as the club flower.

"The Club Mother," Mrs. Tichenor declining the honor of being its first president, Mrs. Lunt was elected to the chair.

Up to the present time, the club has had fifteen presidents, three of whom have been called to "The Great Beyond." The Ebell has always been an organization of sections, from the early days when a Tourist section of twenty members was the vanguard of its present day strength of sixteen sections and a club membership of three hundred and fifty (350). Its large numbers have of necessity, relegated the delightful social element of the pioneer days, largely to the more intimate relations of the different departments. Still, a most cordial, kindly atmosphere pervades the entire body. The Ebell has its own club house, a valuable property, on West Ocean avenue, to which business is so rapidly advancing; so, a new location, must soon be considered. The capability of the Ebell is recognized by the tendering of district offices to two of its members, Mrs. D. M. Catebring, Chairman of Waterways, and Mrs. C. C. Adams, Chairman of Household Economies. The Ebell is federated with the

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CLARA A. HAYWOOD

district and state; and will probably soon take her place again in the National Federation.

The Ebell stands for the best things, and gives her moral support only to projects which will broaden and uplift the community.

The president this year is Mrs. D. M. Cate, a woman of broad sympathy and wonderful executive ability. Under her guidance, the club is doing earnest, efficient work.

The Civic section is making a special effort to see that Long Beach grows as beautiful, as she is growing rapidly. The mission section is striving against the insidious growth of Mormonism. The Philanthropy section is scattering kindness. Under its direction, the local charities had a Thanksgiving offering, and the poor children of the town will be given a Christmas party at the Club House, with gifts for each one.

Altogether, the Ebell is striving "To touch and to know the great common woman's heart, of us all, and O, Lord God, let us not forget to be kind" as we grow wise.

ALAMEDA—THE ADELPHIAN CLUB.

The Adelphian Club of Alameda is fortunate in having such an energetic and progressive president as Mrs. L. L. Gillogly, who is now presiding over its destinies for 1913 and 1914. The club makes good use of Bailey's ideal views on life, for this is its motto:

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs; he most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

Its clubhouse, built in the very best Mission style of architecture, is one of the handsomest clubs in the State. The members of the Adelphian follow a very broad scope of intellectual pursuits, all working very hard in their various lines, making every feature, from music to hospitality, a success. The following list of officers will assist in developing the programs and studies, of which a brief history is given below:

President, Mrs. L. L. Gillogly, 2065 Buena Vista Avenue; First Vice-President, Mrs. Herman Krusi, 2033 Central Avenue; Second Vice-President, Mrs. J. M. de Witt, 1221 Paru Street; Treasurer, Miss Ida Spencer, 2254 San Jose Avenue; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Arthur O. Gott, 2124 Alameda Avenue; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Y. Hoover, 1118 Bay Street; General Curator, Mrs. W. G. Davis, 1003 Morton Street.

The Adelphian Club was organized with nine members, February, 1897. It was federated February, 1900. The clubhouse was built in 1908.

They now have 230 members. There are nine active sections, viz: Art-History, Music-History, Current Events, Civic, Literature and New Books, Tourist, Dramatic and Physical Culture Class, Social and Household Arts.

They have union meetings with entertainment and social hour the first Thursday of each month. The sections meet at various times during the month. The club is fulfilling its duty in a most satisfactory way.

MILL VALLEY.

The Outdoor Art Club of Mill Valley is another small town that is doing a big—very big—amount of useful, progressive work, that is bound to bear rich fruits in the future; not so far in the future either, fine work, well done, is in plain sight.

The club has been fortunate in having a number of up-to-date presidents and officers who did not let things linger, ever since Mrs. Lovell White sewed the seeds of beauty in the minds of the women of Mill Valley several years ago. Mrs. Bryant Hill Barber is president for 1913 and 1914, and is surrounded by a harmonious and energetic band of officers, who are anxious to keep up to the pace set in the past years, and to outdistance it if possible. Beautiful Mill Valley will be sure to fare well in the hands of these officers:

Mrs. Bryant Hill Barber, President; Mrs. Harvey A. Klyce, First Vice-President; Mrs. Harry Wagner, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Ethel Wynne Morris, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Antonio Perry, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Charles Mayer, Business Secretary; Mrs. Myer Jacobs, Treasurer.

The following is a history of the club and its efforts show its spirit:

In August of the year 1902, in the beautiful little village of Mill Valley, nestling at the foot of old Tamalpais, 35 women met at the schoolhouse, largely through the efforts of Mrs. Lovell White, to organize a Woman's Club.

The little new organization was named the Outdoor Art Club, and its purpose has been "to preserve the natural scenery of Mill Valley, and of the surrounding country; to beautify the grounds around public buildings; to endeavor to create public sentiment against the wanton destruction of birds and game, and in all other directions to encourage the development of outdoor art, as well as to engage in what is known as civic, social and literary work."

When it was two years old the club bought a piece of ground and built its own clubhouse, which at the present time is almost paid for.

In 1906 the club joined the California Federation.

In the eleven years since its organization, the club has grown to a membership of 150, and has interested itself in many different kinds of work.

The grounds of the schoolhouse have been beautified by a stone bulkhead and shade trees. Emergency first aid boxes have been placed in all the school houses. A beautiful flag and pole have been presented to the town. A sunny lot has been rented by the club, and placed at the disposal of the school children for school gardens. A sane Fourth of July celebration is given the children and people of the town each year, and in every way that community spirit which is so pleasant a thing in a small town is being fostered.

The regular meeting days of the club are the second and fourth Thursdays of the month.

BERKELEY.

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE
California Branch.

Of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, California Branch, it is hard, in our limited space, to do the branch justice. Its duties are so diversified; its workings into the very heart of things, so deep; its labors covering a range of human endeavor, almost embracing everything useful in this or any other country, is an association to breed thought and lasting admiration.

The California Branch has now 458 members, many engaged in the great institutions of learning abroad. There are 37 American institutions holding graduate membership in the association.

Mrs. Alexander F. Morrison is President of the National Association, and Miss Amy Sussman, President of the California Branch. They, and their many committees are carrying forward, with marked success the work as outlined below:

The California Branch of the Collegiate Alumnae Association, at the instigation of Miss Sara D. Hamlin, was started in 1885, as an independent organization. A year later, with the admission of Alumnae of the University of California to membership, it became an active branch of the National Association. It exists for "practical educational work," but interpreting the word educational in the broadest sense it is active in all matters of public welfare.

Some of the things accomplished by the Branch, either as a body, or as individuals with the support of the branch, was to secure the employment of college women as teachers, in the early days of college training for women, the appointment of a woman regent on the Board of Regents of the University of California, the appointment of a woman, Mrs. Kinkaid, to the Board of Education of San Francisco.

It assisted in the organization of the Associated

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Charities of San Francisco, in the establishment of the Settlement Association of San Francisco.

It has been of practical service, social, educational, and financial, to the women students at both the State and Stanford Universities. Its efforts to socialize the public school has laid the foundation in much of the public opinion on the subject. Though its watchword is service, and its interests range from influencing educational legislation to providing pure milk for the "Boarded-out" babies of the Associated Charities, its monthly meetings are devoted largely to social reunion among its members.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. L. D. Staples.

The Hypathia Club was founded February 15, 1907, by Mrs. Rose Stratton. The first officers were Mrs. Rose Stratton, President; Mrs. C. H. Field, Vice - President; Mrs. G. H. Anderson, Secretary; Mrs. W. W. Spurrier, Treasurer.

While this club was organized partly as a study club and partly social, since joining the State Federation in 1908 it has been keenly interested in all civic affairs, and always ready to help in any needed reforms.

The membership was at first limited to 20, now enlarged to 25; at present there are 25 active members, 5 associate members, and 2 honorary.

Present officers are: Mrs. Lyman D. Staples, President; Madam Tellula Evans Burrell, Vice-President; Mrs. W. W. Spurrier, Second Vice-President; Mrs. E. G. Griebnoux, Jr., Secretary, and Mrs. G. H. Anderson, Treasurer.

Past Presidents, Mrs. Rose Stratton, Mrs. C. H. Field, Mrs. G. H. Anderson, Mrs. L. E. Penniman, Mrs. W. P. Latimer, Mrs. F. W. Warren, Mrs. J. J. O'Neil, Mrs. T. V. Cator, Mrs. F. H. Thomas.

The club is fortunate in finding much entertainment among its own members, notably Madam Tellula Evans Burrell, the well known singer; Mrs. L. E. Penniman, vocalist, and Mrs. T. V. Cator, a talented elocutionist.

THE TAMALPAIS CENTRE WOMAN'S CLUB.

Mrs. Peter Hamilton.

The Tamalpais Centre Woman's Club was formed in March, 1909, and during the four years of its existence has grown into a large and flourishing organization of over two hundred members. Its membership is drawn largely from the different towns of the valley, San Anselmo, Ross, Kentfield, Larkspur and Corte Madera, with over fifty members from Sausalito and Mill Valley. Perhaps no other agency has done more to promote a feeling of friendliness and acquaintance among the various towns.

The Woman's Club was founded in a true spirit of democracy and is harmoniously striving to work out this ideal. Any woman interested in the aims and work of the club is eligible to membership. The dues are small, three dollars a year, with an initiation fee of one dollar. The objects of the club, as given in its constitution, are to encourage mutual sympathy and counsel, to promote the welfare of the community and to provide literary and social interests.

The club has been most fortunate in having a beautiful club house at its disposal almost from the beginning. When the Tamalpais Centre building, the magnificent gift of Mrs. A. E. Kent, was opened in November, 1909, the Woman's Club became at once the leading factor in the life of the Centre. The club has now full charge of the Centre, including the oversight of the building and grounds, the renting of the hall and the supervision of the gymnasium and playground work which is under the efficient leadership of Miss Jessie Hanna.

The club is building up some most interesting traditions in the way of certain annual meetings.

The Woman's Club, while not overlapping the work of the Civic Leagues of the various towns, stands always ready to approve of any movement for the good of all. The club appropriates a definite sum every year for the purchase of good pictures, reproductions of famous works of art, and has already quite a collection. These pictures are for exhibition in the schools and are passed along from school to school, remaining in each town for several months. Among other outside activities the club has contributed to the Needlework Guild, assisted at the Grape Festival, in the Baby Show, entertained the Teachers' Institute, and recently assisted in promoting Marin County hospitality at the Land Show.

The club is a member of the State and District Federations, and sends delegates to the annual meetings, the club as a whole receiving the benefit in the delegates' reports.

The club presidents have been Mrs. William Kent and Mrs. Frederic Burk of Kentfield, Mrs. A. Dutton of San Rafael, and Mrs. Peter Hamilton of San Anselmo.

The Board of Managers for 1913-14 is as follows:

Honorary President, Mrs. A. E. Kent.
Honorary Vice-President, Mrs. Wm. Kent.
President, Mrs. Peter Hamilton.
Vice-President, Mrs. N. P. Glann.
Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. Morse.
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. P. Griffin.
Treasurer, Dr. S. J. Davis.
Directors at Large, Mrs. W. W. Brown, Mrs. P. Wickrowski.

BERKELEY.

Mrs. W. R. Pond, President of the Twentieth Century Club of Berkeley, and Mrs. Wm. H. Popert, the Corresponding Secretary, have acquired a very large club family, indeed, to the extent of 250, of whom they give a fine account. There are many sections in the club, such as: Dramatic, Civic, Choral, Writers and Travelers.

The Twentieth Century Club of Berkeley was organized the last month of 1904; but, its active work did not begin until 1905.

That here was a place and a need for a woman's club, with a broad humanitarian outlook, and a deep sense of great responsibilities, outside of immediate club interests, was proved by the almost incredibly short time which elapsed, before the list of charter members was closed. It was most fortunate for the future of the Twentieth Century Club that the founders were women imbued with this idea of service, and were capable of formulating plans that called for unity of purpose, and action among its members.

The presidents have cherished and fostered this spirit of harmony, enabling the members, now numbering 250, to quickly make real the dominant idea, that a well equipped club house of its own would be the greatest factor for efficient service, both to the members and the community.

Great is the joy over their beautiful club house; but, deeper is the joy in the knowledge of the unity of desire that exists among the members, to be of use in the world's great work.

SAN FRANCISCO.

On March 19, 1902, twenty-three ladies met, by special invitation, at the home of Mrs. Buckingham. The meeting was for the purpose of forming a club for the development and cultivation of wit and humor, music, both instrumental and vocal, and art, in all of its branches. It was to be a Bohemian Club—in its largest, truest sense. Its primary object was the giving as well as the receiving of pleasure.

It was moved that the organization be called The Daughters of Puck; that every member take part on the program at each meeting. The following were the penalties:

For being late, 10c; for not responding when called, 10c; for not laughing at every joke, 10c; for being absent without a good excuse, 10c; for whispering, 10c.

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Mrs. C. Mason Kinne was elected the first president.

"The Daughters of Puck" did not long live, as a name; being soon changed to "The Papyrus," in honor of a Boston club, made famous by the wit and humor of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

And now, a few words in regard to the ancient plant which gives our club its name.

In itself, the Egyptian Papyrus is most wonderful and interesting. Of the head nothing could be made but garlands for the shrines of gods, but the root was employed in the manufacture of different utensils as well as for fuel. Of the stem of the plant were made boats, sails, mats, cloth, cords, and, above all, writing material. The pith was also a common article of food, and was eaten both cooked and in its natural state. Why, even the ark in which the infant Moses was laid was of papyrus, if tradition be true.

So you see, this reed or grass that grew along the Nilus is freighted with significance to us. We think of that continent where the oldest civilization began. Of Africa, sun-scorched and blasted under the equator. Egypt was the gift of the Nile. It was a country of solemn landscapes, of skies that were gleaming blue, untouched by cloud, and still, still as death. It is little marvel that with the calmness and majesty of this great river, with the colossal silence of the Pyramids, and with the solemn visage of the Sphinx looking out towards the Nile, the ancient Egyptians were the most unmirthful of all the peoples of antiquity. A love letter in those days was quite complex. The leaves of the papyrus were joined together in strips trimmed to the width of ten inches, and frequently attaining a length of 150 feet. Imagine the documentary evidence in a breach of promise suit! A sharp reed, and red and black ink completed the outfit.

So, from the lotus land came Papyrus! It brings before us solidity and grandeur, stillness of aspect, and durability in purpose.

These qualities are reflected from the massive monuments now slumbering in eternal repose amid the sands and bulrushes of the Valley of the Nile.

However solemn, silent or majestic the Pyramids, the Nile, or even the ladies of that day have been—it is pretty certain that Mrs. Kathleen L. Byrne, the up-to-date president of "The Papyrus Club" of today, and her wide awake officers and members, are more interested in a very good time, which includes study sections, music and drama, than in "the most unmirthful peoples of antiquity." For, come to think of it, they are a long time dead. And, the Papyrus members are very much alive. Mrs. Clarence Grange, chairman of the dancing section, by the simple charm and magnetism of her vital beauty would make "the most unmirthful people," take out a new policy on a lease of life—a life that is really worth the living.

Mrs. Byrne has added a dramatic section, with Mrs. Daniel J. Patterson as chairman, and Mr. Reginald Travers as coach. The club is in a flourishing condition, and adding new members constantly. Following are a list of the officers:

Mrs. Kathleen L. Byrne, President; Mrs. Edward H. Coleman, Past President; Mrs. George Newman, First Vice-President; Mrs. Charles Goetting, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Walter Bartlett, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Wade Williams, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Minnie Reed, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Nelson Remington, Historian; Mrs. Prosper Reiter, Treasurer, 2859 Union St.

Board of Directors: Mrs Henry Stern, Mrs. J. Herzog, Mrs. William Little; Mrs. Celine Straus, Mrs. Oscar Crosscup.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Clionian Club of San Francisco, is in the true sense of the word a Study Club, as its history will show. Mrs. W. E. Secombe, its president, in looking over the past workings of the club, fully realizes that it will take original thought, and good work to surpass what has been done by the past presidents and members; but, faint heart never won, and she is bravely planning a fine future for her club. The intellectual culture of women, is among the finest achievements of the age; and, certainly, the Clionian Club, is holding its own in that line:

The Clionian Club was organized in 1897. This gathering of women was formed for the purpose of studying the history of the nations and a thorough study of each nation gone into, from the earliest period up to the present day. Well known men were invited to lecture to the members on important subjects connected with the country. Clionian members have had the pleasure of listening to such men as Dr. Rader, Dr. Clampett, Prof. Gray of Stanford, Prof. Morse Stephens of University of California, John Barry and many other well known lecturers. The countries studied during the past sixteen years are: (The first three years were devoted to the cities of Florence, London, Paris, Naples, Rome and Venice), Holland, Japan, Russia, Egypt, Germany, Spain, England, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and France. Italy has been chosen for the next two years.

The Past Presidents are: Mrs. J. C. Cadman, W. T. Gorman, F. H. Reed, J. H. Robertson, Joseph Fife, F. H. Jones, Misses E. Campbell and D. C. Kittredge.

The officers of the club at the present time are: President, Mrs. W. E. Secombe, First Vice-President, Mrs. A. Z. High, Second Vice-President, Mrs. B. Schaller; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. C. Jensen; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. R. Avery; Treasurer, Mrs. C. Tease; Auditor, Mrs. H. S. McGavren.

The club rooms are at 220 Post street, and the meeting day is the second and fourth Tuesday of each month from September to May.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. George B. Miller.

The San Francisco Colony of New England Women, of which Mrs. George B. Miller is President, is an organization composed of women of New England birth or the decendants of New England ancestors, and while the object is primarily to foster and keep alive the history and traditions of New England, the ambitions of the club are most progressive. Many of its members are well known club women, its past presidents being Mrs. John F. Swift, Mrs. John Bakewell, Miss Jennie Partridge and Mrs. George Harvey Fairchild.

The Colony at the present time is in a very satisfactory and prosperous condition and the meetings are most enjoyable, as not only are fine programs provided, but the air of genuine New England hospitality pervades the atmosphere, and the informality is most restful.

A Club House, where New England women may live, is among the dreams of the present, the hopes of the future. State organization of New England women is looked forward to with deep interest, as only by arousing the spirit of their ancestors in the thousands of New England women in California, can the realization of the ambitions of the Colony be hoped for.

SANTA CRUZ.

The Saturday Afternoon Club of Santa Cruz was organized in October, 1907, to form a recognized

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center for social and mental culture; to encourage all movements, for the betterment of society, and to foster a generous public spirit in the community. Joined C. F. W. C. in January, 1908, and G. F. W. C. in March, 1912.

The business meetings, to which all of the 150 members are privileged to come and vote, are held the first Saturday of each month from October to May, inclusive, and the second and fourth Saturdays are devoted to the social meetings.

The departments number five, namely: Literature, Drama, Art and Civics, and hold their meetings on Thursday of each week. Under the auspices of the Civic Department, a Municipal Exhibit, the first of its kind to be held on the Pacific Coast, was a decided success.

This club has lived well up to the object of its organization, and is always first, in all things pertaining to the good of our city and its inhabitants. It has built a rose pergola in our De Laveaga Park, started Domestic Science in local public schools, carried on a vigorous sanitary campaign, worked towards the abolishment of bill boards, fostered gardening, and raised $300 to furnish high school students with text books lost in recent high school fire. Just at present is working towards a Club House.

The present staff of officers are: President, Mrs. Thos. E. Dixon; First Vice-President, Mrs. R. L. Cardiff; Second Vice-President, Mrs. P. T. Phillips; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frank A. DeCray; Treasurer, Mrs. Allan C. Rennie; Financial Secretary, Miss Maud Scott; Parliamentarian, Mrs. C. F. Blevin; Sentinel, Mrs. C. L. Aydelotte.

Chairmen of Departments: Literature, Mrs. E. H. McCollister; Drama, Mrs. Geo. W. Bias; Civics, Mrs. Jerome B. Thomas; Art, Miss S. Finkeldey; Music, Mrs. Grace Williamson.

PASADENA.

The Washington Heights Club was organized November, 1901, and federated May, 1902. Mrs. Louis H. Mitchell was first president and served two years.

Membership was limited to twenty-five and the object was mutual improvement of its members in literature, art, social culture and the discussion of vital questions of the day.

The club was organized as, "The Washington Heights Study Circle," and the name changed in 1908. It has always aspired to know and to do the best in life. The club met from home to home until the Hotel La Pintoresca was thrown open by the kindness of one of its members, Mrs. Painter. It has been a factor in all the improvements on the north side.

Following Mrs. Mitchell, the presidents have been: Mrs. J. T. White, Mrs. Carrie Eason, Mrs. Mary H. Lewis, Mrs. S. D. P. Randolph, Mrs. I. N. Smith, Mrs. Elihio G. Morris.

BURLINGAME.

The Burlingame Woman's Club, though young, has made great progress; now numbering 100 members, all very active for the welfare of their community. Mrs. A. R. McCullough is president and Mrs. F. C. Jones, corresponding secretary, and are both workers in every way that is of advantage to the high standards they have set before them, as their report will show:

The Burlingame Woman's Club grew out of a Civic need. The rapid building up of the town after the disaster of 1906 resulted in a somewhat unsettled social and civic condition; and, the Woman's Club, organized in the Southern Pacific Depot, May 31, 1907, played an important part in forming town spirit and promoting social relations. Meetings were held in private houses, churches, halls, even in a tent.

With the proceeds of a Street Carnival, a concrete, mission style waiting station, was built for the electric road.

Illegal liquor selling was successfully combated, and many civic matters were agitated until incorporation of the town took place. Trees were planted, a war was waged against mosquitoes, and interest in the County Farm was stimulated by the visits of a committee.

The Club joined the State Federation and took up the work as indicated by that head, forming sections.

Early in the Club's history the idea of a permanent home became paramount, and a little fund was started for that purpose, and now a handsome bungalow, with a large auditorium, stage, committee room, kitchen, etc., is the property of the Club. Entertainments given at the Club House, and rents, bring a steady income into the treasury.

LAUREL CANYON

Mrs. Foster M. Price, President of the Laurel Canyon Woman's Club, has the distinction of presiding over what really is, at once, the most exclusive and the most democratic woman's club known. Laurel Canyon is a beautiful valley, surrounded by mountains, and giant trees, that shed their aromatic fragrance over the homes of the happy families that call that fairy land their home. There are twenty-five families who dwell there, only a few miles from Hollywood, and other bustling towns thereabout. And every woman in the twenty-five families—about thirty in all—belong to the Laurel Canyon Club, and are quite independent of all outside amusement or company; though, they enjoy both when they come, which they gladly do when they are invited.

The club is not two years old; but, for the amount of amusement and study it has accomplished, it might have been in existence many years. Self improvement was the first incentive outlined by its president. "So little done, so much to do," was her motto. That is greatly changed, for now the members are so far progressed along social lines that literature, art, music, history and dancing proves the drawing card every week. A card that is most earnestly desired by their fashionable friends from the towns.

Officers of the club are: Mrs. Price, president; Mrs. C. E. Norton, vice-president; Mrs. J. E. Matthews, secretary; Mrs. Wallace Kidder, treasurer; Dr. J. Jennings, press.

Directors are: Mrs. Kidder, Mrs. Sam Porter, Mrs. Fred Ephlin, Mrs. Helen Boehner and Mrs. Price.

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STOCKTON.

In September, 1893, a coterie of seven splendid women, namely, Mrs. P. B. Fraser, Mrs. Margaret Davis, Mrs. S. N. Cross, Miss Mary Park, Mrs. P. Pratt and Mrs. E. L. Dodge, founded the Philomathean Club. These pioneer ladies felt the need of mental refreshment, and with that end in view, met at the various homes to review what they already knew, and to foster further development. Mrs. Margaret Davis was elected the first president. These women builded better than they thought, and from the beginning the club prospered. After the first few years, the advisability of having their own club rooms was very evident; so, quarters were selected, and the necessary furniture bought. The club rooms were made charming and attractive and the club members felt they had made strides. In 1890 the club federated. By maintaining its high standard of culture, by fostering and encouraging the study of literary, art and civics, the club continued to grow until finally the ladies became ambitious to own their home. In 1910 the building committee was incorporated with Mrs. J. W. Barrett for chairman.

The committee, supported by the club, were untiring in their efforts and successfully built and furnished our beautiful $18,000 club house. I am certain no club in California has a more beautiful home.

Mrs. P. B. Fraser, one of the charter members, is still an ardent active worker in the club. She is president of the board of directors.

Following is a list of officers, who, with 300 members, are making history in club life:

President, Mrs. A. E. Pryor; First Vice-President, Miss Lottie Ruggles; Second Vice President, Mrs. C. L. Six; Third Vice-President, Mrs. R. R. Smith; Treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Neumiller; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. F. Johnson; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Etta White; Financial Secretary, Mrs. F. J. McKain; Librarian, Mrs. R. C. Rice.

SALINAS.

Mrs. J. E. Steinbeck.

The Wanderers is a study club limited to 40 members, and holding its meetings the first, third and fifth Wednesday evenings of every month at the homes of the members. It was organized in August, 1905, and confederated in September, 1906. The aim of the club is to acquire a more thorough knowledge of the history, literature and art of our own and foreign countries.

The first eight years have been spent in the study of the countries of Europe. The present year is being devoted to the Panama Canal. The first half year a study of Russia and Southeastern Europe, presenting a problem of their emigrants to the Pacific Coast. The second half year, glimpses of life in Southeastern Europe in connection with the study of the anticipated immigration through the Panama Canal.

The club has had but two presidents, Mrs. Richmond Wheeler, serving faithfully for seven years, and Mrs. John Ernst Steinbeck, now in the chair, two. The board of directors consists of the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and three appointed members. They attend to all the business of the club and arrange the programs. There is always a waiting list and the meetings are looked forward to by the members.

Officers—President, Mrs. J. E. Steinbeck; Vice-President, Mrs. J. H. Andresen; Secretary, Miss Mabel Coulter; Treasurer, Miss Beatrice Porter.

Board of Directors—Mrs. J. E. Steinbeck, Mrs. J. H. Andresen, Miss Mabel Coulter, Miss Beatrice Porter, Mrs. C. J. Whisman, Mrs. W. P. Austin, Dr. H. T. Crabtree.

PALO ALTO.

In June, 1894, when the town of Palo Alto was young and interests were less diversified than now the Woman's Club was organized, with about 30 charter members, under the able direction of Mrs. Mary G. Campbell, who became its first president, and to whom the club owes four years of constant service and inspiration.

The Public Library, which has grown into an important institution and is now housed in a substantial little Carnegie building, erected in 1893, stands as a lasting monument to her persistent and untiring efforts.

Ten presidents have followed in succession, the present one being Mrs. Charlotte Dingley, who with an able board of managers is carrying out the policy of the club.

The object of the club is threefold: Self improvement, mutual help and community work. Departments were formed and committees appointed to carry out the various lines of work. In 1904 the club was incorporated and the scope of its work has broadened until its influence is felt in all lines of municipal activity. The ideals of the club are high and whatever tends to uplift or makes for the betterment of the individual, state or nation, receives its cordial support.

The yearly enrollment is about 120 names. Owing to the fluctuating population incident to a college town, the personnel of the membership changes annually and but few of the original members are in the ranks today. As an organization, the Woman's Club of Palo Alto is liberal and progressive, united in effort, harmonious in accomplishment and hopeful for the future.

Officers 1913-1914—President, Mrs. Charlotte G. Dingley; Vice-President, Mrs. E. E. George; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frank C. Swearingen; Treasurer, Mrs. Ernest Wilson. Directors—Mrs. Chas. T. Morrison, Mrs. Carrie J. Preisker, Mrs. Sara M. White, Mrs. J. W. Roller, Mrs. Chas. T. Thompson, Mrs. George Meekins, Mrs. G. R. Slocum. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Chas. T. Morrison; Auditor, Mrs. C. E. Jordan.

HISTORY OF THE SAN JOSE WOMAN'S CLUB.
(Written by Mrs. W. B. Hill, President, February 26th, 1908.)

Not until the nineteenth century did women discover that our country's motto, "E Pluribus Unum." was applicable to other issues than those of a Federal, State or Civic Character. Men had long since known the value of unity and practiced it in their lodges and clubs for mutual benefit or pleasure.

When women's naturally acute perception was focused on this point, and they realized that organized effort can accomplish what individuals cannot, that people are made better and broader through their intercourse with one another, that by unity of action they could become a power for good; that the good deeds of others could be emphasized and multiplied by their efforts; the way was clear before them; concerted action followed, and women's clubs took their place among the activities of the world.

A tremendous impetus was given this movement, a wave of enthusiasm followed and women's clubs grew in every town. San Jose caught the contagion a little over thirteen years ago.

On the third of December 1894, a group of nine public spirited progressive women met in Miss Fannie Estabrook's studio, South Second street, and formed the woman's club. Many names were suggested. Some Californian and some allegorical, some local. After a lengthy discussion, it was decided that

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the club being intended for the uplifting and betterment of women; regardless of creed, country or position, the name, "San Jose Woman's Club," would be forcible and suggestive and appropriate.

The nine founders present were made nine Directors of the club. Each Director to act as President one month in turn. This method of rotating the Presidents was continued for three years, when, in December, 1897, the constitution was amended.

Mrs. Stephen A. Jones was elected to serve one year. The nine founders were: Mrs. S. E. H. McNeil, Mrs. A. B. Clement, Mrs. J. Schoenheit, Mrs. E. O. Smith, Mrs. A. A. Leffler, Miss R. English, Mrs. G. W. Worthen, Mrs. N. A. Saunders, and Miss F. M. Estabrook.

The officers elected were Mrs. McNeil, President; Mrs. Clement, Secretary; Mrs. Schoenheit, Treasurer.

The object of this organization is clearly stated in Article II of the Constitution, namely:

"To promote acquaintanceship and co-operation among the women of this city and vicinity, to furnish a civic center where all questions of importance to the community may be freely discussed and acted upon; to afford an agency through which helpful and uplifting influence may be extended."

The club has never lost sight of these ideals and is recognized as a power for good that stands always for the advancement of the city and for every worthy and noble cause.

As an incentive to increase the membership the list of charter members was left open for one month, at the expiration of which forty names had been enrolled.

The studio, which had been outgrown by the club, was abandoned for Pythian Hall in the same building.

This hall was large, cold and cheerless, and the attendance small, but the members were enthusiastic, determined and hopeful.

The club held the sessions in the northeast corner of the hall, which seemed so bare and comfortless that the discussions frequently took the form of ways and means to increase the attendance and to secure more appropriate quarters.

Meeting places were scarce in those days, for, though the hall committee was continually on the alert, the club meetings continued in Pythian Hall through the year 1895.

In January, 1896, a music studio in the Minna Building, on San Fernando street, was secured, but after two months of exposure to the light and heat of a broiling afternoon sun, the G. A. R. Hall was rented, till something more suitable could be found. At the end of the year, in December, 1896, the Unitarian Parlors were discovered. These being of a comfortable size, carpeted, ventilated and heated, continued to be the club headquarters for ten years, till the club moved into a home of its own, No. 43 South Third Street, in February, 1906.

Then the members felt as if they had achieved the object for which they had worked for years, during which time the dominant thought which was carefully cherished was that of a permanent home, where all good live modern movements could be presented and encouraged.

Since that event two years ago the club has doubled its numbers and now counts 204 upon its membership roll.

One regret expressed by all on entering the new home was that Mrs. E. O. Smith, one of the greatest workers in the cause and always looked upon as the mother of the club, had passed away before seeing her dream realized.

The programs for the first year were arranged by a Program Committee chosen every three months.

This committee was neither exacting nor arbitrary. Great latitude of time as well as of subjects was given, and when the speaker failed an impromptu discussion was supplied.

The papers and discussions in every case being by club members.

After the first five months it was decided to specialize, rather than ramble through miscellaneous themes. Each month the following subjects were considered: Practical Questions of the Day, Household Economics, Literature and Education.

The meetings were continued during the summer of '95, but the attendance was so small that often the President, Secretary and Treasurer were all absent, which resulted in establishing the vacation months.

In 1896 and 1897 the Program Committee arranged the calendar for the year in advance, the general subjects being Popular Topics of the Day, Ethics of Literature, Art and Music, Science and Education. The first year book was printed in 1896 and was sold for 25 cents each; the second in 1897, sold for 15 cents.

In 1898 the Program Committee was discontinued. Nine topics were chosen for the nine months, each month being in the hands of one Director. The subjects beginning with January were Art, At Home and Abroad, City Improvement, Music, Education, Literature, Biography, Libraries, Drama.

Speakers from the outside were called in and leaflets were issued for the programs instead of the year books.

In 1899 and 1901 the subjects were again miscellaneous, in charge of Directors; in 1900 the club members, whose names were chosen alphabetically managed the programs in turn; subjects, miscellaneous.

In 1902 the club was made into a Department Club, with six sections: Civics, Literature, Art, Travels, Current Topics, Home and Garden, Social Life. Each section to have charge of a day in turn. A chairman for each section was appointed, who had devoted time and thought to the subject and whose knowledge and judgment enabled her to present the best obtainable programs.

This plan has continued ever since and still prevails at the present time. Special days are introduced and occasionally by the President, to discuss the new issues of the day or to respond to requests from the state or National Federation, such as Arbor Day, Peace Day, Forestry, Birds, Ina Coolbrith and many others.

In 1907 a French section was added for study, reading and conversation, the French language being used exclusively.

In 1908 the Literature Section branched out and in addition to the regular Saturday program furnished in turn, they set apart two days a month for the study of Literature and Art.

A three-day annual convention was held for seven years, but this custom was abandoned in 1902. The reason probably being that the District, State and National Conventions were held annually, in all of which the club was interested; having joined the General Federation in 1897 and the State Federation in 1900.

From the first the club has met on Saturday afternoons from 2:30 to 4:30. The sessions consist of a business meeting, followed by a short recess, then the program.

The business meeting is carried on by parliamentary ruling, Shattuch and then Fox being accepted as authorities.

The voting is by secret ballot. Two black balls were sufficient at first but now five black balls are needed to exclude a candidate.

The husbands of the members are associate members. Their privileges are much greater than is their appreciation of them. Though often invited they seldom accept. The reason remains a mystery, it certainly is not lack of courteous attention.

The club color is yellow, the club flower Yellow Poppy; club motto, "All for one and one for all."

The club has many times been entertained outside

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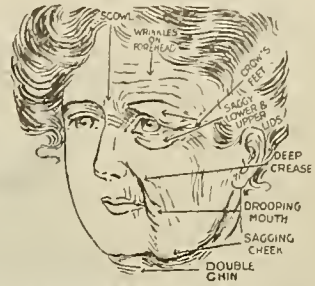

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of its own club rooms in the homes and in the gardens of its members and those of the club alliance, by the Public Kindergarten, State Normal, Notre Dame College, in Mountain View, Santa Clara and Saratoga. The club has entertained many organizations, among which are the ten clubs belonging to the alliance. The Daughters of the American Revolution, the R. R. Traffic Association, the California Library Association, the Santa Clara County Historical Society, the Native Daughters of the Golden West.

Among the noted individuals who have addressed the club are David Starr Jordan, Edwin Markham, George Wharton James, Chinese Consul in 1900. Professors from Stanford, Berkeley and our own colleges and schools.

The club has always stood ready to assist in every public movement. In 1896 kept the interest of the mortgage paid on the home of John C. Pelton, founder of public schools in California, furnished a handsome float and booth for the Rose Carnival of 1896. Took the entire management on a three-days' Blossom Fete in 1909, entered floats in the Fourth of July parade, decorated stands for the reception of President McKinley and President Roosevelt, operated a traveling library as long as the need required them, has assisted in the school bond issue, pushed the subject of Manual Training in the public schools, contributed towards the clubhouse plan at Berkeley and the local depot matron, founded the Young Woman's Club and the Country Club Alliance, now composed of eleven of the most important clubs in the county.

The officers and directors of the club since the foundation to the present time:

HISTORY OF THE WOMAN'S CLUB OF WINTON.

But two short years ago the plains country around about Winton was one great grain field. The lands were surveyed and sold in 10, 20 and 40-acre tracts with a water right.

Settlers began arriving with the fall months to make their homes. While but a few families were in the colony a meeting was called by Mrs. Aliee Hare at her partially completed home to discuss the forming of a woman's organization. The plan for community work was most heartily endorsed, but it was thought best to await the coming of more settlers before effecting an organization.

Within a month after this meeting a Winton Improvement Club was organized, soon the women of this organization formed themselves into an auxiliary—The Woman's Improvement Club of Winton.

During the first year the colonization company presented the club with the first building of the town for a club house. They also gave the furnishings for the house. In January, 1913, Mrs. W. H. Campbell was elected president. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and under her guidance much helpful work has been accomplished, both civic and social. The true Winton spirit has dominated the club's actions during the year.

Application has been made for membership in the District Federation of Woman's Clubs. Plans are under way for the incorporation of the club.

Following is the list of officers and members: Mrs. W. H. Campbell, President; Mrs. J. A. Ryder, Vice-President; Mrs. Ruth Alexander, Secretary; Mrs. Aliee Hare, Chairman Programme Committee; Mrs. J. W. Rice, Mrs. Henry Suiter, Mrs. Philip Story, Mrs. John Ericson, Mrs. James H. Birch, Mrs. Gust Petison, Mrs. R. E. Consolus, Mrs. R. D. Patterson, Mrs. E. S. Glauzman, Mrs. A. L. Fast, Mrs. H. A. Logue, Mrs. A. E. Smith and Miss Margaret Rice.

The Honorary Members are Mrs. H. A. Myers, President of the Santa Clara Woman's Improvement Club, and Miss Winifred Bigley, Librarian of Merced County, Miss Margaret Rice and Mrs. Alice Hare, Committee on Club History.

MODESTO.

Mrs. Edgar H. Annear.

The history of the Woman's Improvement Club of Modesto has been written in deeds rather than words. Every member tries to live up to our club motto, "We place no limits on human possibilities."

The club was organized seven years ago by a group of energetic women who have continued to be its source of inspiration and support.

In this short time the Club has acquired 63 acres of parks in the city limits. Some of the land was given by real estate dealers, some was purchased. All but 15 acres of natural wooded land along a creek has been planted to trees, grass and shrubs, according to plans laid out by the same landscape artist who laid out Golden Gate Park.

In the older parks there is a boys' baseball diamond, a well equipped children's playground, and two fine tennis courts. The expense of upkeep is about $3600 per year. This amount is raised at our annual spring fiestas.

This year we intend to make the city a gift of these parks. The land value alone being now worth $100,000, we have spent $29,800 on them.

Besides giving money to the fire company, the local cannery, coffee club and buying pictures for the schools, the women founded and for several years maintained a public library. Within the last year this library has been housed in a beautiful building, the gift of one of the club women's husband.

The club at present does not own a clubhouse but with that purpose in view has purchased lots.

Starting with one section devoted to parks, the Club has expanded its interests to include sections in philanthropy, health, education, roads, legislation, literature and art. The club has now 200 active members.

The officers are: President, Mrs. Edgar H. Annear; First Vice-President, Mrs. Waller Garrison; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Charlotte Griswold; Recording Secretary, Mrs. James P. Van Duesen; Assistant Recording Secretary, Mrs. George Brinkerhof; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. N. E. De Yoe; Treasurer, Mrs. C. R. Gailfus; Financial Secretary, Mrs. A. A. Fields; Parliamentarian, Mrs. F. J. Russell; Trustees, Mrs. W. H. Langdon, Mrs. U. H. Halton, Mrs. C. A. Zander; Auditors, Mrs. Louisa Carson, Mrs. G. A. Perkins, Mrs. E. C. Dozier.

MONROVIA.

The Monrovia Woman's Club has a most interesting history. From eight members, in 1891, it has over two hundred and twenty-five active members—talk of progress, think of that growth. And, Mrs. Geo. O. Monroe, the president, and the following list of officers, have no intention of allowing the growth to stop during their term.

Officers: President, Mrs. George O. Monroe; First Vice-President, Mrs. Thomas Bynum; Second Vice-President, Mrs. E. C. Uhl; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Charles M. Bishop; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. D. Remington; Financial Secretary, Mrs. George Newcomb; Assistant Secretary, Miss Louise Hutchins; Treasurer, Mrs. C. Taylor Renaker; Auxiliary Representative, Mrs. A. H. Johnson.

In 1891, at the home of Miss Hutchinson, the Saturday Afternoon Club was organized with eight charter members.

The club was an outgrowth of a reading circle.

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It was thoroughly democratic in spirit, and its object, as stated by its constitution, was: "To promote interest in intellectual pursuits; to become a center for broader social life, and to work unitedly for the general advancement of both club and community."

Almost, immediately, the members realized the need of a public library, and with the initiative, which has uninterruptedly characterized the club, set about supplying the deficiency.

In 1900, it became a federated club, joining both the State and District organizations.

The building of its club home in 1904 represented years of strenuous endeavor.

The 1909 sectional work was inaugurated, and proved so successful that it has been continued.

The club this year having a Physical Culture and Folk Dancing Section, and a Travel and Art section, the day of the regular meeting was changed, from Saturday to Wednesday, which necessitated a change of club name. The name was changed from Saturday Afternoon Club, to the Woman's Club of Monrovia. Programs of the highest order are given at the regular meetings, and are concluded with a social hour.

The club motto, "Ich Dien" is being lived up to. The Woman's Club stands for progress along all lines.

FRESNO CLUB.
A Sketch.

The Parlor Lecture Club of Fresno celebrated its nineteenth birthday this 11th day of December, 1913. Its life and history began December, 1894, with a limited membership of 25, of which number several have left this land of shadows and entered into the undimmed light of eternal day.

For many years the club met in the parlors of the Hughes Hotel, until enlarged membership and certain changes made it necessary for them to find other quarters, when a move found them in comfortable quarters in "W. O. W." hall, and there they had a home from 1902 to 1909, when they changed to permanent quarters in their own club house.

The club has had many vicissitudes in its journey, but has held valiantly to its principles of co-operation and uplift of woman in every legitimate way. It was one of the first clubs in the state to affiliate with the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and to which, "if future historians write truly, will be given the credit of being one of the evolving schools of Democracy" of which we are all a part.

From 1894 to 1900 our gatherings were devoted to lectures and social functions, then we advanced to a department club, and today it is carried on with both lectures and department days. Our club departments cover literature, art, music, home, philanthropy and civics, each of them an active and prosperous body. The membership has expanded from the original 25 to 350, and the club is recognized as a powerful and influential organization of the city.

SANTA CLARA.

The Santa Clara Woman's Club was organized March 24, 1904; joined State Federation 1905, and General Federation in 1906.

The Club meets the first and third Friday of each month; first meeting is devoted to business the second is of a social nature.

We stand for all civic betterment and improvement, and are ready to assist in any undertaking for the good of the community.

As a means of raising funds, we have given entertainments and dances, concerts, baby-shows, bazaars, and a tag day.

The Club improved the Mission Plaza, sowing it to lawn and planting flowers and shrubs, thereby converting it into an ideal park, which is our pride and a pleasure for all.

At its northern entrance we erected a sanitary drinking fountain, costing $500, and presented it to the public.

Our latest achievement is the purchasing of an "old adobe," belonging to the Brother's Estate. This is the only adobe remaining in our Mission Town, which has its original tile roof. As it is almost upon the State Highway, we intend to restore it and make a "show place," of which all Santa Clarans may well be proud.

The officers for the present year are: President, Mrs. H. A. Myers; Vice-President, Mrs. Lucy E. Higgins; Secretary, Mrs. Carrie W. Jackson; Treasurer, Mrs. C. R. Kimberlin; Auditor, Mrs. C. C. Woodward.

SANTA MARIA.

History of the Club: Some ladies of Santa Maria formed the Ladies' Literary Society on the fourth of October, 1894, changing the name to, "The Library Club," when they entered the Federation in 1896. Again they changed the name when they incorporated in 1906 to, "The Minerva Library Club of Santa Maria."

Incorporation was necessary that they might buy a lot as a site for the club house they hope to build. The club maintained a circulating library until the town established a public library, to which the club turned over its books. It also provided high class entertainments, its best work in that direction being the production of "Esther, the Beautiful Queen," by local talent for two nights. The ladies had a well dug and flowers set out in the public park, and have always kept up courses of study and literary work in the club.

STOCKTON.

The history of the Aldine Club of Stockton, sent in by Mrs. Miriam J. Easton, the first president of the club, and still an ardent worker.

It has Mrs. A. N. Wheeler, presiding over its welfare, and adding to its usefulness; also, Mrs. W. C. Ramsey, corresponding secretary, who ably supports her. Then, too, there are sixty active members always ready to move things energetically along; and, the list is constantly increasing. The account that follows shows a very clear field of usefulness:

It was in the mind of the late Mrs. Josephine B. Tipton that the idea of this busy woman's literary club first blossomed. Consequently by verbal invitation a few ladies met the first Monday afternoon in February, 1902, at the home of Mrs. Miriam Easton for the purpose of forming a permanent organization. The charter members were Mrs. Mary L. McKee, Mrs. Flora Clayes, Mrs. J. B. Tipton (all three now deceased), Mrs. O. H. Dobbs, Mrs. Sarah Brown, Mrs. B. S. Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth Murray and Mrs. Miriam Easton. Mrs. Easton was elected president and Mrs. J. B. Tipton secretary.

The business of the second meeting was to select a name for the new club, each member to present a name. The president suggested the name Aldine as an appropriate name because of its historical literary association. This name was unanimously adopted.

The first year we studied Egyptian history, varied with a little Shakespeare, Parliamentary law, and an occasional Club Day.

Strenuously we studied ancient history for two years; then we issued our first printed program, "Travels in Italy," in 1905. From that date our club has gained in interest and numbers.

In May, 1907, we joined the Federation of Woman's Clubs.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.

Mrs. J. H. Miller, president of the Woman's Civic Club of San Luis Obispo, in her club history, expresses admiration for a former president, who was progressive enough to run for a State office. We hope the voters were wise enough to give it to her; for, from the account of civic endeavor ex-

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pended by the women in the last few years, they have proven their right to a department that was sadly neglected.

The Women's Civic Club of San Luis Obispo was organized 5 years ago with a charter membership of 55 members. The purpose of the organization was for civic improvement along any line in our city, and social uplift for the community. We met with the usual obstacles of a first club organized along these lines, and for many months it was doubtful as to the outcome; but, we survived and as soon as possible, took steps to join the Los Angeles District Federation. We have so far taken up the History and landmarks, civic, household economics and musical sections, but our work has been good along these lines, and has been fully appreciated by our District, which was shown when our past president, Mrs. H. J. Ridle, was chosen District Treasurer, and filled the office more than successfully for a year. She is also a member of the State Re-Districting Board.

Our position in the town is an enviable one, as we are part and parcel of our city government; and, the Civic Club stands for any marked improvement in our town. Onr club, also, has the honor of having the first woman, in the State, to seek a State office. This is Mrs. H. J. Ridle, who ran for the assembly from the 53rd District. We have thirty-two members, in good standing; and, look forward to many busy and prosperous years.

ANGELS CAMP.

Mrs. S. A. Hoffman.

The Woman's Improvement Club of Angels Camp is doing all in its power to live up to the name of their town — and they couldn't improve on the name. If Mrs. S. A. Hoffman, the president of the club, and her officers, have their way—and being women, they're sure to—the town will have to live up to the name, as the following little history of the club will show:

The Woman's Improvement Club of Angels Camp was organized on March 17, 1912, with 17 members. The Constitution and By-Laws as prepared and adopted, provided for two departments, civic and educational. Under the civic department, committees were appointed as follows: School buildings, grounds and equipment; sanitary conditions; cemetery work; park work and a relief committee. Under the educational department was placed the arranging for and preparing programs for entertainment and educational purposes.

The club has been active in both these departments. It has raised funds for building a concrete walk in the public school grounds, placed sanitary drinking fountains in the school building, and made repairs in school where needed. It has entertained visitors in the city, inaugurated a clean-up day for the public cemetery, secured a site for a city park and has been instrumental in having several hundred dollars worth of improvement work done on same, and now has plans for laying it out and planting shrubs, trees and lawns. The relief committee and sanitary committee have also been active in work under their supervision.

Under the educational department a number of interesting programs have been given on art and culture, besides those given to raise funds with which to carry on the work.

At the first of the year the club moved into comfortable quarters cosily furnished from club funds and voluntary contributions of the members. At the election of officers, in April, the retiring officers were re-elected for another term. The officers at present are: Mrs. S. A. Hoffman, president; Mrs. Katherine Dorroh, first vice-president; Mrs. Jos. Peirano, second vice-president; Mrs. O. J. Byers, third vice-president; Mrs. W. O. Myers, treasurer; Mrs. John T. McNutt, secretary; Mrs. Florence Cutler, Mrs. C. D. Smith and Mrs. W. A. Bisbee; directors, Mrs. Warren Rose, head of civic department, Miss Daisy Blum, head of educational department.

DOWNEY.

The Saturday Afternoon Club of Downey, through its secretary, Mrs. John Sanderson sends in a short history of the club, and its usefulness. The president, Mrs. Arthur L. Darby, and the other officers and members are taking active steps to enlarge the membership roll and the general scope of the work. There is now an active membership of forty, and, the following history tells what they all do:

The Saturday Afternoon Club of Downey was organized in 1896 for the intellectual and social uplift of the community; State Federated, 1900.

Club motto: "The noblest motive is the public good."

Club colors—Green and gold. The club was incorporated 1909, a club house built October, 1910.

Through the activities of the Committee on Civics, the approach to the railroad station has been much improved, and with the co-operation of the Board of Trade and the merchants, a clean-up week greatly improved the condition of back alleys and vacant lots.

The Club has held two very successful Flower Shows.

With increased membership the club is hoping to do more in the way of public improvements.

CORTE MADERA.

Mrs. George A. Walker is the real live president of the Corte Madera Woman's Club and is doing everything to make the pretty town across the bay one of the garden spots, as well as helping along the literary and musical features that are as necessary as the civics, in the smaller towns where most of the population depend on home talent for much of their entertainment. It is wonderful what excellent talent they develop, clean, wholesome and educational, as its short history, so full of determination and courage, will show:

The Corte Madera Woman's Club, a band of workers was organized August 5, 1907, for the purpose of "The improving and beautifying of the home town, mental advancement of its members and the promotion of acquaintance and good fellowship among the women of Corte Madera." It entered the State Federation of Clubs two months after its birth, and in 1911 passed on into the General Federation. It was honored by having for its club mother Mrs. Mary E. Hart, and following her the chair has been filled by a number of capable presidents, who have guided the club through many good works, ever spurring it on to greater activities. The street lights were first installed and maintained by the women. The little park, which makes a green oasis at the station; Burbank Plaza, in another section of town, dedicated by the school children and the club; the station billboard, and many other acts, all bear witness of their zeal. Aside from civic work, it has accomplished much along the lines of art, literature and music, having a section which meets alternate weeks from the regular section. It boasts a club song and red as its color, and with this red badge of conrage it is ever taking the field of battle—to fight to win—to win to fight again.

FRESNO.

The Madison Club, Fresno, was organized about twenty-five years ago, with mutual sympathy and

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counsel, intellectual improvement and practical benevolence as its objects.

The membership is limited to thirty members. At times it has reached the limit in membership, but the silent reaper has claimed several and some have moved away, and at present we have twenty-three.

Our work now is mostly Civic and Benevolent, besides the study department. The president is Mrs. D. Dismukes.

TULARE.

Mrs. Frank Lamberson, president of the Woman's Club of Tulare, is among the women that is up and doing, when it comes to the betterment of the community wherein she lives. She and her executive officers are, in fact, all the members are planning to make this year the most successful of their club life.

Formerly the Lorlelei Club, a musical club composed of thirty members. Purpose, social. Club members thought more could be accomplished by making the club serve for civic and improvement purposes. The change took place about two years ago. Club house or building was presented by town of Tulare. Necessitated considerable repairing, a new roof and hardwood floor being put in by the club women. Whole interior was renovated and rooms were furnished to give a home-like appearance; pergola was added across the front of club house. Painted all white, giving it a very attractive appearance.

Last April, 1913, a three day festival was held, which proved to be very successful, both financially and otherwise, over $1025.00 being cleared.

November 8, 1913, a banquet to the Dairymen's Association and California Operative Association, a joint convention of three days, was held under the auspices of the Board of Trade in the Club House. The Woman's Club served the banquet to two hundred guests. Was very well appointed as was evidenced by the numerous compliments received by the club women.

Time and place of meeting—Woman's Club House, first and third Saturday, from October to May 1st.

Membership—95.

President, Mrs. Frank Lamberson, 303 North K street, Tulare; Vice-President, Mrs. Jeanette Fuller, 119 South C street, Tulare; Secretary, Mrs. Floyd Tubbs; Treasurer, Mrs. William Triplett; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Emma Wilson.

Board of Directors:

Officers of club and the following:

Mrs. L. L. Abercrombie, Mrs. Charles Eldridge, Mrs. L. Wilder, Mrs. A. H. Mills, Mrs. George Burnett, Mrs. A. L. Gynn.

Section, Study.

Date of election, first Saturday in April.

PLEASANTON.

The Woman's Improvement Club of Pleasanton, through its secretary, Bessie S. Wells, sends an account of the deeds and hopes of the women interested in the advancement of that pleasant town that tells of a faith in the future, that stands not in fear of sacrifice. Read every word of what those devoted women are willing to do for their town, then you'll not do much smiling at women's clubs, Mr. Man. Well, here's good luck to you:

The Woman's Improvement Club of Pleasanton was organized in 1908, the chief purpose being to establish a library and reading room for the town. All club women realize their influence in a community, and we have not been slow in planting good seeds whereby glorious harvests may be reaped, and they are deep rooted, their fruits will be enjoyed for many seasons.

Our library and reading room, which also serves as a club room, we opened the first year, on a very moderate scale, but it was a great incentive to work for better accommodations. Our location is excellent and all indebtedness was all cleared in three years.

We want to center our efforts where the most good to the greatest number can be obtained, and as Pleasanton is sadly in need of a new town hall, the women have signified their willingness to transfer their property to the town, on condition that suitable space be given for library and reading room; also that a club room be included in this building. In a very short time we expect to have a bond election, called for that purpose.

But, dear club women, while we have accomplished much, we feel we have only started on the road to success, so keep your eyes open, you may see great results from the Woman's Improvement Club of Pleasanton.

OXNARD.

Mrs. J. Diefenbach.

The Oxnard Monday Club was organized in 1905 and Federated in 1906. It was organized with 14 members, and at present the membership numbers 62. Its object is to promote unity and goodfellowship among its members and stimulate intellectual development. Among the different departments of study are Shakespeare, current events, domestic science, art and book reviews, while one Monday in each month is devoted to a purely social meeting. At present the club members are devoting their energies toward the erection of a club house, having a suitable lot already paid for. Before the end of the present club year the club members expect to make considerable progress toward the fulfillment of their cherished plans.

Membership—Mrs. G. P. Austin, Mrs. Allen Bachus, Mrs. C. F. Blackstock, Mrs. R. Beck, Mrs. C. N. Baker, Miss Elizabeth Bersma, Mrs. N. C. Churchill, Mrs. A. Camarillo, Mrs. Geo. Conklin, Miss Ethel Carroll, Mrs. W. Dunn, Mrs. M. C. De Brell, Mrs. J. Diefenbach, Mrs. J. T. Donlon, Mrs. F. W. Doremus, Mrs. Carl Durie, Mrs. H. H. Eastwood, Mrs. M. J. Ely, Mrs. Ray Farrell, Mrs. Thos. Gill, Mrs. W. E. Goodyear, Mrs. R. B. Haydock, Mrs. B. Holst, Mrs. Geo. Hobart, Mrs. J. J. Krouser, Mrs. B. F. Korts, Mrs. B. M. J. Lill, Mrs. H. W. Lathrop, Mrs. E. G. Lewis, Mrs. H. Markwell, Mrs. Louis Maulhardt, Mrs. Chas. Murphy, Mrs. F. P. Nicholas, Mrs. B. Muller, Mrs. John Petit, Mrs. Albert Pfeiler, Mrs. A. M. Pierce, Mrs. B. F. Pitts, Mrs. I. M. Poggi, Mrs. Chas. Rowe, Mrs. S. Rummelsburg, Mrs. J. H. Sharp, Miss Katherine Saunders, Miss Bernice Snively, Mrs. H. K. Snow, Sr., Mrs. H. K. Snow, Jr., Mrs. H. P. Speer, Mrs. F. A. Snyder, Mrs. Paul Staples, Mrs. R. H. Thurmond, Mrs. G. T. Taylor, Mrs. F. W. Walker, Mrs. H. W. Witman, Mrs. E. S. Gardner.

CARPINTERIA.

The Woman's Club of Carpinteria, whose officers are: President, Mrs. E. W. Andrews; First Vice-President, Mrs. L. A. Bailard; Second Vice-President, Mrs. L. B. Cadwell; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Ellery; Ssecretary, Mrs. B. F. Bailard; Treasurer, Miss L. Cravens; Librarian, Mrs. Z. U. Lescher; Civic Committee Chairman, Miss Moore; Program Committee Chairman, Mrs. B. O. Franklin; Social Committee Chairman, Mrs. W. Beckstead.

The club has, also, a membership of 140, all giving strict attention to every feature of interest that is of benefit to the town. It is an old club, and a leader in everything up to date for moral and mental uplift. Mrs. E. W. Andrews, President for this year and next, together with her officers, are studying new methods of advancement for the coming year. A short history of past work follows:

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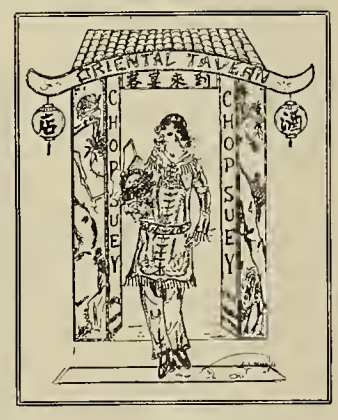

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spirited women of Carpinteria discussed the advantages pro and con of a club, the aim to be the elevation of its members in literary work, to make them broader alike to the questions of the day and become a helpful influence not only in their own lives but in the homes which they represented. The result—the organization of a society sixteen in number, first calling it "Shakespeare Club," afterward "Carpinteria Literary." The first year English literature and Shakespeare were studied, the following years were devoted to literature and history of America and other countries (interspersed with many splendid social affairs), until 1901, when we joined the State Federation and changed the name to Woman's Club of Carpinteria. Study of countries principally was continued, a music section has been added, but civic and charitable work are given more and more attention. In recent years we assisted in building the town hall, beautifying streets, were instrumental in placing public library branch and starting Lloyd (responsible for payments two and one-half years), built house for and started poor family to respectability, for five years sent Christmas box to Indians, and besides have artistically furnished rooms for ourselves with comfortable chairs, table, piano, rugs, pictures, etc.

REDONDO BEACH.

Mrs. A. Steward.

The Redondo Woman's Club shows a flourishing condition from the report of its secretary, Mrs. Perry Long, who is justly proud of work done.

Mrs. John Steward is president for 1913 and 1914. With her corps of officers, Mrs. Geo. Anderson, vice-president, Mrs. Perry Long, recording secretary, and Mrs. W. D. Randolph, treasurer, are all working in harmony to carry out measures for the good of their town during their administration. The following record of the past shows what has been accomplished:

In the cosy rest room of the Redondo Beach Pavilion on Nov. 6, 1908, eleven women met for the purpose of organizing a study club, whose membership was limited to 30. Our main object was self-improvement, and we began by the study of our own State history. Being a study club, our first work was to help out a little struggling library, the shelves of which were filled with paper-bound books. The club gave a Lincoln tea in order to raise funds to buy books, which formed the nucleus for our present growing library.

Later, the study of nations proved intensely interesting, their quaint, picturesque countries a delight; but their forms of government has only intensified our patriotism in our own glorious United States.

In the line of civics, we have done philanthropic work in co-operation with the Parent Teachers, who joined forces with the Civic Outlook Club in clean-up day.

The club endorsed the action of the district conference for the elimination of details of crimes and divorces, in newspapers; also, asked for a more rigid enforcement of the health ordinances. And in many other ways we have stood for civic betterment. Our wide awake civic chairman has good plans for this year's work.

Some time after we joined the Federation, the limit of membership was raised. Then our dream of a clubhouse began, and the ways and means committee are always busy on projects to increase our clubhouse funds—as our lot is a reality, and the building fund rapidly increasing.

SUNNYVALE.

Mrs. S. P. Durst.

The Sunnyvale Woman's Club was organized in 1907 by Mrs. Sofie P. Durst for the purpose of study. The Chautauqua course was selected and has been followed, many of the graduate members continuing the study. There is little to record of public activities as the prescribed work occupies the entire time—a weekly meeting from 2:30 to 4:30. "The best prophet of the future is the past," and it is only by analysis and comparison that questions of importance are decided, so the members bring their knowledge of the former generations to bear upon the problems which arise. When the question of street paving comes up they recall the Roman roads; when drainage, or physical training is discussed, the Greeks furnish models, and all believe that to be a useful citizen one must be intelligent; to be wise mothers, they must understand conditions, and to be wisely patriotic they must know history. With the information gathered up out of the past we feel the largeness and value of life, and now as citizens it is necessary to know all we can of what has been, all that is, and that shall be, that we may be more alive to the life and the need of others. The president, for the first year, was Mrs. Emma Gordon, with Mrs. Sofie Durst as leader of the lessons; since then Mrs. Durst has been president. The membership varies, owing largely to removals, from 15 to 30. Two very helpful members are Miss Harriet Patterson, graduate of the University of California, and Miss Ethel Durst, graduate of Stanford University. Mrs. Emma Freeman is the capable secretary and Mrs. May Austin treasurer.

The club motto is: "The highest culture is to speak no evil," and it is never violated. We have learned the value of the "other woman's" time and the call to order and to adjourn are on the minute.

Names of members—Mrs. Sofie P. Durst, President; Mrs. Emma Freeman, Secretary; Mrs. May Austin, Treasurer; Mrs. Mabel Willson, First Vice-President; Mrs. Jessie Shepard, Mrs. Rae Madden, Mrs. Elsie Green, Mrs. Ethel Roberts, Mrs. Sara King, Mrs. Sadie Calkins, Mrs. Florence Patterson, Mrs. Dora Phillips, Miss Ethel Durst, Miss Harriet Patterson.

LATON.

Mrs. L. D. LaBarriere

Another club that is doing fine work in its home town is Woman's Progressive Club of Laton. Mrs. Leila D. La Barriere, its new president, has her shoulder to the wheel, and is doing everything to make a record equal to her predecessor, Mrs. Florence S. Camp, who made a successful campaign for the good of the town, a record of which follows:

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The Woman's Progressive Club of Laton was organized in October, 1910. Our object was for the improving of our town and the study of the kindred arts and sciences and other subjects as were of interest to our members.

When called upon for financial aid we have responded to all worthy calls as best we could. Our work together has been most harmonious and we have had many pleasant social gatherings.

We have done many practical things, such as repairing sidewalks, furnishing street lights on a dark corner, placing a bulletin board for the use of the general public, helping to defray the expenses of our library and furnishing the library kitchen and numerous things I might mention but for lack of space.

We truly feel that we have been helpful to our community and that the past few years of club work has been most successful. We appreciate the faithfulness of our retiring president, Mrs. Florence S. Camp, and secretary, Mrs. Mary H. Smith.

At present, with the aid of the Chamber of Commerce, we are putting out a booklet advertising our town and surrounding country. We are trusting for good results.

We have a larger membership, twenty-eight, at present than ever before, and we feel that we must live up to our name and be always progressive in all good causes and hope to accomplish even greater things in the future.

Mrs. Leila D. LaBarriere, President; Mrs. Anna L. Smith, Vice President; Mrs. Maude E. Knudson, Secretary; Mrs. Angene E. Hudson, Asst. Secretary; Mrs. Irma F. Johnson, Treasurer.

GUSTINE.

The Gustine Woman's Improvement Club was organized by the District Organizer, Mrs. Leonard, with a charter membership of twenty-two, on the first day of November, 1910.

Not a great deal was accomplished the first year, but in the succeeding two years, financial aid had been extended to various local organizations, as the fire department, town band, benefit ball, and a considerable sum to aid in liquidating the debt on the city park and pavilion.

The club was instrumental in improving the sanitary conditions of the town, as also was it responsible for enhancing the beauty of the Justice of Court grounds.

The goal which the members have pledged themselves to reach now is the establishing a Public Library and reading room.

The officers today include the following names: Mrs. D. T. Haley, president; Mrs. C. F. Reuter, first vice-president; Mrs. M. M. Silva, second vice-president; Mrs. Ellen Parkington, recording secretary; Mrs. H. Lesh, corresponding secretary; Mrs. N. Olsen, treasurer; Mrs. F. Devecchio, auditor.

PACIFIC GROVE.

The Treble-Clef Club of Pacific Grove is most fortunate in having for its president Mrs. Edith Brown.

Mrs. Brown has piloted the Club through many years and is still advancing it in popularity and knowledge every day.

Mrs. Brown organized the club in 1906, was elected first president, an office which she holds to this day. She has given many concerts and one large benefit in aid of the Congregational Church, which had been destroyed by fire.

She has taken part in the Festival of Music at Stanford University, and sang for the State Federation of Women's Clubs at Del Monte.

Mrs. Brown has on the board of directors assisting her in the administration of the Treble Clef Club many well known leaders in the State.

MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Mrs. M. Farrell.

Mrs. M. Farrell, president of The Mountain View Woman's Club, sends in a report of the workings of that club, which would do honor to any city organization in the country. It's clear, if the men's clubs want any honor at all they must be up and doing; just having a good time does not count any more.

The Mountain View Woman's Club was organized in 1904 and federated in 1905. Its motto is "Toil is the price of excellence." Its purposes are "to form a civic center where questions of public interest may be discussed to assist in civic betterment; to promote sociability among the women of the community, and to further progress and improvement along all desirable lines." Worthy charities, public and private, are given prompt attention at all times. From a charter membership of eight it has advanced, numerically, to eighty. The club points with pride to its most pretentious achievement, "The Free Public Library," which was started and wholly supported for a number of years by the club, and is still one of its beneficiaries. The "Public Drinking Fountain" also exists by virtue of the Mountain View Woman's Club, and a public park is "in the air" pending efforts of the club to land it safely in a more desirable locality.

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REDONDO BEACH.

Mrs. W. A. Gallentine.

Mrs. W. A. Galentine, president of The Civic Outlook Club of Redondo Beach, sends us a most encouraging history of her club. There are twenty-five members, and every one busy in the civic betterment of their home surroundings. Mrs. Galentine has a name for thorough work and ambitious results. It is clear that Redondo Beach will increase its good name, if energy counts—and it usually does:

In February, 1913, upon the first anniversary of the Civic League, which had spent a year in the study of politics, it reorganized, took the name of Civic Outlook Club, and joined the Federation. Its work has been strictly civics, under the direction of chairman of Park, Library, Planting, Legislation, and Health and Sanitation.

The first work was a municipal clean-up day, when the vacant lots were cleared of rubbish and the weeds burned, putting a new face upon the town.

In April, an ordinance formulated and pushed by the club, was gotten through the city council, providing for municipal planting of street trees, the undersigned president of the club being appointed chairman of the Park Commission.

A successful "Beauty Contest" of front and back yards, and children's gardens was opened in May and closed in August, generous money and merchandise prizes being awarded the winners. The wonderful improvement in the appearance of the town recompensed for labor of pushing the contest.

In June, 1913, at the earnest request of the club, the city council installed large rubbish cans at prominent street corners, which have facilitated the work of keeping tidy streets.

GLENDORA.

The Glendora Womans' Club was organized in 1908 with a membership of forty, but has steadily increased until at the present time our membership includes one hundred and one (101) active, three honorary and three associate members, making a total membership of one hundred and six.

The object of the club is social and civic improvement, ethical culture and personal enjoyment.

The club has done much to improve the beauty and sanitary condition of the city.

It established a free reading room and library and maintained it for fourteen months, at which time it was formally presented to the city and the club was relieved of the financial responsibility. Three years ago the club purchased a building site and last year erected thereon a handsome club house costing six thousand dollars.

The club house is comfortably and artistically furnished and the members are anticipating a most enjoyable and prosperous year.

The officers of the club constitute the board of directors and are: Mrs. J. A. Jones, president; Miss Frances Robinson, first vice president; Miss Elizabeth Whitcomb, second vice president; Mrs. Rebecca Howe, recording secretary; Mrs. Sarah Maloney, treasurer; Miss Ines Cook, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Walter Campbell, charge of program committee.

ROCKLIN.

The Woman's Improvement Club of Rocklin, was ambitious for a club house in the very beginning of its career.

So they purchased an old house with money raised from an entertainment, the partitions were removed to make one large room, paper and paint made it fresh and clean and attractive.

A dancing floor was laid, and here they hold their club meetings. The club women also arrange for social dances for the young people. It is a social center, as it were, for the town.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

When the books have all been read, the skates laid up for repairs, the baseball lost, and the football punctured, it is then that the little man will look with envy upon his more fortunate playmate, who received a membership to the Y. M. C. A. as his mother's Christmas present.

What more appropriate gift can a mother give her boy? There is no reason why every boy in San Francisco should not be a member of the Y. M. C. A., when one stops to analyze the many advantages to be derived from it.

Elsewhere we publish in this issue a special Christmas offer from the Y. M. C. A., offering a thirteen months' subscription for the price of twelve dollars. This offer is only made as a Christmas one, and it should be taken advantage of by all those who are in a position to do so, for there are no safer hands into which a boy's welfare during his hours of recreation can be placed than those of the Y. M. C. A.

The Richmond Mfg. Co., of 143 Second street, San Francisco, offers an opportunity to purchase goods retail at wholesale prices.

The company makes a specialty of children's dresses and rompers, which are very much in demand, but are hard to obtain in the right styles and well fitting sizes.

The garments are manufactured of the very best materials procurable. The workmanship is absolutely guaranteed, which commands for them a large and ready sale.

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With The Artists

By KATHARINE HILLIKER.

The long promised exhibition of paintings by Miss Maren Froelich is now on view in the Courvoisier galleries in Sutter street. Paris, the gay, high hearted jade among cities, has proven the inspiration for the majority of the twenty-one canvases being shown, and such a Paris as would strike a homing note in the soul of a Frenchman! For Miss Froelich knows her subject. In every one of the scenes which she has depicted there is the radiant optimism, the riot of color and warmth of sunlight, the undying, volatile, carefree spirit of the French capital. And therein lies the charm of Miss Froelich's offering. One forgets the pigments and cloth in the realness of the painted scene.

Marble balustrades, graceful statuary and leafy green of trees and grass form a setting for the strollers who appear in "The Queen's Terrace in the Luxembourg Gardens." To the left is the seated figure of a woman, a child leaning confidingly against her knee, while to the extreme right a shabby man slouches aimlessly along by the marble balustrade. In the foreground a daintily gowned woman divides the interest of the observer with the inevitable nursemaid, whose small charge is skipping eagerly ahead.

"The Palace at Versailles" gives a glimpse of the stately structure in the background. The terraced gardens abloom in crimson flowers and leafy shrubs bask in the sunlight. The blue sky is swept by billowing clouds.

The famous "Temple of Love" has given Miss Froelich the inspiration for a third picture. Out of the misty past she has conjured one of King Louis' courtiers and his lady sweet, and set their old-world mincing steps toward the romantic temple in the background. Dense greenery incloses the idyllic spot and through the picture a limpid stream slips lazily, its waters quick with reflected shadows.

A wealth of color characterizes the "Flower Market." Rich greens vie with brilliant reds in the dappled light and shade of the inclosure. Slim trees give a lattice like effect through which the sunlight falls in broken shafts. Purchasers move here and there. The painting is a vivid presentation of a picturesque bit of old Paris.

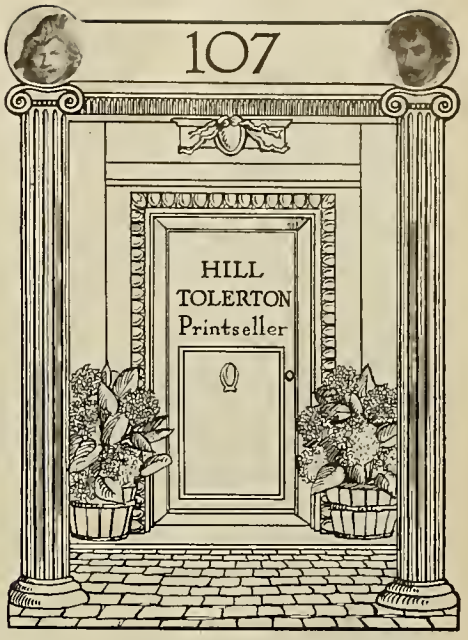
* * *

In the same gallery may be found a twilight picture from the brush of L. P. Latimer. As an artist Latimer has become widely known for his water colors, but in this picture he has adopted the medium of oils with the result that he can no longer be classed as simply a water colorist. He has come into a wider field. A placid stream hedged about by densely growing trees lies almost hidden in the gloom of twilight. Against the western sky, rosily pink from the sun's departing light, the treetops are lined in lacy silhouette. Myriad reflections play over the surface of the stream whose waters with mirror-like fidelity have caught the rosy glow of the sky. The quiet loneliness of dusk broods over the darkening scene, and one can almost sense the sleepy twittering of nesting birds.

* * *

Hill Tolerton, whose attractive new place in Grant avenue is fast becoming one of the most popular studios in the city, will open an exhibition of fine etchings and engravings in the Steckels gallery in Los Angeles next month. The collection will be on view there for six weeks, opening the first of January, and closing the first of March. An interesting note in connection lies in the fact that while there Mr. Tolerton will give two demonstrations a week on the printing of etchings, there being a press in the Steckels shop.

Aside from the Steckels exhibition, however, Mr. Tolerton will also give a special one man exhibit of



Mr. Hill Tolerton

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the work of Andrew Zorn, in the Friday Morning Club. This collection will be shown for a fortnight or more and while on view Mr. Tolerton has consented to lecture before the club members and their guests on the subject of "Prints."

The Los Angeles exhibition will be two of a series which Mr. Tolerton is planning to give from time to time in various cities of the Pacific Coast, such as Seattle, Portland and the like.

* * *

Three interesting exhibitions are scheduled for the coming year by Vickery, Atkins and Torrey. The first of these will be an exposition of paintings and fresco secco by Hausholter, the Rochester artist, to open on the first of February. On the fifteenth of the same month, Miss Mundy will open an exhibition of portraits in wax, while the first of March has been set as the initial day of Francis McComas' exhibition of water colors. These last will be the fruits of days and nights on the desert and those who are familiar with McComas' desert paintings are awaiting the event with no little impatience.

* * *

Twenty-one paintings from the brush of Clarkson Dye constitute the month's offering at the Curtis art room in Sutter street. After years of traveling abroad and in the east Mr. Dye has settled down to serious work at home, and the present exhibition is his first public one here. A charming thing is a painting which he calls "The Marsh." A narrow, sluggish stream bordered by rank river grass, flows through the marsh. Countless reflections play on its surface which is swept in the early light of the morning sun. In the background rises a low hill. The picture is replete with fine poetic feeling and a sure knowledge of Nature and her charming moods. A similar presentation of the same scene under a cloudy sky is equally delightful, while "The Old Home" bathed in moonlight is appealing in the sturdy simplicity of its treatment.

* * *

"In the Beauty of Meadow and Mountain," the author, Charles Coke Woods, has interpreted the most delightful phases of nature. He has seen and caught the Spirit of Beauty from the Swinging Lamps of Dawn, the Wild Rose, the Vine Tangle, the Wind, the After-glow.

Listen to him. "The Garden of the Gods" may be local, but the gardens of God are everywhere. Beauty is flung over the face of the earth and the sky: "Every soul is meant to catch the beauty of God as it drifts across the world. Always, in daylight or dark, beauty is doing something that is worth the seeing.

He asks: "Have you seen the dew on the corn leaves—little lakes of dew on the corn leaves? Then have you seen the thirsty birds drink dew from the corn leaves on a summer morning? Ah, I cannot describe Mr. Woods, "Harp in the Willows." You must read, read, read to catch the chords of music spent. He shows the soul of life smiting the scarlet chords. The harp-strings laugh and weep and hush again in muffled sounds that fall away to silence and to sleep. He speaks of the wind as a maker of music everywhere—in the snow, in the sand, on the sea, in the meadow, the sublime obligato of the storm through the tops of the tall trees. They are all there—the mystic orchestras of the wind.

This wonderful book is more than a book! Its beautiful pages are gleamed with the light and the glow of Life's varied surprises springing to greet you with:

"Beauty close in touch with God,
In the soul or in the Sod."

The illustrations, under the skillful touch of Mrs. Woods, add a deep and tender meaning to the gladness of almost every page. Her pen glimmers across the light and dusk like a lover throwing kisses back to one from whom he parts in heart-hushed wonder.

May the "light of their life linger long with the living.
When the sun of their life shall set in the evening;
Let the words of their song sound after the shadows,
Have folded the singers away to their rest."

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Golden Lark, by Florence Richmond, is a symphony of Reincarnation in seven tableaux.

The author's prologue says: "It is my privilege to give to the world a symphony of reincarnation. For those not yet ripe for a work so strange, the production may be regarded as a dream-poem—that first insight into the mysterious realm of immortality."

The simplicity of the characters portray the delicate and psychological unfolding of their lives. All have their places and their potent meanings; yea, infinitely more than a dream phantasy, however beautiful.

Golden Lark symbolizes the victory of Life over Death. She, having reached the truth supreme, returns to earth loves and ties. Her pure ideals of joy, of love, of light are again interpreted at the sanctuary of Love.

Baal John symbolizes the god of generative power. He has been worshiped, also, as a sun-god with a crown of rays.

Ashtoreth, the complement of Baal John, is sometimes represented under the sign of the crescent. In this symphony of reincarnation, she stands for the highest type of mortal woman; yet, withal, ever ready to pierce the veil of mystic radiance.
of the air. Paracelsus represents the sylph as holding an intermediate place between the material and the immaterial beings.

The spirits are triumphant souls. They hover near with insistent, loving command.

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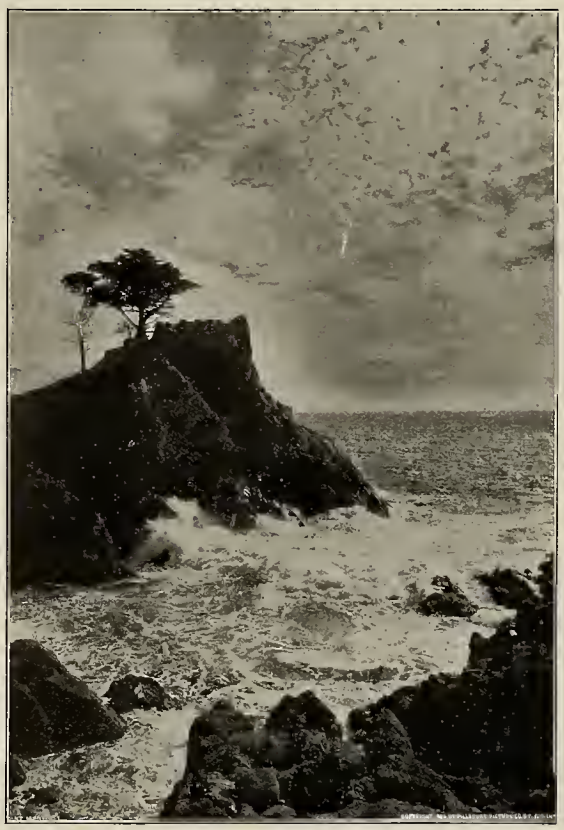

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If you by any good fortune should possess a necklace of rare and wonderfully pure rubies, and went into almost any of the leading brokers, seeking to hypothecate them, the chances are the brokers would refuse to take them, at least they would not give you anywhere near as much on them as they would have given you a few years ago.

This is because there is always a chance today that the rubies may not be natural gems, taking the meaning of the word "natural" as indicating that they were actually mined. They may be genuine rubies, and at the same time have been made by a skilled scientist by means of a few chemicals powdered and placed before a blowpipe that gives heat of 3,600 degrees above zero, Fahrenheit.

Synthetic rubies are now being produced in such perfection that they cannot be distinguished from the rubies that are mined. This is not at all strange, since these rubies are exactly like those dug out of the earth, they are composed of the same chemicals, they have been subjected to the same heat that the natural rubies were subjected to away back at the time when the earth was a molten mass.

Thus far the temperature of 3,600 degrees above, Fahrenheit, or 2000 degrees centigrade, is the highest point of heat that has been attained. The ruby is about the same hardness as the diamond, but is formed by fusion while the diamond needs also such a tremendous pressure before the carbon changes into the clear crystal that it is impossible to produce them artificially in paying quantities although it is true that tiny diamonds have been made.

While the scientific diamond has not been such a success as the ruby, Davidson's New Sappho Diamond is a successful fac simile of nature's real gem, and has permanent lasting quality.

The ruby, a gem as costly as the diamond, even more costly under certain conditions, is a mystery no longer, and no longer can it be classed as a costly gem, since it is so easy to manufacture it in perfection. No longer will it pay to mine the ruby at any great cost of mining, since scientists have sounded the doom of the ruby as an expensive gem. Now they make rubies as pure as any that came from the mines of Burma where all the rarest gems were formerly mined.

Scientists first learned just what minerals went to compose a ruby. Knowing this, all that was necessary was to secure such minerals or chemicals in proper proportions and melt them in a proper heat. A solution of common alum with a trace of chrome alum added, is precipitated by ammonia which results in a gelatinous precipitation of aluminum and chromium hydrates. This is filtered and evaporated to a dryness, then calcined and finally ground to the very finest powder.

Then the blowpipe is so arranged that every grain of the powder must pass through the flame which is giving a heat 3,600 degrees above, Fahrenheit. The result is a ruby so absolutely perfect as to color, hardness, refraction, durability and composition that no one can tell the difference since there really is no difference.

And that is why brokers will not lend large amounts on rubies, which heretofore they were always glad to do. Today the brokers do not know whether they are genuine or synthetic rubies, but they do know that the production of synthetic rubies will in time lessen their value in such a degree that rubies will not be considered safe security.

An interesting display of synthetic rubies is on exhibition at John C. Davidson's store, 729 Market street, San Francisco, California.

MUSIC.

The San Francisco Orchestra is fast becoming an institution that we would find great difficulty in trying to do without. And, Mr. Hadley, its leader, has made himself the idol of music lovers. He has made the Wagnerian music, better known, and better appreciated in our city, than it ever has been before. Indeed, he is very materially educating us in the beauty of that great master's worth—and in his art. Critics will dispute, but the people should hear, digest and analyze, all good music for themselves—that is the only way good taste will ever be cultivated.

When recently celebrating the centenary of the master's birth, Mr. Hadley gave a splendid programme; from its very diversity of parts, it would be impossible that all would be equally fine. Still, it would have to be a tired critic, who could pick serious flaws in any of the following selections executed. Mr. Hadley's choice was: The overtures to "Lohengrin," "Parsifal" and "Tannhauser," the "Siegfried" idyll, the "Waldweben," Isolde's "Liebestod" and the "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal."

The "Tristan" overture was wonderful; the same holds good of the "Lohengrin" prelude, and the climax of the "Tannhauser" overture was played a delight. Mr. Hadley is growing bigger every day, as an artist of interpretation.

Another splendid treat which the audience received was the monologue by Mr. Clarence Witchill, an artist fully deserving of his great reputation. His recital of Wotan and Hans Sachs, accompanied by the orchestra, was a performance so beautiful, and of such an artistic nature, that those who heard it went away in pity for those who were not so fortunate.

A GREAT MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

The new Edison Disc Phonograph is without a peer. It is more than a phonograph. A famous musician said of it: "It is the greatest musical instrument in the world, and means more to music than anything that has happened before."

Only by seeing a great painting can we form an intelligent appreciation of it; only by hearing "Edison's Masterpiece" can we realize what a wonderful result has now been achieved in the perfect recording and perfect reproduction of the overtones or tone colors of music—something which talking machines can not do.

In the hands of the enthusiastic lover of music, the Edison Disc Phonograph must become a great aid to a more thorough enjoyment of the work of all the great composers. Mr. Edison plans to give the musical student perfect examples of every style and method, even going so far as to have five or six great singers record the same song, that a critical study and comparison may be made.

The new Edison Disc Phonograph will be a revelation to you. It renders selections with a brilliancy and fidelity that portray the slightest fault in the singer's voice and result in the rejection of hundreds of performances which would be accepted and featured by others, but do not meet Edison standards.

Then, too, you may expect some other pleasant surprises. There are no needles to be changed, for the new Diamond Point Reproducer never needs replacing. Then, again, you will be able to hear in their entirety many beautiful symphony movements and operatic selections that can not be reproduced on talking machines, for the Edison disc holds half as much again as any other disc.

The Edison Disc Phonograph makes its strongest appeal to those who already appreciate fine music and want to become still more familiar with the very best work of great artists and composers.

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THE NEW GAIETY THEATRE.

As an amusement institution, the Gaiety Theatre is the newest enterprise of that kind in San Francisco, but for all that it must be regarded as one of the most popular and, from all indications, likely to prove one of the most permanent. Opened last October, its policy, briefly stated, is to give a high-class musical entertainment with some of the best artists obtainable in the business at just half the price that has usually been regarded as absolutely essential to make both ends meet from the managers' standpoint, with perhaps just a little bit over for encouragement. The Gaiety motto is "$2 worth for $1."

This policy was inaugurated with the opening production, "The Candy Shop," and is being faithfully adhered to in the new and second show, which opened on the 16th inst. Plenty of clean fun, bright music and clever people—these are the things that form the stock-in-trade of the Gaiety and render it an indispensable factor in the amusement features of this pleasure-loving city.

The upheaval that has been started in the theatrical inner circles consequent upon the success that has attended the Gaiety's way of doing things will unquestionably redound to the ultimate benefit of the play-going public. It has already benefited the California lovers of good musical comedy cleverly presented, which accounts for the instantaneous success of the Gaiety.

The new piece, now running indefinitely, is the happy means of starring that wonderfully clever comedienne, Miss Irene Franklin, than whom there is no more popular entertainer in California—or, for the matter of that, elsewhere—at the present time. She is supported by a big company of excellent funmakers, and "The Girl at the Gate," as the production is called, is at once a thing of beauty and a joy for just as long as a highly appreciative public may please to support it.

HOTEL SHATTUCK.

The Hotel Shattuck adds another admirable feature to the delights of life in Berkeley. For years the University City of California has been famous as one of the most pleasant home places on the Pacific coast, and the inauguration of a first-class hotel like the Shattuck in the very heart of this city is an acquisition which brings great satisfaction to all who are interested in the advancement of modern accommodation and entertainment.

Under the management of Noah W. Gray the Shattuck has taken immediate rank as one of the leading hostelries of the country, and its popularity is evidenced by the liberal patronage that it enjoys.

Among the features of life in Berkeley may be mentioned the charming events that are connected with the educational, artistic and social activities of the community. Not a dull moment in the pleasant city of Berkeley.

Berkeley offers unusual advantages in high class recreation and amusement. There are events worth while every day and evening of the year. The University is a constant source of intellectual and esthetic entertainment for the people of this community. The Greek Theatre on the campus of the University, is one of the most famous structures in the country. In this open-air auditorium notable entertainments are given every month in the year, the delightful climate making this possible.

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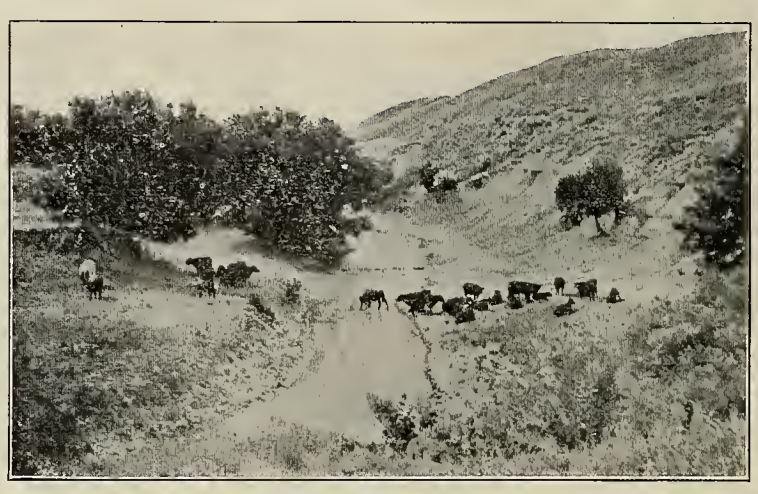

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Women Worth While

MISS EDNA HOPE SHORES.

Edna Hope Shores is a young and lovely girl with the musical temperament highly developed. She is a graduate of the School of Music of the Dominican College, at San Rafael. While at the latter institution she won several gold medals and diplomas for excellency in music and mathematics. Indeed, it is considered by her teachers that the combination of talents is most unusual. She has appeared at public musical functions in this city on many occasions; and, as a pianist, never failed to win high praise from the critics. Lately she passed the very difficult high school examination in music, and has the exceptional honor of having gained over ten per cent the highest average of anyone that ever passed this test; her score in the different branches being almost perfect. There is no doubt that Miss Shores will become another star that California will be proud of.

BRUNELLESCHI
A
POEM
by
JOHN GALEN HOWARD
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JOHN HOWELL
Publisher and Importer
107 Grant Avenue, San Francisco
California

Mrs. Fred H. Hall of Bakersfield, wife of Mr. F. H. Hall, director of the Bakersfield National Bank, comes under the head of the ideal American woman. As wife, mother, hostess, citizen and club woman, she fills the picture. Wealth and travel have not spoiled her in the least; though, some years have fled, swiftly, since she was a graduate from the Visalia High School, and was the belle of her town.

When the young girl married Fred H. Hall, who was fast making his way in the financial and political field, every one predicted a brilliant future for both—a prediction that has come to pass.

Mrs. Hall has four beautiful children, two boys and two girls. Her eldest boy is seventeen, her youngest seven. And, in her club life, she makes child culture practically her specialty, as will be seen by an interview, she gave to the Woman Citizen at her beautiful home:

"Yes, you have been rightly informed," said Mrs. Hall, to a question. "I do believe implicitly in the careful training of children. Our whole future, both domestic and national, depends on that natural duty and its results. Of course the influence of both parents is necessary to the best results, but the mother's training is more in daily evidence; and, in perhaps, a closer communion with the child. The wives of busy men must take a good share of the responsibility. Mr. Hall and I agree perfectly on the training of the children. I bring up our boys with the same ideals, the same views of virtue and honor that I teach to our girls. Under any other training I could not hope that the single standard, practically, our best hope for the advancement of the race, would take root and become a reality. I fear we cannot hope for the full realization of that standard, while the men, who have been brought up, to believe that the world was theirs, on any standard are living and in power, we must wait for the next generation.

"Of course, the family comes first—but the clubs are the great educators after school days are over. It is from them our more mature and wiser education comes. It is through them we can reach the mothers of the world—and it is the mothers of the world who can now, as never before, bring standards of honor and justice to their highest fulfillment. Now, that we have the vote, we have the real lever and must use it wisely."

In addition to her family life and club activities, Mrs. Hall practically keeps open house for the scores of guests that are forever being entertained by her husband and herself. Sometimes the Halls lead the guest a strenuous pace, as they both love

MRS. FRED. H. HALL.

outdoor life, Mrs. Hall accompanying her husband on long hunting trips through the mountains and canyons around Bakersfield. The contrast, physically, between husband and wife is as marked as is their good fellowship and harmonious life. He is a big, stalwart, dark eyed man, typical of the great breezy west. She is a dainty, slender blonde, with the gold of her native state coloring her soft, silky hair. Truly, an ideal American family are the Halls.

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WOMEN WORTH WHILE.

Women have so come into their own of brilliant achievement these days that it takes a remarkably high voltage to cause even a slight shock of comment.

Now and again, however, following natural law, feminine achievement startles itself. There is always the third wave, the lightning bolt more splendid than its fellows:

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is much interested in the enterprise of a woman, Miss Harriet B. Perkins, who has stepped into the limelight by demanding that women be represented in a commercial agitation which is of far-reaching and tremendous import.

This, in a nutshell, is the urgent necessity of diverting Oriental trade to the Pacific Coast—not in a haphazard tomorrow but at once.

Miss Perkins, with keen commercial sense, has caught not only the need of immediate action from the business point of view, also woman's large share in Oriental art and Oriental importation, but with the woman's sure intuitive sense has visioned the tomorrow of the women of the newly-awakened China and the westernized women of Japan.

MISS HARRIET B. PERKINS.

The Daily Journal of Commerce, a commercial newspaper, alive to the peril and opportunity of the hour—the passing or development of Oriental trade, is to send at its own expense a Commission to the Orient to investigate and report upon industrial opportunities, financial and business customs and conditions in the Far East.

The report of this Commission will include the means of establishing agencies, customs of credit and discount, popular ways of circularizing and drumming trade, what we ought to import and how we ought to buy the products of the Orient, what and how we should sell our own manufactures and raw materials, details of every important industry and costs of production here and abroad, comparisons of prices, addresses of reliable firms, freight regulations and shipping requirements, labor problems of the East affecting our importations—these and many more important subjects to be embodied in a book which will be the A, B, C of Asia, the expert's best authority on things Oriental. It has been estimated conservatively that this report will run into the third and fourth editions and be the business man's textbook for the next ten years.

That, however, is an aside. The fact remains that the call from the Orient is a call for right now. We have been sitting idly, fondly expecting trade to come drifting over the Pacific and into our waiting arms. We cannot wait. We cannot dream. The task is imperative, apparent, and important above all other tasks. That task is the saving and getting more of the trade with far Eastern ports that have a commerce worth having.

The menace of Europe in the Orient which has already the monopoly of trade, the danger induced by the completion of the Panama Canal still further diverting commerce from our ports, has at last come to mean a clarion call to this coast. It is about time.

Therefore the pioneer project of the Daily Journal of Commerce in this matter is particularly praiseworthy.

Should women be left out of this great enterprise? The WOMAN CITIZEN thinks not.

For that reason it has been glad to be instrumental in nominating Miss Perkins to be one of this Commission and calls every public-spirited woman to do her share in helping Miss Perkins win a place on it by inquiry here at this office how best this help can be given and by awaking enthusiasm with male members of the family to the project itself and to Miss Perkins' candidacy.

(Continued from page 10)

of all work was taking her Christmas vacation and mother and myself were meanwhile her unwilling substitutes. "Go to the cellar and get some potatoes while I mix the bread," said my mother, and off I started. As I emerged with my well-filled basket from the underground, the storm cellar being some distance from the house, I again glanced gateward, and joy of joys! there was my father just coming into the door yard. "Anything for me, papa," I called out as I rushed up breathless with my haste and burden. "Only a paper," he answered as he held it teasingly out of my reach, finally tossing it to me and entering the house. "Hurry up, Mary," called my mother from the pantry as I tremblingly tore off the wrapper, and there on the very first page, in the upper left-hand corner, in real print, in great big letters read—shall I ever forget it—"Lament to Summer," followed by my name as authoress with every bit of my little poem, not "boiled down" in the least—although that term was then a stranger to me, only as applied to the making of apple butter or sorghum molasses. "Peel the potatoes, Mary," came the voice from the depths of the pantry, and I knew by the sound and the jerky enunciation that my mother was sifting flour. I could keep silent no longer. I must show her that poem, or I should explode. Would she approve or would she think I had been too presumptuous in writing to an editor, without first securing her permission? I was in grave doubt, but anyhow, show it I must. I tip-toed into the pantry; her back was toward me swaying from side to side as she vigorously shook the old-fashioned sifter which she let drop into the big wooden bowl, scattering flour in every direction as I suddenly tugged at her sleeve. With a queer mixture of courage and trepidation I held the paper before her astonished eyes—indicating with my finger my wonderful production as I exclaimed, "See, mama, what I have done." I watched her face anxiously, as she glanced it over, and the worried care-worn look so common to farmers' wives gives way to something else. What is it, disapprobation, but before I can think an answer she turns with a half sob, her eyes filled with tears and catches me to her bosom—flour and all—as she says in a voice trembling with emotion, "Daughter, I am proud of you," and a moment later, "We must send this to grandma." Talk of the triumphs of genius! Byron, Shakespeare, all of them! Did ever one of them experience such a sense of exultant satisfaction? I certainly doubt it, and today, looking backward over a fair measure of successes, this stands alone, as the brightest, happiest moment of all my life. Dear old grandma whose kindly letter of commendation added later to my happiness, has many years been sleeping at the foot of the pine-clad Blue Ridge mountains of old Virginia, while the once erect form of that mother, whose approbation has all along been my main incentive, is now bent and feeble, and the once brown locks are thickly streaked with gray. In that far away country farm house, is she too thinking of that other time—more than a quarter of a century ago? And now, as approaches the happy Christmas time of "Peace on earth, good will to men," the past intervening years so filled with varied experiences, drop from me as a mantle, and in fancy I am a child again, surrounded by the loving care and protecting guidance of my one best friend—my mother.

HONEST ENDEAVOR.

The community at large and more especially those interested in honest advertising owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. M. Emanuel, president of the Ellis Landing and Dock Company of Richmond, for the gallant fight he is making practically unaided to put a stop to the exploitation of Richmond, and the foisting upon the public through advertising of what is termed Richmond harbor lots. As a matter of fact the only property on the market today at which a vessel can dock is the Ellis Landing Subdivision of which Mr. M. Emanuel is president and Mr. E. J. Palmer vice president. It is the only property on the market adjoining the inner harbor, and its wharves. It has been justly named "The front door of Richmond," for today, as in the days of 49 when Capt. George Ellis first began operating schooners between Contra Costa County and San Francisco, it has proved to be the logical place of landing on what is known as the Richmond water front. Other water front properties on the bay are held either by the Government or by large private corporations and are not for sale at any price, although some of them as yet are nothing more than unimproved marsh lands.

The Ellis Landing and Dock Company is expending vast sums upon the improvement of its property; the plans are the most extensive ever undertaken by a private corporation in this locality. Still greater expenditures have been arranged for in the immediate future.

A right of way has been granted to the East Shore and Suburban Railway to extend its street car line to the company's wharves. Direct ferry service to San Francisco will be installed, thus saving the public a trip of fourteen and one-half miles by electric line.

History does not chronicle a more stupendous growth of any city than that of Richmond. In 1901 only three homes were erected. Today, there stands a city of over 14,000 souls with factories representing a total investment of over $50,000,000. There is little cause for wonder that J. W. Emanuel should be jealous of the fair name of the city, whose welfare he has at heart and in whose future he has so much at stake, and that he should be ever on the lookout to prevent its being exploited through unfair means to enrich a few real estate promoters. He has taken a bold stand, but with the assurance that every honest thinking person wishes him success in his earnest endeavor.

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Chop fine two bell peppers, small quantity of celery, then shred one pound can Pierce's Tunny; mix together with mayonnaise, using a dash of Paprika.

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DOMESTIC SCIENCE LESSONS.

By Mrs. H. O. Stewart.

CAKES, COOKIES AND FROSTINGS.

ENGLISH XMAS CAKE.

1 lb. butter.
1 lb. flour.
1 lb. raisins.
1 lb. Sultana raisins.
1 lb. sugar.
¼ lb. almonds.
¼ lb. candied peel.
1 wineglassful brandy.
1 teaspoon mixed pudding spice.
1 small teaspoon carbonate of soda.
8 or 9 eggs.
1 lb. currants.

Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, beat in another basin the eggs till light, have ready the fruit, blanch and chop the almonds, shred the peel, now add to the butter, etc., eggs, flour and fruit, alternating till all is used, mixing well, add then the brandy, spice and soda, pour the mixture into a buttered and lined cake tin, and bake in a moderate oven over three hours.

ALMOND ICING FOR ENGLISH XMAS CAKE.

½ lb. almonds.
1 lb. icing sugar.
Yolks of 2 eggs.

Juice of half a lemon or a little orange flower water. Blanch and chop the almonds and put them through a meat mincer, adding from time to time a little sugar to prevent them oiling. Mix in the sugar, the yolks of eggs and lemon juice. Knead all together and use.

WHITE SUGAR ICING.

¾ lb. icing sugar.
Juice of 1 lemon.
White of 1 egg.

Sift the sugar, beat in the egg, then add lemon juice, beat until quite white. Spread in cake with knife, which may be dipped in cold water from time to time in order to make the icing smooth, put in a dry place to set. A rose tube may be used to ornament the cake.

SULTANA RAISIN CAKE.

½ lb. flour.
¼ lb. butter.
¼ lb. sugar.
¼ lb. Sultana raisins.
2 teaspoons baking powder.
Grated rind of 1 lemon.
1 oz. citron.
½ gill milk.
2 eggs.

Rub together the flour, sugar and butter, add then the baking powder, sultanas, and citron and lemon rind. Beat the eggs until light, add to them the milk, mix all together, bake one hour.

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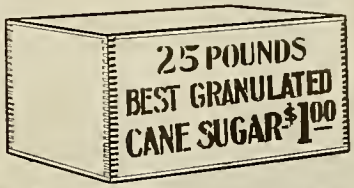

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All baked under hygienic conditions in the most Sanitary Bake Shop in San Francisco. Visit us.

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IONA JEANETTE — Manager.

Kelly's Pure Hawaiian Guava Jelly

A pure, delicious home-made Guava Jelly, prepared in two colors, Red and Gold.

While making a delightful addition to the meal, it is also of real medicinal value for its superior assimilation with the gastric juice.

THOMAS KELLY, Box 235, Honolulu, Hawaii

THE BUTLER NELKE ACADEMY.

Miss Miriam Nelke.

The Butler Nelke Academy of Dramatic Art, Golden Gate Commandery, 2135 Sutter Street, is now in its sixth year of work. Since its incipiency the academy, under the guiding hand of Miss Miriam Nelke, has grown steadily in attendance and efficiency until today it ranks second to none in the dramatic world, its diploma being an open sesame to the theatrical profession.

Realizing that many actors of great natural ability have met with but average success owing to lack of training in personal culture, and that the development of personality, and grace, are quite as essential as dramatic training, candidates for graduation are required to take the full course, which includes literature, French dancing and fencing.

The Academy is not a theatrical agency, but a school for training in dramatic arts and correlated branches. A special course is offered to those who have neither desire nor intention to go upon the stage. This course makes an especial appeal to teachers, club women, students of law or theology, and the high school and college student in general. In the curriculum of the academy the little ones have not been forgotten. Each Saturday a class meets for an hour, to which children between the ages of eight and fourteen are admitted. The value of this particular course to the growing child cannot be overestimated. Miss Nelke is ably supported in her endeavors by a brilliant array of instructors in the various branches of the Academy.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS TRAINING.

About sixty years ago, James A. Garfield, who later became President of the United States, and whose administration terminated so tragically, traveled the broad State of Ohio giving lessons in penmanship, rapid figuring and bookkeeping. He was a pioneer in a field of practical education, which at that time was slowly developing in the cramped quarters of some little attic schools, the forerunners of our modern business college, or business training school, which has found so firm a place in the world's activities, and has since become a powerful factor in the commercial world, by training young people for business.

At the close of the civil war, when the boys in blue were disbanded at Washington, history states that the Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York, distributed one million circulars among them. Probably no advertising ever produced better results, coming as it did at an opportune time, for it awoke in the minds of these young men a desire for a practical education, it marked the beginning of a great career for the Eastman College, and it was also a potent factor in shaping the destiny of the business college as an institution. It is true that the work of the best business college in the trying days of the reconstruction was crude as compared with the work of the business training school of the present, but it gave the young men an impetus along those lines of education that are so tremendously important in the every-day affairs of life, it enabled them to grapple with the new problems that were being so rapidly called to their attention, for as the old Union gradually emerged from the gloom of semi-slavery into the light of emancipation, and as the traces of that gigantic struggle were obliterated, business began to develop with wonderful rapidity. With this development came the demand for shorthand, that training which is now so essential in the conduct of business affairs; the evolution of the typewriter, the wonder of the age; the invention of the mimeograph and the multigraph, machines by which tens of thousands of copies of a letter could be turned out in a short time; the adding machine, the greatest labor-saving device the bookkeeper has ever known, and a thousand and one other business inventions now familiar to all.

The latest and most secure movement taken by these special institutions, is the organization of the chain method of conducting business training schools. In California this step was taken by the Heald Colleges immediately following the earthquake of 1906. Heald's Business College was founded in 1863, and as the life work of its founder, Edward Payson Heald, it established a reputation throughout the west for superior and intelligent service in business training. Thousands of young men and women have passed, and are still passing from its doors into successful business careers. Thoroughness was the password, Efficiency the motto; and honesty and sincerity were inculcated into the training that was to be recognized as the highest form of practical education. This system of training has been extended to other cities in California by the establishment of the Heald chain of colleges until now the Pacific Coast can look with worthy pride on the work of that great institution.

Heald Colleges are maintained at Oakland, Stockton, San Jose, Santa Cruz, Sacramento, Chico, Fresno and Reno; and in the southland the Heald name is a synonym for the best in practical education in such cities as Los Angeles, Long Beach and Riverside. Each branch school is an artery vibrant with the pulsating life that emanates from the home school, whose new quarters at Van Ness avenue and Post street, San Francisco, are conceded to be the finest in America.

The Heald Colleges occupy a field of their own in the work of business training. Through their co-operative system the strength of union is felt in securing positions for their graduates. Employment departments are maintained for Heald graduates, and "economic waste" is thereby eliminated. But their magnitude can best be appreciated by the fact that more than two thousand young people secured their training during 1912, and went forth into the business world. This army of young people know the worth of a Heald education, and they join the many thousands of elders who have gone on before to make substantial use of a Heald training. Over fifty thousand graduates now attest the enduring quality of this training—a record as yet unsurpassed by any other business training schools in America.

The founder of the Heald Colleges is still active in his chosen work. He has gathered around him a group of young men and women who represent the best talent in the country. His gospel of intelligent service has brought forth returns that are seldom equalled, and the work of the Heald chain is one that may fittingly be called the "last word" in special training.

The modern business college occupies a sphere that cannot be disputed. The needs of high-pressure business demand its comprehensive training, and while the public schools are doing a splendid work in developing a broad foundation, it yet remains for this special training school to impart a recognized stability to that foundation and to rear thereon the superstructure. The plan of the up-to-date school is to educate young men and young women for service in business offices in such a way as to leave no work undone in fitting them for a secure position in any business office in which intelligent service is required.

From the work of the itinerant, or traveling teacher of Garfield's time to the development of an organization such as the Heald chain of colleges is a long step, but the evolution has been gradual and sure; and, exemplifying the fact that specialized effort in all branches of human activities has contributed to the common good, the special school by its splendid work has made a secure place for itself in the affairs of the Nation, by meeting the most exacting requirements of the progressive business world.

ARRILLAGA MUSICAL COLLEGE.

The Arrillaga Conservatory of Music, 2315 Jackson street, San Francisco, now about to enter the fourth year of its existence, can point with pride to its achievements in what might be termed so far a brief career. It is a striking illustration of the fact that longevity in the School of Music is not necessary to obtain brilliant results, provided that the school is equipped both with faculty, instruments and building in a similar manner to the Arrillaga Musical College. The college is admirably situated in San Francisco's fashionable residence district, Pacific Heights, and is easily accessible from all parts of the city.

The courses of study have been arranged in a manner at once comprehensive and thorough, and are substantially those of the best conservatories of this country and Europe. There are six regular courses of instruction: Piano, vocal, violin, organ, composition and dramatic art. These being divided in preparatory class, teacher's certificate class and graduating class.

Students can select either harmony, pianoforte, violin, singing, or any other branch of the art as a major study, and receive individual instruction in that branch from one of the professors. They will, in addition, receive class instruction in harmony and sight-singing (solfeggio) and history of music. A knowledge of harmony and solfeggio is absolutely required of all pupils desiring a certificate from the College.

The course of study in the organ department is intended to prepare the pupil to adequately conduct any church service. This necessitates special instruction in sight reading, transposing, and accompanying of chorus and soloists; also acquaintance with the proper handling of chorus choirs.

In addition to the regular individual and class instruction, there are given fortnightly recitals by the pupils with a view to familiarizing them with appearing in public and affording opportunity for comparison and interchange of ideas among the students. Equally valuable and important are the faculty recitals and lectures on music and allied subjects which are given from time to time. While attendance to these is not obligatory, it is a great privilege and is generally so esteemed by serious students.

Sight reading, known in Europe as "solfeggio," is a subject much neglected in America, largely for the reason that teachers are anxious to make a showing with their pupils and consequently expend all their energies along the line of technical developments.

This is a great mistake, as time judiciously spent in the study of solfeggio is repaid many times over in the satisfaction of being able to read with accuracy and certainty anything placed before one.

The college is under the direction of Professor Santiago Arrillaga, Dean of the Faculty Gold Medalist of the Royal Conservatory of Madrid, assisted by his son, Vicente Arrillaga, a director of the college, who has charge of and outlines the general policy of its work.

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In ordinary decency, and as a mark of love and respect, shall not the remains of those we love be given true sepulture forever? We say, yes—a thousand times. Shall we allow further perpetuation of a system which virtually denies to them the rest they have earned?

We are at the dawn of a great awakening as regards this most important subject. The Mausoleum perfected and adapted for its great work will displace the grewsome graveyard, and the change will make for the betterment of the human race, while at the same time it will satisfy those reverential sentiments.

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During the past four weeks workmen have been busy on the construction of this beautiful Woodlawn Abbey, containing seven hundred crypts, arranged along broad, sunlit corridors. It is located in the new Masonic or Woodlawn Cemetery, San Mateo County, on one of the most beautiful sites to be obtained on the Pacific Coast.

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Brief History of California's Viticultural Industry

The story of the development of California's viticultural industry is of absorbing interest. Its beginning dates back to the picturesque days of Father Junipero Serra, the founder of the Missions. He entered California with Don Gaspar de Portola, and with the assistance of sixteen Franciscan Fathers established the first European civilization in this State.

They found the wild grape growing in profusion along the rivers, showing that California was the true home of the vine, but they did not attempt to use them for wine-making. Instead, as soon as they had securely commenced their work of proselytizing the native Indian tribes, bringing them to engage in industrial pursuits in the vicinity of the Missions, they planted a black variety, which has since come to be known as the Mission grape. Its origin has been lost, but it is supposed to have come from Spain.

Following the cession of California to the United States, some of the new settlers, seeing the fertility of the Mission grape, and being acquainted more or less with viticulture, conceived the idea of abandoning gold hunting and engaging in the business of wine-making. About 1862, the planting of vines in California was seriously undertaken, and, under State authority, Agoston Haraszthy was dispatched to Europe. He returned with about 200,000 vine cuttings and roots of almost every obtainable variety in Europe, Asia Minor, Persia and Egypt. One particular variety which has survived (and which comprises a large part of the red grape vineyards of California) is called the "Zinfandel." This grape is supposed to be of Hungarian origin, but on account of the careless marking of the cuttings its actual origin is uncertain. It is a grape that bears very abundantly, the berries being small and very closely packed together.

However, it was not until about 1880 that the foreign varieties of grapes were set out extensively, for up to that time there were only a limited few who believed that any grapes could be as good as the old Mission variety.

Through the persistent efforts of a few enterprising viticulturists, small quantities of wine were produced from imported varieties, whose character showed such superiority over those made from the Mission, that new faith in the future of California wines was born, and the belief spread that under proper conditions the State might some day make wine of a superior grade, and eventually rival some of the better wines of European countries.

The trials and tribulations of these early pioneer vineyardists can hardly be imagined. They went out upon the mountain sides, lived frugally, cleaned away the pine, the fir, the madrona and the manzanita, and planted a few acres of grapes. Four years elapsed before they got any kind of a crop, and seven years before those vines came into full bearing.

The beginning of foreign vine planting in California was like the beginning of mining for the precious metals; the grape grower had to prospect. One corner of land after another was tried with one kind of grape after another. This one proved a failure; that was better, the third was best. So, bit by bit, the vineyardists of California had to grope for their knowledge of the peculiarities and possibilities of the different varieties of foreign grapes, mainly drawn from France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Germany and Hungary. For years the trade was poor, a hand to mouth existence, every dollar going into experiments and necessitating vintages being sold before they were properly matured.

Slowly but surely the Mission grapes gave way to the imported vines. This resulted in wines of much better quality, and gradually there was a noted revolution in favor of the California product. Hundreds of thousands of gallons of good wines were sent east in bulk, and there in the dark cellars of New York and other large cities, were bottled under the labels of some famous chateau, and by the potency of the false crest, sold at a price they never would have brought if correctly labeled.

In 1880, the dreaded phylloxera (an insect which punctures the roots and leaves of vines and causes their destruction) made its appearance in Sonoma, Napa, Yolo, Placer and Eldorado counties. The pest crept over the whole dry wine section, and the helpless vineyardists watched their vines wither and die acre by acre. Innumerable remedies were suggested and tried to eradicate the destructive insect, but none were successful.

Men who were considered well-to-do and were improving their property at a cost of thousands of dollars, simply went down the path of ruin, many of them to paupers' graves, for this pest left nothing in its wake other than the black, dead stumps of a vineyard. The vines had to be pulled up, or dug out, and then the vineyardists went to work once more replanting their vineyards. They got stocks from the East and Europe, planted them, and grafted them to the different varieties, making the root absolutely resistant, they being either grafted in the ground, or bench grafted, that is, grafted before the cutting or the rooting was planted.

The vineyardists of the dry wine section were not the only ones visited by a disastrous plague. In 1884, a totally different disease, equally difficult to combat, made its appearance in the sweet wine district in and around Anaheim, Santa Ana Valley, which blossomed with over 5,000 acres of healthy and profitable vines, was denuded in a few years. The "Anaheim disease" spread northwesterly to Los Angeles, thence eastward along the San Gabriel valley, to Azusa and through Lamanda Park and Sierra Madre. Northward from Los Angeles it went along the San Fernando Valley, through Tropico and Burbank, even jumping the Soledad mountains, and reaching Maynard, in Antelope Valley, at over two thousand feet above sea level. In 1889, it invaded San Diego county, appearing first in El Cajon valley, and afterwards in the Sweetwater valley, but the damage was comparatively small.

Altogether about 25,000 and 30,000 acres in vines were destroyed in Southern California. A large proportion of these vineyards have been replanted, and new districts have been set out in vines, notably at Cucamonga, where miles of shifting desert land have been transformed into flourishing vineyards without the aid of irrigation.

The loss of money spent in the re-establishment of the vineyards in the northern part of the State from the first appearance of the phylloxera to the present time cannot be even approximately estimated. About 75,000 acres were ravaged in the dry wine section. Napa county alone lost 15,000 acres of vines, and Sonoma county over 20,000. The grape growers suffered not only the loss of these vines, but the time and expense necessary to rehabilitate their vineyards, since they were again forced to wait five years for a fair crop on resistant vines.

It took grit and unbounded faith in their ultimate success to tide the vineyardists and winemakers of California over these many discouraging periods. One of their greatest aids has been the Agricultural College of Berkeley, which since 1876 has given more or less attention to the work of instruction and research in viticulture. An important phase of the University's work also consists of an ever-increasing correspondence with grape growers and wine makers. Advice is given, suggestions made, and where practicable, vineyards and cellars are visited on request.

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also encouraged vineyardists to set out varieties of finer quality and better bearing capacity. It has established a dozen experimental stations in California, where interesting scientific investigations have been carried out under the direction of Prof. George Husmann.

According to the closest estimates obtainable, there are today upwards of 325,000 acres in California devoted to grape cultivation, representing an investment of the enormous sum of $150,000,000. Of this acreage, over one-half, or about 170,000 acres, are devoted to the growing of grapes exclusively used in the making of wine. About 100,000 acres are taken up with grapes intended for raisin purposes, and about 55,000 acres in table grapes.

Mrs. Haru Obata, whose picture appears above, is an artist of renown in her native land. Mrs. Obata has resided in the United States for two years. She is a charming little lady, who takes great pleasure in her work, making a specialty of water color sketches. Her husband is also an artist of note, they together personally overseeing the entire work of decorating Union Square for the recent Portola Festival.

Kathryn Hopkins

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The Woman Citizen

A HOME JOURNAL FOR WESTERN WOMEN

Vol. VII. No. 6. SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY, 1914 Price Ten Cents

THE SINGLE TAX

By FRANK FRANCOEUR

It is the hope of some, and the fear of others, that the opening of the Panama Canal will bring an influx of population to California. From time to time, the activities of steamship agencies in Europe make themselves heard. The statement is made that, for some time past, many of these agencies, especially in Italy, have been receiving deposits from peasants against the payment of passage to this land of promise. And there is talk of new lines of steamers, and of great vessels now building that are to bring to these shores the brawn and sinew of the Old World.

If we were living under an economically sound dispensation, there can be no doubt that such an influx would be an unmixed blessing. We are approximately of the same area as France, and France supports forty millions of people, and might support forty more. We are a population of two and a half millions, and no man whose opinion would be worth the asking would deny that we might take care of ten times the number. And yet if you were to ask the man in the street—the man without a profession or a restricted trade, whose livelihood is day labor and who is described often as existing and not living—whether his own condition, or the condition of the community, would be bettered by the addition of a large number of persons financially circumstanced as himself, he would answer, "No."

And it would not necessarily be an unintelligent answer. If he thinks at all, his daily bread must seem to him a pitiful recompense for his hours of toil, and yet he can see no hope of bettering his condition, and feels that any material increase in his numbers must lessen his wage. He understands, if he understands nothing else, that the competition among his fellows keeps him at the verge of want; that the wage of employment for such as he tends always to the minimum upon which men will continue to exist and work, and that additions to the ranks of unskilled labor will inevitably drive him nearer and nearer to that minimum.

If, then, it is assumed that the State of California could support a population of twenty-five millions, and that, nevertheless, there is a not unreasonable fear in the substratum of society that any great increase of our present population of one-tenth as many will bring as increase in want, where are we to look for an explanation of this anomaly? The reply is to be found in the monopolization of our land, of our natural resources.

A hundred years ago, Jefferson said, in his large phrase, "the land belongs in use to the living." The truth looms so large in that succinct statement that to deny it would require the hardihood of a college professor or the minister of an endowed church. Indeed, it is one of the instincts of primal man. Only an advancing civilization, which, with its increasing selfishness and its diversification of pursuits, separated man from that intimate contact with the earth, without which his existence is unthinkable, led to the assumption that one generation of men might take unto themselves, and "their heirs and assigns forever," a vested right in the earth, simply because they happened to be prior in time, and either stronger, more cunning, more forehanded, if you will, than their fellows.

Here in California it has come to pass that this "imperial commonwealth" has fallen into the hands of a few thousands of men, who hold it against the world of this day and the generations to come. All this within the span of the lives of men now living. They have seen the free acres of the national domain pass into private hands, until now only the mountain tops are available to the seeker after a home. The valleys that would support millions avail only to keep thousands. Lands are either withheld from use entirely, with a view to a harvest of speculative values, or are grazed over by meager herds. It is not long since that it was said of a famous firm of cattle raisers and slaughterers that it could start a flock of sheep at the Tehachapi and drive it to the Oregon line without ever leaving its own land.

And if this was only figuratively true, it was true then, as it is true today, that the useful area of this state is held in a comparatively few hands, and that access to it is only to be had through the payment of toll, by purchase, lease or otherwise. And if we are to have an increase in population, such as we seem destined to support, without at the same time having an increase in penury and crime and vice, we must look to the advent of a class of people who will be able to pay the toll—and such a toll! Three hundred and fifty dollars an acre one land syndicate is asking for its adobe soil—to the more provident who have forestalled them.

Such an eventuality is thinkable, but how improbable! We must count upon an access of people who must live by their toil solely, with little or no capital to assist them. True, if they live frugally—especially if they live more frugally than their American fellows with whom they come her to compete—they, too, may get their hold on some of the common heritage, and thus take toll from future generations. And so will the past, and in particular the present, be justified, and the House of Have, through its spokesmen in the curule chairs, in the pulpit, in the editorial sanctum, on the professional rostrum, will continue to admonish the House of Want that all is for the best in the best possible of worlds—that all that is to be needed in order to be "healthy, wealthy and wise" is to follow closely in the footsteps of those who comprise the House of Have—to be frugal, more frugal than your fellows, and above all to be forehanded.

But if some intolerant souls object that it is not in human nature for men to be as frugal as a Cantonese coolie and as forehanded as a Rockefeller or a Carnegie, and that in any scheme of human advancement men, generically speaking, must be considered—that the path of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" should neither be so thorny nor so devious—is there no solution of the problem? Are we up against an impasse? Is this indeed the best of possible worlds?

There lived and toiled in California a generation ago a man to whom these questions addressed themselves in a peculiarly vital way. Henry George looked about him, and saw, as others did, increasing wealth with increasing want, and he set himself to find an explanation of the anomaly. The result of his studies was the writing of the most notable book of the nineteenth century, "Progress and Poverty," a work which gave him a place among the few great thinkers whose writings have materially altered the condition of men. Not that what he wrote was quite new, for many men before his time had dimly seen that the curse of the race was the monopolization by a few of the natural resources that nature intended as the common

heritage of all. And the Physiocrats in France before the Revolution had nearly hit upon the remedy which Henry George a hundred years later was to set forth with such wealth of logic and clarity of thought that he was destined to live to see his great effort translated into every civilized tongue, and into many whose civilization is a mooted question.

Though he arrived at his conclusions without aid from these sources, and solely by the light of his genius, his true fame will rest upon the lucidity with which he brought to men's attention truths that had been hidden from them behind the cloak of vested rights. He showed them that life need not be so dread and dun colored if simple justice were but done; that the assurance which every defender of things as they are is so ready to proclaim, that if one but scramble hard enough he may get his clutches on some of the spoil, was based on an appeal to the basest in them, and would eventually defeat its own purpose by a revolt of those who neither would nor could engage in the scramble; above all, he proposed a practical way of doing away with the evil.

This is no place to elucidate the doctrine of Henry George. What it took him a lifetime to think out cannot be adequately explained in a magazine article. It will suffice to say that the cardinal principle of his creed was the equal right of men, not to the earth, but to the USE of the earth. He saw that it was neither possible nor desirable that there should be a physical division of land among men, or that men whose capabilities lay in other directions than the exploitation of the earth and its products should abandon their pursuits and return to the soil. In his view, the world should continue upon its appointed way, men pursuing their divers occupations, with this one exception, that all should pay into a common fund a sum based upon the value of that portion of the earth which each occupied to the exclusion of his fellows. He did not propose, nor do his disciples today propose, that anyone should be disturbed in the possession of that portion of the earth which luck or foresight had placed in the hands of the holder, and, for aught he cared, might devise it into the hands of those the holder chose when he should be gathered to his fathers. He pointed out that we now gather a portion of that sum in the way of land taxes, and his simple solution of the great problem was to place all the burdens of government upon the valuation of land through the very medium we now employ.

To him, the taxation now placed upon the INDUSTRY of man was little less than theft. He went back to nature and he showed how we ultimately drew every thing from the earth, and that we gained an absolute right of property in the thing which our brain and hands fashioned from the earth's gift. Labor—and in this idea of labor mental activity is included—produces all wealth, and to fine it needlessly by way of tax or other imposition is not only unjust but absurd. His dream was to free all industry, so that wealth would abound, and INVOLUNTARY poverty be irradicated.

A little reflection will indicate how the proposed reform would work out.

A section of our state constitution now says that for the purposes of taxation "cultivated and uncultivated land, of the same quality, and similarly situated, shall be assessed as the same value." The adoption of that provision showed that the framers of the constitution sensed, if they did not clearly see, that the drone in the human beehive should not go scot free. But rest assured that this provision of the constitution is principally notable for its breach. It is the common cry of tax dodgers at each annual assessment that their "property" is not bringing them revenue, and that, regardless of its value, they should not be asked to bear the same burden as their next door neighbor who is deriving all the fruits possible from his occupation. The larger the landholder, the louder and more effective his cry. And so it happens that the land of the state pays nothing like its proportionate share of the burdens of government.

And here it may be said that if assessors throughout the state did their plain duty, as indicated to them in the provisions of this basic law, there would be something like a revolution in the affairs of California. Judge what the result would be from what happened in the little town of Piedmont, in the county of Alameda, when the clear-visioned mayor insisted upon an assessment based upon a true valuation, though the tax was to be figured upon only a portion of the true valuation. Thus if a man owned a piece of land valued at $100,000, the mayor insisted that it should be so valued, though the holder should be called upon to pay taxes upon only 60 per centum of the value. Immediately there was an outcry from every dog in the manger withholding land from use for speculative purposes, and from every rich man who liked to have a fine park around his mansion, but objected very strenuously to having to pay for the privilege. However, the mayor stood his ground, and today Piedmont is prospering under a more equable tax than any community in California.

Think of what would happen in the way of forcing upon the market at almost any price immense areas of land now withheld for speculative rise if this law, the organic law of the state, were enforced, and then go a step further and try to imagine what would happen to other immense areas if all the burdens of government were placed upon land values. Either their holders would abandon them to the state, as too great a drain upon their other resources, or they would put them to that use for which the Creator intended them. In the one case, there would be land, and an excess of it, for all who felt the call of the soil, and then we should be in a position to welcome those twenty-five millions; or, in the other, we should have solved the problem of the high cost of living, for, at any rate, the land would be in use and producing the things that make for life, thus, through the law of supply and demand, lowering the cost of the desired product.

But, in truth, the latter alternative would prove a delusive one. For it is not in the nature of man to work for another when he can work for himself. The instinct of independence is strong within us all. And the holder of large areas would find that the economic law that forced upon the markets great tracts of free land had taken from him the supply of labor without which he could not use his baronial estate. We should have something like that patriarchal condition when every man and his sons won his bread from his own rood of ground. And the necessaries of life would still be cheaper, for into the markets of the world would go the excess that came to this wider, and, it is to be hoped, more intelligent, cultivation of the soil.

Urban populations would gain as well. Throw the earth open to the industry of man and there will immediately cease to be a pressure on the labor markets of the cities. All men will not become farmers by any means, but such a multitude of them will find their way back to the land that even common labor in the metropolitan centers would be in demand and in a position to exact that living wage that all concede to be the laborer's right. And as the artisan is recruited from the ranks of labor, he, too, would feel the beneficent effect of this safety valve, reducing the pressure of competition in every line of human endeavor, and forcing capital to give him his just share in the products of his skill and toil.

Indeed, the urban resident would be the most notable beneficiary of the new dispensation. It is the common knowledge of every man who walks the streets and keeps his eyes open that splendid building sites are everywhere withheld, even in the heart of the city, from use at all, or from proper use, and it must be palpable to even the meanest intelligence that if the privilege of withholding this land from its proper use were made burdensome, especially when the improvement of the land should involve no additional tax on the improver's industry and forehandedness, there would be an inevitable tendency to make the area income bearing. And here again the law of supply and demand would begin to work its beneficent way, for it is quite clear that with more and more buildings there would be lower and lower rents until a minimum was reached at which capital would halt at investment. By the time that point was reached, the great problem would be solved, and land for use would be had for the taking.

In the outskirts of cities, and in the suburbs, the operation of the single tax would be immediate and perhaps spectacular. These are the portions of every city that are most cursed by the speculator in real estate. He is the real dog in the manger. But depend upon it, he would abandon the manger as soon as it was made uncomfortable to him. Then, for something approximating its real value, the workingman might get his home ground, and upon it build his own home, with this outlook, that while his contribution to the common fund, designed to supply the utilities and protections of government, would be based upon the value of the plot he had chosen for himself, his house and his goods, his meat and his drink, his raiment and his pastime would be free of all visitation of the tax collector.

Land is peculiar in this, that it is the one thing you can tax and not make it dearer. If you tax a loaf of bread or a bottle of champagne, you immediately increase its price, by the amount of the tax, and something more for good measure. But if you tax land according to its value, you immediately cheapen it, for you immediately increase its available supply for use. There is no fastening it on anyone else, for the act of taxation brings into the market increased areas, which, being put to revenue purposes, lowers the level through the ordinary law of competition, or supply and demand. Rents must fall, and with them the value of the land upon which they are based. Indeed, it is an economic law, generally accepted, that you cannot shift the incidence of taxation on land values. True, some deny it. But did not Macaulay say that if it were to the interest of vested rights that the law of gravitation should be denied, there would not be found wanting learned professors and holy preachers who would contend that Newton's discovery was false and atheistic?

Had Henry George lived to this day, he

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The Militant Suffragette

IS SHE A PROBLEM OF THE CONSTITUTION, OF SEX, OR OF PSYCHOLOGY?

By FREDERIC BURK, President State Normal School.

Certain woman folk of Britain have been seeking the suffrage for their sex.

They have held mass meetings to educate the people, memorialized Parliament, importuned the members thereof individually, vituperated their opponents, filled the civilized world from Hyde Park to Hindustan with denunciation of the injustices to the rights of women under British law, and have done all else, I submit, that law-abiding, God-fearing citizens, proceeding under the privileges of the British Constitution should do or could be expected to do. Indeed, it may be said that they have done even more—they have, with brickbats, bombs, stones, overripe vegetables and cats, assaulted the law makers personally, they have poured acids into the mail boxes because the contents thereof, the property of combatants and noncombatants, friends and foes, is under protection of British law; they have committed arson upon the property of the government, of public and charitable corporations and of private noncombatants. Most serious of all, they have twigged the noses of the British police—and people have laughed. Now, in England, it is an unconstitutional procedure to twig the noses of the British police. In fact, the great strength of the British law has been the abiding and fulsome pride which John Bull has ever maintained in the dignity of his law and his police. Even with an ocean between, no American humorist has ever been able to land a successful joke at the expense of the British police. Yet now, a militant, armed with a dead cat, has set the whole world laughing at them—and it is no laughing matter if the turbulent undercurrent of British unrest, by this example falls to laughing at the empire's police—those quiet unarmed fellows who heretofore have quelled riots by simply lifting one finger in the name of the majesty of British law. These militants have done more to weaken the faith in the divinity of British authority of law, than Guy Fawks and all the anarchists, marplotters and criminals since his time combined. Upon the plea of seeking to make new laws they are undermining the authority and dignity of all law.

"When riding upon ships at sea," says Blackstone, "it is as foolish as it is wicked, to bore holes in the bottom of the ship because we have a quarrel with the cook, for the bottom of the ship is all there is between us and the bottom of the sea." The same principle applies to riding in ships of state, for the constitution, law and order are all there is between us and an anarchy where there is no suffrage nor fruits of suffrage for anyone.

This Blackstonian principle is so elemental and axiomatically convincing that it seems astounding the militant mind does not realize that their use of dead cats, sulphuric acid and nitroglycerine to attack constitutional law, at once demonstrates their hopeless ineligibility to suffrage in any constitutional government. So astounding is this situation that only three alternatives appear in explanation.

(1) That the militants have a point in constitution making, unrecognized in Blackstonian lore and in which case they become a problem of the constitution, or (2) that their civic obtuseness is a sex characteristic and therefore they are a problem of sex, or (3) that their point of view is an obsession visible in low orders of both sexes and we must regard them as a problem of psychology. Let us turn these alternatives over and see if there is anything underneath them.

(1) That militancy constitutes a new principle in constitution making. It is barely possible that Blackstone while good enough for his own age is not good enough for ours, that civic evolution is about to take one of those sharp turns it has before been known to take. Our thinking, especially the axiomatic kind, is governed chiefly by tradition, and most of us live at least in the possibility of waking up some morning and finding that two and two make something else other than four. May it not be that there is some way, by which the constitution may be disemboweled and yet thrive? Let us admit and realize that the legal position of women under the British constitution, judged by the standards of our new social civilization, is not only socially unjust but infamous; that this infamy is guarded by a fierce but ignorant dragon, British tradition; that this dragon is now being attacked by a young knight-errant, Sex Equality, born of Intelligence and Progress, that our sympathies are wholly with the cause of the knight errant, and not at all with the dragon; what are we going to do about it?

Let us recognize that justice, weighed in the social scales, and justice weighed by Blackstone and the constitution, are two very different substances with the same Christian name. Social justice is what people as individuals believe to be just, and constitutional justice is what the law, in its majesty, declares to be just. It is quite possible and generally is the case, except notably in California under the Johnson administration, that social justice ever outruns constitutional justice and legal enactment; that social justice is a sort of militant John the Baptist crying aloud in the wilderness before the coming of the Law.

"That thing is just," says Blackstone, "which conforms to enacted law and that thing is unjust which does not conform to enacted law. There is no other meaning or substance to justice." The laws regarding the rights of women are just and remain just until by due process of procedure under the constitution these laws are changed, however vehemently society may protest. Further the legally constituted authorities may imprison or impound, torture or terrorize, starve or stuff, manhandle or mangle the suffragettes provided said procedures are executed under due process of law, and this is justice—constitutional justice. But the rule does not work backward. The suffragettes cannot terrorize the law makers, manhandle the police and destroy property—this is crime. There is no other meaning to crime than disobedience to or violation of law. Nor can any extremity of excessive provocation, due to justifiable anger, righteous indignation, alcoholism or any other cause whatever, except dementia, be pleaded in justification or excuse. To all of which the militants come back shrieking, "We want justice in the name of social intelligence. Our cause may be a minority in votes, but if weighed by intelligent reason we represent a unanimous constituency." To all of which the constitution, via Blackstone, replies, with cold austerity, that no minority of votes has right, title or finger in the pie of real justice however socially just the cause. The soul of this minority must first be transmigrated into the physical body of a majority and even then it has no standing in court until by a tortuous path, through parliamentary vote, defeat of the government forces, appeal to the people, election of a new government and a favorable vote the law itself is changed, and what was just becomes unjust and what was unjust becomes just. But this slow procedure is what the militants either cannot comprehend or will not submit to. Is there no short cut from social justice, voiced by a minority, to constitutional justice by enacted law? Cannot we proceed except by intimidation or other foul means, shoot the constitutional procedure full of holes, trample and spit upon law and order and yet use this constitution, its law and order later, as the bulwark of our liberty? Well, certainly this has been done. In fact it may be said with truth that the British constitution has grown in strength by successively dynamiting it. Those Baronial cattle-stealing highwaymen who bludgeoned King John into signing the Magna Charta for them, put up the bars again behind them stronger than before. At divers times other uncouth savages along the trail of civilization have by riots, civil war, treason, gunpowder plots, assassination and other unconstitutional procedures, in which a king or so has lost his head and a saint or so his soul, forced themselves inside the suffrage enclosures to the end that might might become right and that right might become mightier. It is a foul, sickening, disgusting tale—let us not, in this bright twentieth century of final products, turn back the pages. In this age of mechanical invention, have we not enough civic invention to find a way by which social justice may be manufactured into constitutional justice within reasonable time and without so much as thinking of again getting out our rusted battle axes, bludgeons, billingsgate and proceed to treason, arson and threatened assassination! Is civilization played out? Is California the only spot on civilization's map where the constitution can

keep pace with social judgments? It is absurd and shameful to assume that there is no other way, and even if there were none so, it is unspeakable to offer these ancient methods of constitution-making of the past as any ground, basis, excuse or palliation for suggesting similar procedure in the twentieth century. Is any cause worth such cost?

But militancy is not a conjured possibility—an opium dream. It is a fact. We might push it aside as an affair of foreigners, but now cometh Dr. Anna Shaw. She is an American. She has stood for general modern intelligence, and Anna Shaw says she will not obey the law and pay her income tax until she can vote. This is the straw that seems to break the back of our alternative explanation that militancy is a problem of the constitution. Let us proceed immediately to the second alternative hypothesis.

Are we in fact confronted by a sex differential? Some color of possibility aside from the case of Anna Shaw, is lent to the suspicion that the entire sex may be more or less involved by the evidence that even the most Fabian of American suffragists have not risen upon their hind legs of indignation over the militant civic delinquency. In truth they have been rather "tepid" in their disapproval, that the women's civic journals of this country have voiced no unanimous dissent, no disapproval which has become public. Nor in fact, to be frank about it, have the wives of our bosoms beat the dust of indignation about this matter as we naturally expect. There is a painful suggestiveness about this sex silence. There seems on the part of the sex, a lack of intellectual prehensibility of, and emotional adhesiveness to, the Blackstonian principle of respect for the Law.

Did the Creator, when the rib was removed from Adam, fail to scoop up the germs of civic conscience? Is it indeed possible that old Father Adam put one over on Eve by holding his breath, at the moment of the excision, and thereby withdrawing the civic juices from that fateful rib? We can believe him capable of conceiving such a joke upon his wife-to-be in order to disfranchise her and prevent her from attending the Edenic ward clubs. Color is further lent to this possibility by these three facts:

(1) It may have been a deficiency of this kind that led Eve to monkey with the original constitution of the Garden of Eden by which act the human race lost very valuable real estate and sin became epidemic; (2) there seems to be a sneaking subconsciousness in every son of Adam, down the ringing grooves of time, that some sort of a put-up job was worked on Eve and her daughters, and also there is some evidence of this semi-humorous approval of it; (3) the humor is Irish in its flavor, and recent excavations have gone to establish that Adam was Irish by birth, and if not identical with, at least a near relative of the famous King Brian Boru, the greatest king the world has ever known, and also the greatest humorist, not only of his own time, but also of everybody else's time.

On the other hand it has been weakly argued that the blunder of the militants is due merely to their lack of experience with the physical act of putting a ballot in a ballot box, and that once having gained their ends by disregard of constitutional law they will later support this constitution with the same fierce felinity with which they attack it. Suffice it for me to set forth the issue to this club—is militancy, if not

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Echoes from the South

By MADGE GRANT.

Equal suffrage is bound to remain a live topic while some States grant it and others do not. It is usually assumed that Southern men and women are strongly opposed to equal suffrage, on account of complications which may arise in relation to the colored vote.

Many highly intelligent women of this section pay no more attention to this menace than do the men who already exercise the suffrage. Miss Helen Varick Boswell, chairman of the General Federation Committee on Political Study, reports that she receives more queries from the South than from any other section in regard to the studies to be undertaken to fit women for the most intelligent use of the ballot.

Chief Justice Walter Clark, in a remarkable address before a Southern State convention of women's clubs recently, made some very forcible arguments for equal suffrage. He said:

"In every land, civilization has been measured by the status of women. Among barbarians they are beasts of burden. Among the semi-civilized, they are secluded; and among the fanatic followers of the fiery prophet of Mecca, embracing nearly one-third of the people of the globe, it is held that they have no soul.

"No argument has yet been used against the admission of women to the suffrage that is not based upon one of two grounds: Either it is based on the fears of bad men, who know that the ballot of women will abolish the abuses by which they live and profit, or it is based on the opposition of good men, who are by nature opposed to any change in anything. These last do not realize that the world turns completely over in every twenty-four hours.

"I shall not make an argument in favor of woman's suffrage. It will work its way without any help from me or others, and in spite of opposition, from whomsoever it may come. I will merely give briefly some of the reasons that have been debated pro and con.

"1. The objection is made that the enfranchisement of the women is not necessary, because every woman can vote through her husband. This cannot be true. Who casts the vote for the drunkard's wife? Then there are a large number of women who are either widows or have never cared to marry; who casts their vote? Then there are a large number of unmarried men. What woman's views does each of them express?

"2. It has been urged that the ballot is a substitute for physical force. And that each ballot represents a musket. But half of the soldiers in every war are under twenty-one and are not voters. Few soldiers are over thirty-five but all adult males are voters. The argument that voters are substitutes for muskets is therefore untenable. Besides, if men bear arms, the women raise the men, and train them to be brave and patriotic: The women do their full duty to their country thereby.

"3. Another argument is that women should employ themselves with their home duties and the raising of their children. It will hardly interfere much with these duties for a woman to take an hour off once every year to record her opinion by dropping her ticket in the ballot-box. We know that the churches are largely kept up and maintained by the activity of the women, who constitute two-thirds or more of church membership. This does not interfere with their home duties.

"4. It is said that women ought not to go into the filth and mire of politics. If there is filth and mire in politics, it is due entirely to the men, who so far have had sole charge of it. It is time that the women had taken a hand and given us a political housecleaning, as they did in Seattle, and other places. Wherever woman's suffrage has been tried it has benefited the women and been benefited by them.

"5. It is said that women have no experience in electoral matters. But when a boy becomes twenty-one he has no experience, yet he is admitted at once to the suffrage. When his sister becomes twenty-one she has had exactly the same opportunities and the same lack of experience. Why should there be any discrimination?

"6. It is stated as an objection to woman's suffrage that our negro cooks could vote. As much and no more than the cook's husband can. And I have not yet heard it asserted that white men should not vote because the negro cannot vote, neither will his wife. If he does vote, we ought not to therefore disfranchise white women to keep their cooks from voting.

"7. Then there is the outworn argument that we should put woman on a pedestal. Has anyone ever seen it done? 'When Knighthood Was in Flower' the sisters were often put in convents that their brothers might have the estates to squander in brutal and licentious pleasures. Whenever the law has been administered solely by men there has been gross discrimination against women. As some poet has well said, 'Man to man so often unjust, is always so to women.' Indeed, Lord Coke, the bright particular star of the common law, in speaking of one instance in which the law discriminated most unjustly against women, uses this expression: 'Herein the common law shaketh hands with divinitie.' He had doubtless just lost out in some debate with his beautiful but eloquent wife.

"8. One great motive that is urging on suffrage for women is the demand of 'equal pay for equal service.' Justice demands this, but it has not been and never will be granted except when women can make their influence felt by the ballot."

AN UNNATURAL GROWTH OF HAIR.

Many beautiful and attractive women are annoyed and distressed over an unnatural growth of hair on the arms or face, and this can readily be overcome by the skillful operator of the electric needle. Of course the success of the operation depends entirely upon the honor, ability and skill of the operator and great care should be taken in the selection of such an operator.

The one way to be sure of a successful operation, and the only way, is to select a reliable and long-established and experienced operator in electrolysis, and this can be said of Mme. Stiver, with offices at 133 Geary Street, who has a special method in electrolysis and has been in the business for over twenty years.

Blazing the Trail to Fame and Fortune

By JEANNE E. FRANCOEUR

We have all heard the wise men lay down the law emphatically and assert, "There is nothing new under the sun!" Oh, but there is, gentlemen. Like all laws, and wise men, who are too sure about everything, they make a mistake—sometimes. There is a new girl—of course, she belongs to San Francisco—a young girl, filled from the top of her bright head to the smallest nerve in her slender figure, with brand new ideas.

I can hear someone say, with an intonation of doubt: "Oh, another musical prodigy; or a born dramatic star!"

No, Mr. Doubter; we have had both of these many times before. But, did we ever have a girl who originated a magnificent moving picture, from its conception of the scenario, with every detail of that intricate and strenuous art brought to perfection up to its production on the stage? No, Mr. Doubter; we did not! Still, here is a slender girl—just out of her teens—Miss Jessie de Witt, a thorough-bred Western girl, with all the earmarks about her of the land that makes women original, beautiful, strong and natural. And, here are a few of the efforts that go to make up her day's work:

From the conception of the scenario she followed her own ideas up to the engaging of her company: for the most part made up of experienced actors. Then comes the selection of all that must go into a moving picture show, to make it superior to other shows. From the horses, the costuming, the location, scenery, cloud-effects and atmosphere; all are carefully studied and brought into the picture under the direction of this young girl of the Golden West. You'll admit all that something of a day's work—but she did it.

She is the originator, the producer and the financier of the Dew Film Company—even the name is original, taken, as it is, from the prefix and first initial of her name—de W.

The bare thought of all that work—not to talk of the mental strain—would throw the average woman, who frets her time away, into a state of nerves; and, the old-fashioned woman, into a fainting spell—fainting women were once fashionable—but it must be before Miss de Witt was born, for she would never, never understand them.

All this the writer heard; but, could not grasp the fact, that one so young, could possibly be so versatile and capable, as to blaze a trail for herself; and, for other women to follow—if they can. But, a study of the girl, her psychology and her ancestry, made the matter plain. And a study of her original line of outdoor working conditions, prove her title clear to be the newest girl on record.

If you see Miss de Witt, she looks like any other good looking young girl, who is simply attending to her studies, or her home duties; but, the moment she becomes enthused about her work, and her devotion to it, she is another being altogether; the expression in her eyes and face becoming really beautiful. She sweeps you along with the force of her enthusiasm, and you cannot help marveling at the scope of her knowledge and the strength of her character. Gradually, it dawns upon you that this vital, dominant something that carries a young girl—without worldly experience—to such heights, is simply a combination of inheritance and that fearless freedom of the West that overleaps all obstacles.

In the first place, Miss de Witt is the daughter of the late pioneer, Charles H. de Witt, who was among the men who made the first rush into the Klondike over the frozen trails; and whose operations and heroism were the talk of the mining men of Alaska during the boom years of that isolated land—and since. So, from her childhood the little Jessie de Witt became a traveler, and in a measure an original explorer, for the family followed as close to the father's footsteps as it was possible. For a time they lived in British Columbia, and she received part of her education there. From the beginning the girl lived the outdoor life, and it got into her blood and drew her like a magnet to her present work.

In the second place, her all-abounding good health leaves no room for the slow-moving occupations that interest the indoor-bred girl; nor does her temperament leave any room for the amusements of the society girl. She simply must take the initiative, and she must take it in her own way.

In replying to the interviewer, Miss de Witt repeated: "Why did I become interested in such difficult work?" As her blue eyes lit with a roguish little twinkle she said: "Well, to tell you the truth, I never thought it difficult at all. It was purely my love of Nature that carried me into just the very work I loved above everything else—a life in the open, under the clear sky amid the scenery that is grand, beyond the power of words to describe is all that I crave. And then the life; the action; yes, and the fun. Oh, the hardships? Why, I like them too; and they do come, now and then." Here she laughed at the memory of some.

"You see," she continued, "I simply hate an idle life, and I always insisted I'd do something when I'd grow up, beside just to amuse myself. So I studied my music, good and hard, with a view to something—but that meant all indoors. I took up dramatic art, also, with a view to something. That, too, meant all indoors. I knew I could never stand that. Then I saw some very fine moving pictures; and, like a lightning flash, the very idea that something inside me was clamoring for, came to me. There was art, scenery, life, and the beloved friends of my childhood—horses; and the outdoor life all in one. Did I study them!" she cried, as the healthy color gave her round cheeks a more glowing tinge; "why, it seemed to me that all my other studies were mere child's play. I never lost a minute since. It simply means everything to me—a work of love and devotion. And I'll succeed; for it is worth while. I'll leave nothing to chance—I've studied it from the ground up, and I'll continue to do so," was her explanation of her initiative into a field which man thought belonged to him alone, owing to its many-sided difficulties. Teaching, talking, nursing, writing, housekeeping and the like are all well enough for women—but the moving pictures? "Great Scott!" they're beyond a woman's thinking power to grasp. But they're not, you see—for some women.

"Of course, there is work! I shouldn't care for the profession if there was not plenty of work; but there is fun also. Oh, you should hear the man who directs the work yell out his opinion of the chap who does not die at the right moment"; she laughed, as the natural amusement of a very funny scene came back to her. "You see, the man who wished, above all things, to save his life, used whip and spur on his panting horse, as it raced madly down the hill, with the pursuing cavalry troop closing in on him. Just as he saw escape within reach a shrill, excited voice fairly split the air, crying out: 'Die, you fool; die, confound you!' and a wild-eyed man, still yelling imprecations, came flying down the hillside. Just then a look of despair passed over the rider's face, and he plunged headlong from his horse to apparent death by the roadside. His untimely death was enough to bring tears to sympathetic eyes; but not to the eyes of the heartless director of the picture, who rushed up to the prostrate hero, yelling: 'You blankety, blank, blank idiot! Didn't I tell you to die over there by that rock? You'll have to go back and die all over again, or the whole thing would be a fizzle.' And the dead hero got up without a murmur and died all over again," she concluded, with the utmost enjoyment of the scene.

And, truly, it was a scene worth enjoying. There, on the grassy slope of the mountain were dozens of manly, handsome fellows—soldiers and cowboys; dashing California girls, in their riding togs; with the finest of horses, all in action. And one normal, slender, pretty young girl in a plain tailored suit—with a wealth of auburn hair and laughing blue eyes, really heading the whole performance. The one person to whom all turned for the final approval. They got it, too, when they deserved it—not before.

It was only, later on, when you heard the really valuable criticisms, that you saw the girl merge into the woman and the serious, well-balanced character assert itself. Then you recognized the value of heredity—and that the blood that made her father a hero among men of

(Continued on page 13.)

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THE NEW CURRENCY LAW.

The new national currency law which was recently passed by Congress and signed by President Woodrow Wilson will prove to be one of the biggest assets that the Democratic administration will have at the end of the four years of its incumbency.

While it is true that the tariff, Mexican policy and the peaceful settlement of the recent Japanese trouble by the Wilson administration have won much favor with the people, not any will equal the new currency law when it is really in effect.

It is hardly possible to realize that henceforth there will be no more panics, no more tightness of money. That is what the new currency law means. Many will say that it is impossible to insure against panics, but they know not whereof they speak. Only those who have not examined the law closely will say that.

Friend and foe of the Wilson administration are in one accord that the new money law will be a great prosperity booster.

The new law will allow the small home owner to borrow money on his investment. Bankers will be only too ready to give a loan on such security. Heretofore the tightness of money has not permitted the banker to loan money to small home owners. Now with the national reserve banks standing ready to back up local banks on good security with federal funds, money will become more elastic and the little fellow as well as the big fellow will benefit.

Farmers likewise will be able to borrow money to harvest their crops.

It is this class of legislation that brings success to a party. The Woman Citizen favors no party, but it cannot help giving praise where praise belongs.

"EVERY LITTLE RAIN DROP."

The whole State rejoices in the goodly quantity of rain that we have had in California this season. Every little raindrop spelled prosperity. Large crops are a certainty. Reports show that the precipitation was not confined alone to any one section of the State.

California certainly has been blessed by the downpour. For the past two years we have suffered considerably from drought and if we had another dry year goodness knows what would have happened to us.

Every mountain peak is capped with snow and water a-plenty is assured for the summer months.

GREETINGS, PROSPERITY.

Prosperity is knocking at California's door.

This year 1914 will surely be a banner one for the entire State. On every side you can hear people talk, even the pessimists, declaring that it will be a year for big things and plenty of opportunities for all.

It is the last twelve months before the Exposition. That fact alone is a big asset for increased business. But, in addition, California will benefit by the completion of the Panama Canal and the additional trade which it will direct to this western coast. Besides these facts, the wonderful rains we have been having during the past few weeks will insure large crops, which alone is a prosperity producer.

Confidence is in the air. Banker, wholesaler, retailer, importer, exporter, farmer, and all other lines of business men are jubilant over the outlook. The slogan "Make It a Humdinger" has gone broadcast. It has been sowed in the winds and will surely bring fruit.

Don't let us sit back and wait. Pitch right in and get your share now. Millions of dollars will be invested within the twelve months. Get some of that by spending some yourself. Money makes money. The opportunities await you. Every fair investment will succeed.

Take off your coat. Get it NOW!

"WHISPERS."

In a recent speech in Oakland Governor Johnson advised the women of this State to be cautious of "whispers." Governor Johnson said:

"Before the campaign has advanced very far, women will find coming to their clubs whispering, whispering, whispering. The whisperers will be paid to whisper. I say to all Progressive women: Demand that these whisperers stand forth in the light."

What do you mean, Governor Johnson, when you say that we should shun the "whisperers" who will be active during the coming campaign?

You do not state that they actually exist. You only insinuate that there will be whisperers. What makes you think such will be the case? What makes you fear that "certain" whisperers will whisper? DO YOU FEAR SOMETHING? Has there been some act in your administration that you fear the women will dislike? Governor Johnson, did YOU "whisper" one little word in favor of woman suffrage? Mr. Governor, did you support woman suffrage?

WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A WOMAN CITIZEN.

By JEANNE E. FRANCOEUR.

What does it mean to be a woman citizen? To us, in California, it means to be the finest of God's creatures anywhere! It means everything worth while under the sun! This may seem, at first sight, a very optimistic view of ourselves, and, of California, in particular, with our well advertised faults—and legal and economic blunders—so well known to the world. But is it over optimistic? It is not! We have the evidence, and here it is.

In the first place, we are citizens—real citizens—in the greatest country in the world. We live in a State that God made full to overflowing with health, wealth and happiness. If we don't get our share of these blessings, it is our own fault. It is true that we must work hard for them, harder than necessary perhaps, owing to the grafters' desire to grab our great abundance—but, hard work never hurt anyone. Though we must work harmoniously and with intelligence.

Now, owing to our citizenship (thanks to our men) we have freedom. Owing to our glorious climate, where we can live in the open air the whole year round, we have health and the beauty that goes with it. Owing to our mineral and agricultural resources we have wealth, and, owing to our marvelous scenery, and the mixture of races that go to make up the population of the State, we have temperament—and such a temperament! Why, it's making us famous all over the world. For these causes alone the California woman should lead the world—and she will! That is inevitable. But she should begin now! When things come too easy we are apt to say: "Mañana, mañana!" But that will never do. We must learn to say: To-day! Now! Now! There is no "mañana." We are in possession of our inheritance, and we should make the most of it, everyone in her own chosen field.

After centuries of education and thought, it is finally seeping through the brains of men—some men—that all women were not cut out by Nature simply to cook meals, scrub floors, and do the family washing, any more than all men were born to be hod-carriers, street-sweepers or butchers. Every human being has a sphere, well filled with harmonious work ready to be accomplished, if the boulders of stupidity do not

get into the way. It is sometimes an uphill job to avoid them, once one gets on the wrong road. But, before much is accomplished, we must get on the right road, or have the boulders pulverized into a broad, clean path. And the woman citizen must do it!

"How, pray?" you ask. By work and study and thought. Thought, above all things, and then—more thought. For, Shakespere said: There is nothing right or wrong, but thinking makes it so! Shakespere should know, for he was the thinker, as anyone will admit. So the woman citizen must think and think—and then act. The men are too busy, too ambitious or too hard worked, to give the close scrutiny and thought to life, that the complications of modern life demand. For instance:

The woman citizen of to-day must take upon herself practically the whole responsibility of the training of the family; and that is, of all things, the greatest work of life. The mental, moral and physical training of a young family, when well done, is a marvelous asset, not only to that family, but to the nation as well. To educate the child to think right, is even of more importance than to teach him how to read or to eat right, for all will follow right thinking. To make your boy think that his future happiness, as well as your own and that of many others depends on his treating every human being with the honesty, respect and the consideration he demands for himself—whether the other belongs "to his set" or not, is right thinking. It is she who must instill into his mind the Single Standard, a standard that will revolutionize the moral life of the world; and with it, all that's well worth living for. It is she who must make him understand, before it is too late, that the weaker sex cannot be turned into the stronger sex, whenever shame or blame or a prison sentence stares him in the face. Indeed, if she goes about her work earnestly, early and often, there will be few prison sentences for her beloved sons; nor degraded lives and deaths for her beloved daughters. And, this applies to the community as well as to one's own family. The girl is an easier problem; for the countless generations of repression and the fearful consequences of wrongdoing, have been so instilled into her subconscious mind, that it becomes a part of her every day life; and, if she can be protected from the expert deceiver, she will work out her own salvation. But the transgressor should be taught that he must bear the penalty, then there will be fewer penalties to bear.

Again, the woman citizen must think hard, study hard, in order to fulfill her duty as a real citizen. It is an imperative necessity that she should look closely into the politics, and the men that are to govern her State; the laws under which she and her family live demand that. For, if the laws—or the administration of them—are wrong, and no one can doubt that they are, for the most part; she must hereafter bear her share of the blame, as she has for all time borne her share of the suffering. She must stand shoulder to shoulder with the men of her family, for a better government—for the enforcement of the laws as they are—not as they are tortured to read in order to fit the special needs of the creatures with political pulls. All this she must be able to do that she may be a true companion to her husband and sons, and with her more sensitive conscience and intuition, point out the needs that might escape their notice, in their hurried business lives. This study is not so hard as it seems, in these days of good clubs, where such things are taught and discussed, with remarkable intelligence. The earnest woman learns with wonderful quickness, now that it means something vital to know. Heretofore, such knowledge was merely an accomplishment; but now it is the real thing.

The woman citizen must learn carefully, very carefully why, in her glorious State of California, there are men to-day—in the enlightened twentieth century (?)—sitting on the bench, rendering decisions, in solemn, owl-like dignity, that proclaim to the world at large that a man who contributes largely to the slums, by the degradation of the State's daughters, or even lives off their degradation, may go scot free; while another man who steals a cheap watch, is sent to the penitentiary for thirty years. Every woman citizen should know by what sleight-of-hand jugglery such summersets of "Justice" is performed. All of you, who have the time, can learn for yourselves that the honor, the degradation and the life of an unfortunate or friendless girl, are of far less value in the eyes of many large salaried judges—according to their legal decisions—than the life of a mule.

The court records are free to every woman citizen, and she should read them with care and with a full desire to "give the devil" his due; for, she'll find plenty of his footprints there. If she does not keep a good grip on her indignation, she may say things that will earn her the title of "a meddlesome old hen, who cannot mind her own business." But, don't mind; you are minding your own business, with the hope of results, for the first time in your life. It is your sacred duty, as well as business, to see why the laws that govern you and your children, should not be turned into a hades for the friendless, and a haven of refuge for the convict with a pull.

Then, when you are satisfied of the shameless disgrace, that is daily being placed upon your beloved State, in the name of "Justice and the Law," begin to fight, not with hard words but with ballots. Tell your husband and your sons and your men and women friends what these records show, if they are too busy to read for themselves; and, you'll be surprised what they'll do on election day to the gentlemen who believe that the degradation of some woman's child is of less consequence than the life of that mule. You must do all in your power to give these gentlemen a long vacation—to take the rest-cure—so that their minds may gain a normal balance.

The woman citizens who are responsible for the population of the State, surely have a vital interest in seeing that the State is properly governed in all its branches. Before you know it, there will be more candidates running for the offices of governor, senator, law makers and law breakers, than you can count on your fingers. The one thing to do is to sweep away the cobwebs of intricate politics—which the silver-tongued orators will bewilder you with—and find out, yes, find out for yourselves, who are the decent, clean, intelligent men, who can be trusted with the government of your State. And, then, do all you can to put them in office. The brand on the political can should have no fascination for a woman citizen. 'Tis what the can contains that concerns us. The politician who has had his day may be a good man; but, if his brain is muddled by too long power, give the other man, who has a good mind, and a clean record among his neighbors, a chance to bring new ideas into the field of action. Also, don't forget to give the men, who helped us to become women citizens, a good opportunity to put a few needed laws on the statute books, and the power to intelligently interpret them. It is a safe prophecy, we will not then be confronted with the flim-flam decisions, of which we are ashamed to write in full fearing for the good name of the State.

To be a woman citizen means so much, we must concentrate on a few of the really vital things, until they are accomplished. Then, like thought, action will grow so fast that we will be amazed. First and foremost, we must have honorable, decent, intelligent men to administer our laws, or make simpler laws if necessary. Then we must use the utmost care for the advancement of children—all children; for they belong to the State. If they are not well born they can be well bred, and that will do much. And, a well planned, strong, concerted action against the dishonest powers, who have brought the cost of living to look like an insane farce, must be taken. In this State of over-production, the cost of the simplest form of living has become so exorbitant that it is bringing many thousands of decent, self-respecting people to want. This will be enough work, if earnestly followed up, for some time to come. The women citizens can accomplish all this, when they stick close to the job—and they will!

All of these most important matters are within the grasp and knowledge of every woman citizen in the State of California. And, they are of vital importance to the present and the future of every person who lives within the boundaries of the State. It does not need a study of Blackstone or Kent, nor of the Code Napoleon, to make good progress in the improvement of the intolerable conditions of many things from which we suffer. But, it does need thought, co-operation and action. And, all that can be learned in any one, sensible, woman's club—and one good club is enough for the earnest woman who has real work to do.

And, first, last, and all the time, the woman citizen should be the comrade of the men of her family, whether in work or in play, as far as her health will permit, and her health is sure to improve under conditions of equal harmony and good fellowship, and the mutual sympathy it creates. Remember, the men of California pinned their faith on our judgment, when they gave us the same political rights as themselves, and we must justify that faith by performing in a sane, strong manner, our full share of the work. We can only accomplish this by every woman who has a vote registering in time, and using that vote on election day to put men in office who are worthy of the trust and faith reposed in them, by those who placed them there. For, that is **the all important beginning** for every woman in California—and, for every woman who has a vote anywhere. Think of the women who are dying for the privilege you enjoy, and make full use of your blessing—for the good of your family, your State and your country.

Do the vital, the necessary things first! Fight—if you must—for purer laws, purer food and purer children. Then, the rest must follow as the night the day. That is what it means to be **A Woman Citizen!**

BUTLER-NELKE ACADEMY
OF DRAMATIC ARTS
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Dress in Relation to Vice

By SARAH E. WISE, M. D.

Dress may be an indication of the degree of civilization of a people. It is also, to some extent, indicative of character, manners and morals.

The first mention of dress or covering for the body was of APRONS of leaves sewed together and worn, not for comfort, warmth or adornment, but because the knowledge of good and evil had come into life. Something had gone wrong. Shame had developed. Modesty comes as a new element in life because self-consciousness, or sex-consciousness, had developed. And the story reads that God made them COATS of skin for protection and warmth, for they were now to be sent out of Eden.

Among primitive peoples today the loincloth is the extent of clothing worn. That is the fashion—to be sure, the only fashion known—and there is no thought of such scant attire being immodest.

Even among the most primitive people there is always more or less of an effort at adornment, and here we find the elementary beginnings of that mysterious thing we call style. The Indian has his paint and his feathers, as much a matter of adornment and beauty, according to his ideas of beauty, as of distinction. In cold climes or in winter seasons we find skins and blankets for warmth. In warm climes and in the hot, sultry summer times the beads and shells furnish a most elegant article of clothing. And yet it is true among many of these primitive tribes, modesty and purity of life is more characteristic than among any of the more civilized and more elaborately clothed peoples.

As civilization increases man learns how to use new forces and materials in nature, learns how to manufacture new articles for comfort and for beauty. As his knowledge increases his wants outrun his possessions. Rivalry enters the race. Men vie with each other for possession, and then for display. Usually the men show greater vanity and love of display than the women, partly, no doubt, because the women are kept in a subject state. Love of display is characteristic of both men and women pretty much in proportion to their ability to foster the desire. In proportion as civilization, so called, has advanced and men and women have acquired the necessary means of purchase (wealth) the dress has become more elaborate—seldom more rational.

Throughout past ages, and in many countries today, dress has had its very definite use as a mark of class distinction—a mark of caste, or rank of office. Royalty has its own rights and privileges as to dress which must never be encroached upon. The peasantry has its own type of garb which must not be departed from. Such distinctions may be very convenient at times, but could not be tolerated in a democracy.

Distinctive style in dress is still adhered to as a mark of office. The wig and knee breeches and long velvet coats for men may have passed, but witness the long robes and elegant and costly paraphernalia of some of the clergy of today; the cap and gown of colleges and universities, which lend such dignity and picturesqueness. Soldier and sailor, nurse and police, have each their distinctive uniform. The old order has changed in that it is now the women, as a rule, who adorn themselves most elaborately. Not that man has become free from the thralldom of vanity and love of display, by any means. But business and convenience has compelled a simpler style of dress for man—have made him change his subject of display from himself to his women folk, for whom, forsooth, he must now earn the necessary funds to meet this new condition.

Perhaps never before in the history of the world has dress been so significant as a mark of character as it is and can be made today.

Style in the modern sense of the word is determined by fashion. Fashion is now determined by a small group of people who have managed to make themselves fairly secure in a position which requires them to evolve new designs with sufficient rapidity to keep the gold rolling into their coffers. Fashion has regard neither for comfort nor for character. And yet fashion has more influence on character than is generally recognized or acknowledged. Just as comfort or discomfort influences health, consciously or unconsciously; just as colors or music influence one's moods, consciously or unconsciously, even so, fashion followed influences character, whether one is conscious of it or not.

Just as slovenly and shabby clothes not only indicate but intensify a careless temper and foster a cringing attitude, just as a well-groomed gown not only indicates an orderly mind, but imparts a sense of well-being and independence, so a style which ignores the dictates of real modesty lowers the moral tone of the wearer and unerringly imparts to others still possessed of that fine sense of modesty the conviction that that quality is lacking in those who follow such styles, whatever else may be their claims to respectability.

We are willing to concede that the idea as to what constitutes modesty varies under different circumstances, at different times and among different people. Any style of dress adopted by any large number of people and followed for ages admits of its acceptance as modest. However, the modern style of fashionable dressing justly characterized as immodest by the best and noblest men and women on both sides of the Atlantic is so characterized because it strikes at the very heart of our social life.

Barbarous and shocking immoralities may be practiced by some peoples where the covering of the body is very primitive and very abbreviated. But among the most simple and primitive tribes of earth sex is regarded as sacred; continence in men and women is the rule; the sacred function of generation is used only for procreation. In their simplicity they live a pure and natural life; for nature intended man should live on a higher plane than the brute creation. And because they live a pure life and reverence womanhood they can gaze upon the human form divine without lust.

As civilization increases and wealth multiplies, it always has meant (will it always continue to mean?) that unimproved leisure, pampered tastes and debauchery and sensuality increase in proportion. The changing ideas of what constitutes modesty would have little real significance if the ideals of the tribe were maintained. Where the spirit of true and pure-minded chivalry obtains, and man instinctively reverences and protects woman, and woman is modest and womanly in conduct, it matters little what the prevailing style of dress may be.

Modesty is not only a beautiful and attractive quality in man or woman, it has its origin in sex and is a necessity for sex protection. Mod-

(Continued on page 16.)

Sale of Old Mahoganies

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN RARE OLD PIECES, AS WELL AS FINE REPRODUCTION OF THE VERY BEST MAKERS IN THE COUNTRY, AT LOWER COST THAN ORDINARY FURNITURE.

LOUIS MARSH'S ANTIQUE SHOP

341 SUTTER STREET NEAR GRANT AVENUE

History of Club Life, Here, There and Everywhere

"The Woman Citizen" begins work today by sending Greetings to all our readers of the present and the future, with the sincere belief and wish that 1914 will prove the happiest, the most soul-satisfying and the most prosperous year we have ever enjoyed. We extend the same greeting to all our friends, both in and out of club life, who have been so generous in their encouragement of our efforts. Nor are we alone in our good wishes; we greet you in the name of the 417 clubs and all their members who have so kindly endorsed us. We are justly proud of these numbers, which compose such a force of intellect and power, forming as they do, such splendid factors for their country's good, in a dual capacity of mothers and women citizens. To you all we wish the Happiest Year ever born, and we are proud to have that privilege.

What the Clubs of Today Should Mean.

What the clubs of today should mean is a matter of the utmost importance to thousands of women and their families. That they mean a tremendous amount of work for women there is no doubt. That the influence of club life is felt all over the civilized world can not be questioned. And that it is mostly for the good cannot be doubted either. That this influence will increase wonderfully as the years go by and knowledge becomes more widespread is a certainty. The call of today from club women who can give time and thought to the matter is for co-operation, a close welding together of interests, more of a family feeling, as it were. And, certainly, that is good. Add to that concentration on a few of the big things worth while—until they are accomplished—and you have a force greater than the power of Niagara, for the club force has the power of intelligence behind it, and the desire to build in the best way.

There is one thing that the clubs of today should mean above all things, and that is: They should be a school to the women—the women who have had to leave school far behind. For that school never did teach all the necessary things. It was merely preparatory. The club should be the school of life, and a broad generous life at that. Of course, many clubs fill this bill, but too many do not. And such clubs are bound to go into the discard. The busy women of today cannot give hours of their time, every week or so, listening to mediocre programmes, nor to hearing "fair-to-middling" books read and criticised by amateurs, when you can read the criticisms of men who are experts, from the morning paper, while you are drinking your coffee. The little amateurish theatricals, taken from some one else's works, may be amusing to the friends of the performers or to their doting parents, but they are usually a bore to the women who have something real to do, particularly when an hour or so of an evening among real performers will mean a rest and a pleasure besides.

No; the clubs of today must mean more. They must be educational in the best sense of the word. They should also be original. A club should, above all things, develop its own talent. It is amazing how much real talent you can find among the members of most any club, if you look for it, and the club should encourage every bit of it. It is really becoming a serious reflection on any club that has to go outside for talent. Every member should be required to produce the best original thing she can do and let it stand on its merits beside her neighbor's work, and let it speak for itself. Competition is good for the mind as well as for business. And we learn from it, which is very important. That system would also break up the deadly monotony of hearing the same few "bright women" talk all the time.

If you make the rounds of all the clubs in the city, you will find that system prevails in more than half of them. It is an injustice to the "bright women" as well as to the quiet women. To the former, because it makes them look egotistical, and, if they are not above criticism, ridiculous. To the latter, because it makes them look stupid, when they are only modest, and will not come forward unless requested to do so. To the club, because it makes the guests who are not acquainted with the personnel of the club believe that it is singularly poor in talent and originality, when all it needs is a system which encourages everyone to work and learn.

A day given over listening to a great celebrity, or one famous for original work, is a day well spent, for you learn much in a short space of time; but he should be great before being invited, otherwise, it's a poor compliment to the guest or to the audience.

Fortunately, there are always enough members with a sense of humor in a club, to lighten any occasion, whether play or study. They are often to be found, in greater numbers, among the real study clubs, that are quietly doing so much good, than among the amusement clubs, that make such hard work of amusement, that their presidents and officers are worn to a frazzle by the end of the year. Why and for what? would take an expert detective to find out.

The clubs that are awake to the fact that the day of real men and women and of real things is at hand, and who live up to that day will survive. For the meaning of the real club today is: progress and progressive.

Its watchword should be: Originality! Personality! Work! Produce something worth while!

* * *

Now that the holidays are passed, when practically all the activities were for the benefit of the children—and they were efforts to be remembered as dreams of fairyland—the club life for the grown-ups is well under way.

The ever-active California Club never lets dust get under its feet, has a vast amount of work mapped out for the months between now and election. The various sections have new and interesting programmes under construction. Mrs. A. P. Black, the very able president of the club, and Mrs. Julia Stanclift Sanborn have made the Sunday assembly feature of the club a most welcome treat to the many busy women who cannot attend during the week. Among the entertaining and educational treats was a discussion on the Mexican question. Two gentlemen from the University of California—Mr. J. P. Douglas and Mr. Milton Marks—were the speakers. Mr. Marks gave his views on "American Intervention," and Mr. Douglas upheld the policy of President Wilson in his treatment of the Mexican unpleasantness. The audienee was evidently non-partisan, for they gave generous applause to both gentlemen. An excellent musical programme followed, in which Blanch Shaw showed a great improvement in her vocal selections; also the trio who have become such favorites with the club—Harriett French, violin; M. Ebert Randolph, 'cello, and Marion Cleveland Ford, at the piano—contributed largely to the day's enjoyment.

* * *

Another afternoon of much interest, given by the California Club, was when Mr. W. C. Morrow, the well-known California novelist and educator, addressed the large audience on "The Philosophic Aspect of the Feminist Movement." Mr. Morrow's analysis of the subject and the part played by woman in the world's affairs was not only a complimentary tribute, but a scholarly study of this much discussed subject and one which made a lasting impression on his audience.

* * *

Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, the popular president of the New Era League, has been unanimously elected to succeed herself. Her first meeting was one of importance to the League, and to the coming Exposition. Mrs. Fredrick G. Sanborn, president of the Woman's Board, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, gave a most interesting address to the members at the St. Francis Hotel. A committee was formed to render all the assistance Mrs. Sanborn called for.

Mrs. Coffin is now thoroughly equipped for

her work and we are soon to hear good results from her ever watchful and ernest activity.

* * *

At a meeting of the Ladies' Endeavor Society, in the Geary street Temple, Rabbi Martin Meyer swept away the cobwebs from many ancient beliefs. "Superstitions" were ably handled by the reverend gentleman, and after his healthy and critical standpoint, there was little left for the comfort of the most superstitious but a great gain in knowledge and sense.

* * *

Everywhere, in nearly every club, dancing is taken up with much pleasure. The Adelphian Club of Alameda is the latest to take up this popular form of entertainment. Mrs. J. H. Rohr is chairman of that section. Miss Proll is in charge of the music. The Adelphia is becoming more popular every day and gaining in members.

* * *

The clubs tbat are away from the center of amusements seem to do good and original work on their own account. Such is true of the Tamalpais Center Woman's Club. The last meeting, held at Kentfield, was of this order, where the members originated their own programme, and received the hearty applause of a large number of city visitors, as well as the whole attendance.

* * *

Mrs. Harold L. Seager, president of the Corona Club, opened the New Year season at the Sorosis Club Hall with an exceedingly ambitious programme. Mrs. A. Skinkle, Mrs. D. D. Knight and Mrs. Charlott Bullock arranged the programme. "Matrimonial Journeyings" was interpreted by Lillian Quin Stark of the Bernard Shaw comedy, with such dramatic ability and in such exquisite voice that the lucky audience will remember for many a month. Mrs. Stark proved to be an artist with the gift of instruction highly developed. Mrs. Maria Partridge Price contributed some delightful vocal selections, accompanied by Mrs. Grace Mott on tbe piano.

* * *

The Pioneer Women never fail to celebrate any event that will bring back the picturesque past, and they seem to grow younger and happier by the reminiscences of their youth. Mrs. Anna McIntyre, 42 Bartlett street, entertained twenty-six charter members, past presidents and other officers of the Association of Pioneer Women at her home, and lived again the pleasures and hardships of the long gone days and dwelt on the history making period with tender affection and on the friends, past and present, who were part of it. Mrs. Margaret McCormack, the only one living of the six women who met together as organizers, was there to assist her hostess and deliver an address for the occasion. Mrs. Henrietta B. Byron, the president, and Mrs. North-Whitcomb, also gave addresses and many humorous anecdotes of the past, with good wishes and hopes for many such days in the future.

* * *

The Clionian Club is a large study club, and, as a general thing, keeps close to the educational work. History, poetry, travel and all branches of modern knowledge come within the scope of the work performed, and noted speakers are frequently called upon for lectures. Mrs. W. B. Secomb, president of the club, was one of the most active hostesses in promoting a good time for the children at the Christmas show, "For the Children and by the Children."

* * *

In her zeal for the success of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, Mrs. Fredrick G. Sanborn, who is president of the Woman's Board, is exerting her influence frequently in addressing the clubs, and is receiving strong support from the New Era League. Another thing she advocated was the Mothers' Monument Fund. And, again, before the Jewish Council of Women she portrayed the dangers that would beset unprotected young women coming here from all over the world, many without home or friends. Her work aroused much interest and sympathy.

* * *

News from Georgia comes of the eloquence of Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the General Federation, who was there attending the State Federation, and who had one thousand dollars subscribed for the fund inside of ten minutes. The subscriptions ran from five dollars to four hundred. So anxious were the club women to subscribe, that it was difficult for the committee to keep order. We had a touch of Mrs. Pennybacker's eloquence at the biennial and we liked it, for we elected her—but she didn't "touch" us for any subscription.

* * *

The Nebraska Club will make food inspection its principal work this year. They are working to have this department under civil service and to have at least one woman appointed inspector. That looks like business.

* * *

How the world—or at least the men—are changing. Away in Detroit, Mich., a gentleman named Mr. John Dodge spent $35,000 to erect a building as a token of appreciation of the civic work done by his sister and her associates in the District Federation of Clubs. The building will be used by women's clubs for the purpose of entertainment, such as musicals, dancing, lectures, etc. Who said women were indifferent to civics and tbe vote? Did we hear Senator Works moan? Or was it mortal mind?

* * *

The club women of New Orleans are opening the schoolhouses at night for the benefit of the young people. Once a week, perhaps oftener, they will have music, pictures, dancing or lectures. Civics will form a part of their work. The School Board will pay for services and lights and assist in making the social center—as these schools are called—a success.

* * *

The social center idea of putting the school buildings to good use for the young people, instead of the common dance hall, is taking all over the country; and under the supervision of the club women. Women and School Boards are doing a vast amount of good. Is it possible that anyone got ahead of San Francisco in anything good? Well, we had better look alive—even if we are to have the greatest Exposition of the world next year.

* * *

Mrs. Wm. Elliott, President of the Maryland Federation of Woman's Clubs, backed by her Federation, is working hard to get an appropriation from the State for $100,000, to be used for a State Industrial School for the care of wayward girls; to give them an opportunity to learn trades, and $25,000 yearly for its maintenance. Maryland! Maryland!! just big enough to go in California's pocket—well, someone in Sacramento put our bill of the same kind in his pocket, after it had passed both Houses, and, we haven't heard of it since. We have some women searchers of records—haven't we any who are good searchers of pockets? Wouldn't it be worth while—**before election**—to find out who, absent-mindedly put that bill in his pocket. Eh! What?

* * *

The Ebell Club of Los Angeles has grown so large that it will soon build a fine addition to its already large clubhouse. It was founded nineteen years ago, and celebrated that event recently in a most enjoyable manner. It is one of the largest clubs in California, and, also, one of the most all-around useful.

* * *

The farmers' wives, all through the middlewest, are coming to the conclusion that they like a little of the life that is stirring the world today, and the club world in particular. Mrs. R. B. Boyngton, owner of large farms near Duluth, Minn., has organized a big Rural Club, and says: "We farm women are so tired of distinguished speakers, who tell us that we are the backbone of the nation, because we are so serious-minded; and because we devote our lives to our families. We are no different from the city women, and we are beginning to demand some of the pleasant things of life. We find that clubs make our lives fuller, and that we like pretty clothes and entertainment as well as housework." Now, Mr. Orator, pass the sweets to the lady and gentlemen anties!

* * *

Dr. Mariana Bertola has been elected for the fourth time to the presidency of the Vittoria Colonna Club. The club is fortunate to have a woman of such ability, sympathy and power in their midst. The members are, also fortunate, in recognizing the great worth of the woman they honor for the fourth time. The election was unanimous.

All who have heard Dr. Bertola lecture on hygiene as she has before the girls who work for their daily bread, before her club or at the Federations, will recognize her value and the wisdom of the members of her club. Under her administrations, the club has served the most humane and useful purposes for which clubs were intended. The officers who will serve with her for the coming year are: Mrs. Anita Phillips, first vice-president; Mrs. Josephine Cereghino, second vice-president; Mrs. Joseph Keenan, recording secretary; Mrs. T. Scosseria, Italian secretary; directors, Mesdames E. Martinoni, C. Masoero, C. Grandona and the Misses Florence Musto and M. Cafferata.

* * *

The Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association put off the "Social Day" meeting on the 12th, owing to the big storm; but that did not prevent the members and friends from having a most enjoyable informal day while the storm king reigned without.

Mrs. I. Lowenberg, the president, called on Mrs. Mary E. Hart, vice-president, who can always be relied upon for good impromptu stories—and she gave them. They were original, real and thrilling adventures of Alaska life. They were of the North Northy and of the heroism of which the people who live through them are made.

Mrs. Edwin Stadmuller, who has returned

from Europe, gave a vivid account of her trip and of her studies of art, literature and music in the capital she visited. "The Secessionist Movement" in the arts impressed her greatly, as it clearly insists on getting back to things as they are, and away from what looks like the crazy hallucinations of a nightmare that have been put forth by the cubists and futurists. A tea followed and completed a very friendly, jolly afternoon.

* * *

The Dorian Club, which is practically a study club for mothers, the members of which meet at their various homes, is one of the quiet clubs that real work appeals to. Mrs. James S. A. Macdonald is the president. She is a young mother of the best American type, who with the members of the club unite in learning all that is for the benefit of children as well as for the mothers.

* * *

The To Kalon Club, under the presidency of Mrs. George Mullin, has been giving some very entertaining afternoons, and programmes that call for much talent. "A Day in Southland," given by the members of the dramatic section of the club, gave a very good idea of the amusing features of darky life "befo' de wa', sah." The monologues, songs, dances and costumes were most natural, and would do credit to professionals. A great many of the members took part.

A tea followed, at which Mrs. George Evens, chairman of the reception committee, was assisted by many of the officers of the club in making everyone welcome.

* * *

Miss Pendelton, president of Wellesley College, who visited San Francisco around the holidays, was made aware of what California hospitality meant. There were more receptions planned in her honor than she could attend in months. Following are a few which she did attend: Tuesday, luncheon at the home of Miss Mabel Pierce; Wednesday, general reception at 1000 Chestnut street, 3 to 5 p. m.; Thursday, University of California; Friday, Stanford University; Saturday, Wellesley luncheon at the Town and Gown Club, Berkeley, members only; Sunday, luncheon at the home of Mrs. W. A. Richardson, 8 Joice street.

Miss Pendelton is a lady of great charm of manner; and, in spite of the stormy weather declared that she enjoyed every moment of the glorious climate, and hopes to return in 1915.

* * *

The San Francisco Ladies' Protection and Relief Society held its election this week. The following officers will serve during the coming year: Miss A. W. Beaver, president; Miss Kate F. Hutchinson, first vice-president; Mrs. J. H. Deering, second vice-president; Mrs. George P. Thurston, third vice-president; Mrs. Paul Austin, secretary; Miss Margaret Foster, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Mansfield Lovell, treasurer. The board of managers is Mrs. Lorenzo P. Avenali, Miss Eleanor M. Davenport, Miss Alice Brown, Mrs. P. B. Cornwall, Mrs. Timothy Hopkins, Mrs. J. H. Humphreys, Mrs. Hugo D. Keil, Mrs. Horatio P. Livermore, Miss Alicia Mosgrove, Mrs. Ruth M. Hammond, Mrs. J. Le Roy Nickel, Miss C. Louise Smith, Mrs. Russell Selfridge, Mrs. J. R. Sims, Miss Katherine Spiers, Miss Kate Stone and Mrs. A. P. Talbot.

Much quiet, genuine relief work is accomplished every year by this society, all of the members being large contributors and earnest workers. The children of the poor are largely taken into consideration. One of the most welcome methods is the vacation period, when the children, in large numbers—a hundred or more—are taken to a ranch where they enjoy the best of treatment and good food, returning to school strong and healthy from their outdoor life, with a taste for nature at its best, to brighten the days of struggle that too often come into the lives of the poor.

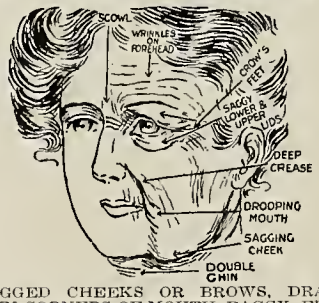
* * *

Watch for the Dew Film Picture Company's Picture which will be shown at a local theatre soon.

* * *

The San Francisco Colony of New England Women held its regular monthly meeting Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It was "Connecticut Day." Mrs. Charles E. Ker sang several songs in a delightful manner. Mrs. E. J. Wales accompanied her. Vocal solos by Mrs. L. H. Peterson, with Miss Grace Hendricks at the piano; a paper, "The Temporary Obliteration of Connecticut," by Mrs. G. H. Fairchild; "Cantillations" by Mrs. Josephine White, was the interesting programme arranged by the chairman, Mrs. G. H. Fairchild. At the next meeting of the Colony, February 13th, Mrs. Frederick G. Sanborn will address the members on "The Panama-Pacific Exposition." March 13th, a reception will be tendered to all New England Women. An interesting programme will be presented.

IT'S THE SAGGING FACE THAT SHOWS THE AGE



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(Continued from page 7.)

the North was making this young girl a leader in a strenuous new field of woman's endeavor.

Another incident of the day was changed from a serious side back to one of good fun. On the return of the party Miss de Witt's auto stuck fast in the mud at the base of the mountain. It took fifteen soldiers, as many cowboys and a number of really elegant actors—now in their good clothes—as well as four horses to pull that auto out of the "perfectly delightful California mud," as the girl who plays the part of the heroine described it. This girl is the daughter of a prominent club woman, and she will make something of a sensation when she appears in the pictures. The men who had to do the pulling, however, called the dirt by several volcanic names when they thought they were far enough away from the auto; but, to the girl director and her heroine, it was worth enough laughter to bring the tears to their eyes; particularly when the Italian gardener, who owned the horses, swore at them in his native language; and, when that failed, he swore in Dutch! The horses pulled then.

This incident, as well as others, went to prove that there is no such word as "fail" within the mental grasp of Miss de Witt. Every such suggestion she tosses off with contempt and scorns the calamity talk. The whole secret of her initiative and originality comes from her wonderful enthusiasm, health, and right way of living—much of which she inherits—and the remainder she maps out for herself. She has exercised, in the open air, since childhood; lives simply and works most of her waking hours, and always feels happy. Such a combination is bound to succeed.

Many old friends of her family, both in society and club life, look forward, with pleasure, to the production of her first pictures.

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ALASKA CRUISE CLUB MEETING.

The Alaska Cruise Club met last evening (January 14) at its headquarters in the Union Square Hotel, Mrs. Mary E. Hart presiding. Plans for the club's representation at the Panama-Pacific Exposition were formulated and discussed. The club is now awaiting the action of the government in regard to having an Alaska building before determining what space it will occupy upon the fair grounds. It was decided to keep open house for visitors throughout the Exposition, the members in turn to serve with Mrs. Hart as assistant hostesses. A letter from Mrs. F. G. Sanborn, president of the Woman's Board, P.-P. I. E., was read, in which the club was requested to appoint from their members a representative who will be a member of the executive committee of the San Francisco auxiliary of the woman's board and who will act as "exposition secretary." This was voted upon. Mrs. Hart was unanimously elected to this postion. The club wil hold an "exposition day" session, early in April, when Mrs. Sanborn will be present to outline the progress already made by the Woman's Board, P.-P. I. E., and to tell of the plans of the future.

Mr. W. L. Graves read communications from the assistant secretary, Department of the Interior, and from Hon. Champ Clark and other members of Congress, in regard to the club's petition for the preservation of the wonderful native totem carvings and for the Indian chief's home at old Kassan, Alaska, which is fast falling into decay. Mrs. Timothy Guy Phelps and Mrs. W. L. Moore, charter members of the club, who assisted in its organization, and are now acting on the advisory board, related some interesting experiences of their travels in the North. Miss Wilkins made an earnest plea for the patronizing of California home products. Mrs. J. B. Schroder, chairman of the programme committee, read an original poem entitled "Alaska." Captain Ferguson gave a talk on the "Alaska Iron Trail," filled with up-to-date information. Mr. Charles Phillips recounted early reminiscences of Seward Peninsula, and Mrs. Hart read a poem dedicated to the club by Professor G. R. Metcalf of Cornell College, New York, entitled "Hello, Cruiser!" Mrs. W. C. Waters of the reception committee, Mrs. C. Graves of the hospitality committee, and Miss Rosalie Harby, assistant secretary, who have recently returned from a tour abroad, were among those present. Jack London, the famous Alaska writer, was elected an honorary member of the club.

Mrs. Hart will leave for the North on the steamer Governor January 17, and returning about April 1 will bring with her additional collections of native handiwork to decorate the Cruise Club rooms at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

By MRS. J. W. ORR.

The California Federation accepted the invitation of the Commonwealth Club to participate in the Internal Waterways Congress, held in this city January 15th, 16th and 17th. The following delegates were in attendance: Mrs. E. G. Greene, Palo Alto; Mrs. W. S. Kendall, Sacramento; Miss Adeline Gray, San Jose; Mrs. J. L. Craig, Stockton; Mrs. E. C. Dozier, Modesto; Mrs. H. A. Bates, Modesto; Mrs. S. L. Wiley, Fresno; Mrs. E. R. Brainerd, Los Angeles; Mrs. S. E. De Rackin, Imperial; Mrs. Emily Hoppin, Yolo; Mrs. A. F. Jones, Oroville; Mrs. Olive Borrette, Napa; Mrs. Robert P. Hill, Eldridge; Mrs. A. P. Black, San Francisco; Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge, Roseville; Mrs. J. W. Orr, San Francisco.

The Federation was fortunate in having the State Chairman of Forestry in attendance as a delegate at the National Conservation Congress which met in Washington in November. The following report from Mrs. Foster Elliott will be of general interest:

The Fifth National Conservation Congress began a three days' session on the morning of November 18, at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. The large ballroom was packed with delegates from all parts of the United States, Alaska and Canada, about 1000 in all.

Secretary Houston made the first address and emphasized the fact "that the Government has a vast problem in promoting the efficiency of the average farmer—that farm products must be standardized—and he spoke particularly of the need of "rural education."

President Peck followed with his address and then introduced former Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who spoke for the "conservation of the soils." He said: "The forests are being cared for, but the soils are not. We have heard something lately about the high prices of food. The soils would produce more if they were conserved."

At the noon hour the state delegations met, and we of California, numbering sixteen, including Mrs. Lovell White, Mrs. Raker and many from the north, made Mr. Francis Cuttle of Riverside our chairman and elected members to the various committees. As we all wore yellow ribbon badges with "California" in large black letters, we were easily found.

In the afternoon we listened to an address by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, on "Soil Fertility," an account of Canada's progress in the conservation movement, by James White, representing the Canadian Commission of Conservation, and a report from the committee on food, by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. Dr. Wiley is very entertaining and said some very original things along with his big ideas.

At this point a greeting was brought from the Daughters of the American Revolution and given in a graceful manner by Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General.

It had been evident some time before the opening of the Congress that a sharp fight was expected on Federal Policies by those delegates who contend that the Federal Government is usurping the rights of the States to regulate their own power possessions.

The committee on water power, which was composed of men who are experts along those lines, brought in its report at this point, and as the members could not agree as to detail there were three reports, namely, unanimous, majority and minority, and the worst fight of the session centered around the adoption of the unanimous report. This report was bitterly opposed by the State's Rights men, but by a large vote the motion to suspend the rules and put off the discussion until the afternoon session of the following day prevailed, and the meeting adjourned with mutterings which presaged the coming storm.

The event of the first evening was the reception at the home of Mrs. James Pinchot and was a most brilliant affair. The Pinchot home is one of the finest in Washington. The decorations were very beautiful, consisting of yellow chrysanthemums and brilliant leaves. Mrs. Pinchot, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Houston, Mrs. Garrison,

(Continued on page 15.)

"THE MERRY GAMBOL."

There are musical comedies and musical comedies. Some are musical and some are not. Some have comedy and some have little or none. But there is one that represents the last word in this essentially popular form of entertainment and it will make its appearance at the Gaiety Theatre, January 26, and will continue for several weeks.

No less a star than Marie Dressler heads this production, called "The Merry Gambol," and as this remarkable comedienne has herself superintended the staging of the whole entertainment, it may be taken for granted that the claims of the press agent will be found

MARIE DRESSLER.

to be, in this instance, based on a solid foundation of participation.

Those who recall Miss Dressler's really stupendous success in her last vehicle, "Tillie's Nightmare," will be delighted to know that the comedienne herself has even more faith in the merits of this new piece, and that is going some.

Miss Dressler is supported by a company of seventy, the principals including such clever people as Kathryn Osterman, Chas. Judels, Chas. Purcell, Alf Eonlding, Sammey Lee, Ruby Norton, Chas. A. Mason, Gladys Goulding and Ogden Wright. The musical end of the show is in charge of Frank Pallma, one of the best musical directors in the business.

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CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

(Continued from Page 14.)

Mrs. Lane and others were in the receiving line and gave to each delegate a cordial word and hand clasp. There was most delightful music during the evening and delicious refreshments were served. Altogether it was a most enjoyable affair.

The second day opened with an address by Secretary Lane. He urged Government ownership of railways in Alaska and predicted wonderful development there. He said: "Instead of giving land grants in Alaska to railroad companies to build railroads, the Government ought to build the railroads and we, as the Government, should take the land grants ourselves."

Senator Burton of Ohio gave an able talk regarding water power control, as did Senator Newlands of Nevada, and as you know, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, our State Federation and others are in favor of the bill which bears his name—the Newlands Bill.

Walter Fisher, former Secretary of the Interior, presided on this most eventful day. He is a wonderful chairman, a fine parliamentarian with a keen sense of humor. A strong hand was needed, for the whole afternoon was one long bitter fight between the State's Rights men and those who favor Federal control of water power. The "steamroller" was used most effectively and by many the charge was made that the Conservation Congress was packed with Government officials and ex-Government employees. The fight was long and sharp between those opposing forces and finally by a vote of 434 to 154 in favor of Federal Control this stormy session came to a close.

A banquet for the foresters was held on the evening of this day. Mrs. Emmons Crocker, Conservation Chairman, G. F. W. C., gave an interesting talk and told of the many things club women can do for the cause of Conservation.

The Congress resumed the even tenor of its way the next morning. President Peck said he was glad to see us in such good trim after the "Joys" of the day before—it was distinctly "the day after."

The forestry section, which had been shoved into the background by the water power row, took up its work at this point and a number of fine papers were given. Chief Forester Graves told of Federal forest work. E. A. Sterling of Pennsylvania told of private forest work. E. T. Allen of the Western Forestry Conservation Association said Oregon wants the spread of "Public Knowledge of Forest Economics." Others more or less prominent spoke.

Miss Mabel Boardman of the American Red Cross spoke for conservation in the lumber camp, presenting a plan of "first aid to the injured."

Mrs. Pennybacker, President G. F. W. C., brought a greeting from her organization of "a million women." She spoke in a droll way of the firm chairman of the day before and of the work of the Federation.

Invitations from cities desiring the next Congress were received from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and Atlanta. It seemed to be the general desire that the South should have it next year. A pressing invitation came from California to meet in San Francisco in 1915. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Charles Lathrop Peck of Lakewood, N. J., President; Mrs. Emmons Crocker, Fitchburg, Mass., Vice-President; N. C. McLoud, Washington, D. C., Recording Secre-

(Continued on page 32.)

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From the Sunnyvale "Standard" of January 9 we clip the following concerning the Sunnyvale Woman's Club, and one of our associate editors:

Mrs. Hart Gives Lecture on "Alaska."

The Sunnyvale Woman's Club gave the initial number of their entertainment course Tuesday evening at the Empire Theatre, to a good house. They had been fortunate in securing Mrs. Mary E. Hart, the noted traveler and writer, president of the Alaska Cruise Club, and an authority on Alaska, she having served as the government's special Alaska commissioner at the St. Louis and Seattle fairs, and being appointed to take charge of the Alaska Cruise Club exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition in 1915.

Mrs. Hart gave a most interesting talk on the customs and superstitions of the Alaska Indians, following which over 100 views of the wonderful scenery of the north country, including the glaciers, the rugged mountains, native villages, totem poles and various other interesting things, were shown and explained. A musical program of appropriate selections was also rendered, Ralph Simmons singing "The Totem Pole" and responding to an encore with "I Love You, California," Frank Farry playing the accompaniment. Miss Harriet Patterson, attired as an Indian maiden, brought down the house by her excellent rendition of "Red Wing."

While here Mrs. Hart was the guest of Mrs. Freeman. She leaves soon for the north country again and en route will stop at Tacoma for a short visit with her brother, Louis F. Hart, who is lieutenant governor of the State of Washington.

In concluding her address before the Sunnyvale Woman's Club the afternoon preceding the evening lecture, Mrs. Hart said: "We of the Northland hail with delight the present dawning of a new era of progress for Alaska," and recited the following original poem, which was given place of honor in the year book (1911 and 1912) of the "Keavayah Kozza" (Eskimo for "Aurora Club")—the farthest-north club in Alaska, of which Mrs. Hart was the first president.

To Aurora.

(By Mary E. Hart).

Oh, Goddess of the Dawning, with thy mystic northern light,
Guide us onward, make us loyal, brave and true.
Bind our hearts and hands together to battle for the right,
And Charity our watchword hold in view.

And as we "mush" together o'er life's "tundra" wild and wide,
To the weaker sister lend a helping hand;
The storms of fate are bitter, and perhaps the strength denied
That enables us the hardships to withstand.

When our last long "mush" is ended and we near the gates ajar
That lead into the "kozza" land beyond,
May we meet our fellow-workers who are beckoning from afar
And hear the welcome greeting, "'Tis well done."

Written at Nome, Alaska, in 1902.

"Kozza"—Meeting place.
"Mush"—To travel by foot.
"Tundra"—Soft, mossy plain peculiar to the North, and very hard "mushing."

PORTLAND.

The Woman's Club opened the new year's work with a stereopticon lecture on Egypt. W. W. Cotton held the audience under the spell of the East all through his description of that mystic land. A very enjoyable musicale followed.

The Portland Psychological Club are going into the depths of their studies this year. Mrs. Charles Steel is president and Miss Eaton lecturer. "Suggestion" was the subject on which Miss Eaton discussed at this meeting, and her lecture was received with great interest.

The Portland Study Club has taken up the subject of "Pure Food," and from the vim and energy displayed in the discussions, it would seem as if good results were to follow —that less talk and more action would form a large part of the future programmes. That is much to be desired.

The Woman's Political Science Club is also hard at work. It is evident that the women of Portland are in earnest about citizenship in its best form. When they vote it will be with intelligence.

SEATTLE.

The Literary and Travel Club of Seattle have been entertaining in a large and highly educational way this month. Mrs. James E. Galbraith as hostess, His Grace the Reverend Bishop O'Dea gave a most interesting lecture on "Modern Art," which was followed by a most select musical.

The Lady Sterling Chapter, D. A. R., were entertained by Mrs. F. B. Stevens at her home. It was a day devoted to talks on travels by members returned from abroad, and discussions on Shakespeare, followed by a reception.

The Faculty Woman's Club entertained the women who attended the second annual Washington Newpaper Institute, held at the University of Washington this week. The reception was held at the president's residence, and was most enjoyable and homelike.

The tango is spreading to the North. The Tango Club has been formed by the officers and ladies at Fort Worden, and hops are held every week. In spite of the fact that those who never saw the tango—or only saw it danced in a dance hall—consider it vulgar, it spreads as a delightful amusement among those who make it an art, as all good arts do. The vulgar can make anything vulgar, but the world will move just the same.

SPOKANE.

The members of the Amego Club were entertained this week by Mrs. J. J. White at her residence. An elaborate luncheon was enjoyed and current events discussed and preparations made for the work to be undertaken during the remainder of the club year.

Mrs. D. Young was hostess to the Mount Spokane Club on Wednesday. Officers for the year were elected, and a musical and reception was also a part of the day's programme. Every-

(Continued on page 17.)

DRESS IN RELATION TO VICE.

(Continued from page 10.)

esty is the shield the race has raised to safeguard its progress in ideals. When, through long years of unbridled passion, of license, of lack of self-control, man has thrown down that shield, then it immediately becomes of vast importance as to what constitutes real modesty in dress and conduct. Any fashion in dress or conduct or amusement which is suggestive or seductive, or tempting to the passions of man or woman; anything which leads to the idea of indifference to ideals for the one, or makes attainment of ideals impossible for another; anything which removes the barriers of restraint between the sexes, or encourages impure thoughts and undue familiarity, should be decried; yes, should be most assiduously opposed, even to open war, by all those who value safety of childhood and youth, or the perpetuity of the nation.

In some countries style in dress may still be of small importance, but in this highly developed, neurasthenic age and land of ours, where lack of self-control and sensuality have come to be a terrible menace, dress assumes a high significance. And here it is that dress becomes indicative of character. Therefore those who dress in utter disregard of the dictates of modesty, who care neither for the effect upon themselves nor the moral influence upon others, must not object if both their motive and their character, as well as their good sense, be called seriously in question.

Decent men and women are rebelling at the outrageous costumes of some of our women, not only of the society women, who ape the styles of the demimonde of Paris, but the working girl and high school girl, who ape the society women.

They are not worn for either comfort or beauty, but solely to be "in style." They who wear them will declare quite earnestly that they are comfortable and very beautiful and artistic! They would, however, be the very ones to insist that such gowns were hideous and horribly uncomfortable if any other style prevailed.

Whether it be the slit skirt, or the tight skirt, or the filmy X-ray skirt, made of "several yards of nothingness," the result and the desire are the same—to show the figure as much as is possible and as much of the figure as possible —without getting arrested. Anyone who denies that such costumes are immodest and degrading is either untruthful or inconceivably ignorant or insane, and in any case should be put under restraint.

I say unhesitatingly that the woman or girl who is immodest in her dress will be immodest and impure in her thinking, and when a real temptation arises will inevitably be immodest in her conduct.

Many young girls are not as guilty as their mothers. In their ignorance—or too often only partial ignorance—they think it smart to create a sensation. But no woman who is truly modest could by any means bring herself to be a gazing stock for evil men lined up along the streets. Not the most ardent supporter of modern styles, if really sincere, would pretend to think them modest. "Well, I don't see anything immodest," say some. "It's all in the way you look at it." Thinking black is white will never make it white. Thinking the gun is unloaded will not stay the bullet.

The great crime in allowing high school girls, or other girls, to dress immodestly in any respect is because they are in their most emotional age—the 'teen age—the time of physical awakening, which means the time of greatest

sexual unrest and mystery, the time for greatest care and caution. Because they are peculiarly sensitive to impression, a very little thing will turn the scale in the wrong direction. That which robs the girl of her greatest sex protection, her modesty, it is criminal to destroy. It seems almost as if some of the fashionable, or would-be fashionable, mothers would rather have their daughters fashionable than pure; rather in style than safe; rather have her "stunning" and the envy of her girl friends than the source of noble inspiration to both boy and girl friends.

Some forms of immodest dress our civilization has permitted to become a custom. The very low neck of the ball-room is certainly not exactly modest. The little child who saw a very stylishly dressed matron, with very low neck, the outlines of the bust plainly on exhibit, whispered eagerly to his mother, "Mamma, where's her baby?" The question was asked in all innocence and in accordance with nature. But what does the growing boy think? What does the man think?

The action of the Roman Catholic prelates of Canada prohibiting the wearing of low-neck evening gowns at church functions is more eloquent than a sermon. The libertine, alias the man of the world, may not care how much of the female figure is exposed; the more, the better. He will flatter and encourage and say it looks "cute" and "fetching." But it is the men who are making a strong fight for their own purity of life who rebel at the insidious temptation. It is the men who have a real reverence for womanhood (marvel that there are any left!), it is they that raise the note of alarm and rebellion at the trend of the present day fads.

Our educational standards are so at fault that many of our men and boys are evil-minded, and may not be personally responsible, either, for their sad fate. The reason the present day dress is objectionable is not only that it is suggestive of evil, but that it actually leads to evil. The police of our cities know well what it means and where it leads. Chief Petersen of Oakland well said, "Not only the dress is immoral, but the women who wear such styles are immoral." This is the consensus of opinion of all those who are dealing with crime.

Whether the offense is through ignorance or of malicious indifference, the results are the same. The men and boys of this land are sending up a strong cry for more modest and less tempting attire on the part of our women. Is there no spirit of heroism left in us? Is it quite impossible to withstand the taunt of not being in the very latest style? Has the spirit of self-sacrifice utterly left our womankind? Cannot the Christian women of the land and all truly noble and high-minded women and girls take a stand for independence and refuse to be the slaves of so evil a fashion? Are we more concerned as to what people will say regarding our stylish outfit than we are for the welfare of our brothers and our weaker sisters? I believe not. Let the Christian people but unite in emphatic protest against all immodesty and immorality in dress and such would soon cease to be "good form." We dare not tolerate that "which causeth our brother to offend." We must not sanction that which has so evidently "the appearance of evil."

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SPOKANE.

(Continued from Page 16.)

one congratulated everyone else on the work performed in the past year, and plans for the coming year were many.

The Felicia Hemans Club held a large meeting, at which the members were enlightened, as well as entertained, by Mr. W. D. Vincent of the Old National Bank, who carefully explained to them the text of the recently passed currency bill.

NEVADA.

The Century Club at Reno made the holidays pleasant by entertaining at the club home. Mrs. Sam Belford, Mrs. Harry Gosse, Mrs. U. M. Slater and Mrs. Robert Parry were the hostesses. The young people gave the latest thing in the tango, which they brought back from San Francisco, after school days. It proved a large part of the enjoyment.

The Faculty Club of the University of Nevada were entertained by Professor and Mrs. J. D. Layman in honor of the husbands of the Faculty Club and other men friends.

The Congressional Aid Society of Reno held a social and business affair which developed many good ideas for the coming work days of the society.

SALT LAKE.

The Ladies' Literary Club, of Salt Lake, enjoyed the readings of Mrs. Jennie Cheevers in the last week. Her subject, "Those Who Knock at Our Doors," was warmly received. It dealt with the welcome that should be accorded to foreigners who come to our country to make it their home, and was broad and instructive. Hygiene, and kindred subjects were ably discussed by Mme. de Golerie Davenport, of Austria. The reception was in her honor.

The American Institution of Child Life held a large and most interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. R. A. Ross. The subject, "Parental Relations," was ably presented by Mrs. Francis Kerkham and discussed by the members.

The Utah Woman's Press Club held the first meeting of the year on January 7. It was largely attended and a good programme and entertainment thoroughly entertained at the Bishops' building, when the following programme was given: A paper on the life and works of Eliza R. Snow, by Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon; discussion of her works, by the members of the club. Mrs. Flossie Elggren sang Mrs. Snow's hymn, "O My Father." Mrs. Augusta Joyce Crocheron read a paper dedicated to Dr. Emmeline B. Wells. Vocal solos were given by Mrs. Elggren, (a) "A Perfect Day"; (b) "Little Boy Blue."

FROM THE GENERAL FEDERATION MAGAZINE.

Items of the 1914 Biennial.

"The hum of industry" is heard in the meetings of the Local Biennial Board, of which Mrs. George Bass is chairman. The women composing this Board are at work in earnest, planning for what it is hoped will be the greatest biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The appointment of chair-

(Continued on Page 18.)

THE MILITANT SUFFRAGETTE.

(Continued from page 6.)

problem of constitution making, a problem of sex?

There remains the psychological alternative. That the militants are merely persons who have become obsessed by reason of bitter aggravation, intense excitement, contagious hysteria and what not. There is a certain color of probability in this hypothesis for the case of the militants bears a very suspicious resemblance to the case of the child who, being refused by his mother some coveted privilege, proceeds to set fire to the house. If this be true then the case, rapidity and extent with which a civic obsession may terrorize an empire should justify this and all other empires to pause and find the germ destroyer or antitoxin of the malady. History is filled with evidences of obsession by which firmly established nations have crumbled because some small group have successfully defied, or laughed at the pillars of the kingdom—Greece when its philosophers laughed at their national traditions and gods; Rome when its people laughed at the legions; Cavalier England when the roundheads laughed at the divinity of Kings; France when its nobility laughed at the common people. If it be obsession then let us all have a care about undue laughter not only at the militant, but also other groups who take their causes very seriously—the militant socialist, the labor unionist, the I. W. W. and others. It is quite clear that the eminent alienists now composing the British government have made a sorry mess of treating militancy. Either there is no obsession and we have to deal with a sane problem in the constitution or of sex, or the group of alienists composing the British government have yet to learn the first principles of treating civic dementia.

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SINGLE TAX LAW.

(Continued from page 4.)

would have been heartened at the vogue of his philosophy. In England today the great Liberal party has committed itself to a war on landlordism as practiced in the British isles, and no one who is conversant with the march of liberal ideas in Great Britain since the repeal of the Corn Laws can doubt what the ultimate result will be. They do not call this the Single Tax movement in England, nor do they strike at the root of the evil as Henry George proposed. It would be too much to ask of human nature that it should act with so much intelligence. But they have taken the ax in hand, and every blow they strike from now on will tend toward bringing the tottering tree to the ground. No man now speaks with the awesome reverence that once pertained to property in land. Its outposts have been driven in, and soon the citadel will be attacked.

Already in the British possessions beyond the sea the expediency of taxing land values has taken such hold that in these communities the full fruition of George's hope now seems reasonably near. In the Canadian Northwest the people are, year by year, removing the burdens of taxation from industry and the products of industry and loading them upon the land, according to its value, with the result that they are among the most prosperous and best governed communities in the world. They have a long way to go before they can attain to that ideal which Henry George had in mind, but they have set their feet in a path upon which they will never retrace their footsteps.

Here in California we are not without hope of accomplishing something in the same way. There is now being urged the adoption of an amendment to the constitution giving each corporate unit the power to tax itself after its own fashion. Over 170,000 people voted in its favor at the last state election. Presently, it will be adopted. It will be the entering wedge in the war against landlordism and land speculation in this state. The progress that will be made by the first communities to reduce the tax on industry and place it on land values will force surrounding communities in self defense to follow in the same path. And thus, some day, after much tribulation, this section of the human race will come into its own. We shall not then fear the influx of those twenty-five millions that might draw sustenance with comfort from our soil.

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FROM THE GENERAL FEDERATION MAGAZINE.

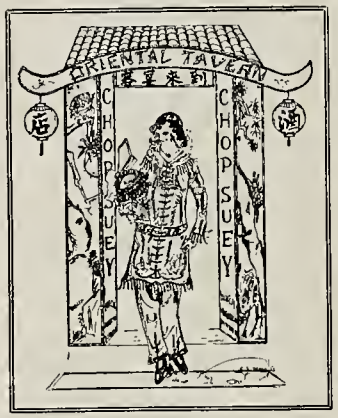
(Continued from Page 17.)

man of the different committees has recently been completed and is as follows:

Art—Mrs. Howard T. Wilson, Virden; Badges—Mrs. E. S. Graf, 1522 Chase Ave., Rogers Park; Bureau of Information—Mrs. Richard Phillips, 5503 Cornell Ave.; Credentials—Miss Grace Temple, 1360 E. 58th St.; Decorations—Mrs. Albert True, Hinsdale; Distribution of Literature—Miss Sallie Gaynor; Emergency—Dr. Van Hoosen, 4845 Calumet Ave.; Excursions—Mrs. Willis O. Nance, 5213 Kenwood Ave.; Furnishings—Mrs. Charles Comstock, 4908 Kimbark Ave.; Halls, State Headquarters—Mrs. Edward Portman, 4945 Kenmore Ave.; Hotels—Miss Florence Beckett, La Grange; House—Mrs. Ira A. Newman, 5476 East End Ave.; Local Board Ticket—Mrs. W. H. Knap, 4246 Grand Boul.; Local Press—Miss Ima Clarke, 2908 Washington Boul.; Local Program—Miss Ella J. Abeel, 4907 Vincennes Ave.; Local Transportation and Baggage—Mrs. Albert Hester, 832 Junior Terrace; Music—Mrs. George B. Carpenter, 1018 N. State St.; Platform Communications—Mrs. Earle W. Spencer, Highland Park; Printing—Mrs. Edward L. Murfey, 4454 Sidney Ave.; Publications—Mrs. Andrew P. Coon, 2103 S. Sawyer Ave.; Registration—Mrs. Charles Salmon, 6826 Perry Ave.; Reserves—Mrs. C. Houghton White, 6549 S. Green St.; Utilities—Mrs. Frank Gordon, Kenwood Hotel; Ushers and Pages—Mrs. Franklin E. Nellis, 46 E. Schiller St.

It is the purpose of the local press committee to give from time to time in papers throughout the country news of the biennial that will be of interest to every club woman. Already many inquiries are coming in regarding hotels and a bulletin will soon be issued covering many of the queries. The hotels committee is composed of two hundred members, with a chairman and six vice-chairmen. These vice-chairmen will be at the hotels during the convention from half past eight in the morning until eight at night, ready to do everything possible for the comfort of federation delegates and guests. There will be compiled a complete list (card system) of all delegates, alternates and out-of-town visitors to the convention, so that if anyone desires to know where a friend may be found she can consult the vice-chairman of the hotels committee at the hotel where she is stopping and learn not only the hotel but also the number of the room in which her friend is to be found. The six hotels which will be used by the convention are the Auditorium, Blackstone, Congress, La Salle, Palmer and Sherman. The first three are on the lake front; the other three are within the loop district. Trains on the loop will convey passengers to the Auditorium Theatre, where the convention is to be held, and arrangements for buses and taxicabs have been made whereby the delegates may ride to and from the convention at a rate of twenty-five cents per passenger. Plans are being considered for meals, and of this report will be made at length later. The rates at hotels are a dollar and a half per day and up. Each room in the Hotel Sherman has a bath. All of these hotels are thoroughly modern in equipment and first-class service may be expected. In each instance the hotel management is heartily cooperating with the hotels committee to give to convention delegates the service desired. It is desired that everyone who expects to attend the convention will make reservations through the hotels committee, whose word and wish will carry much more weight with the hotels management than a letter from a stranger. Every possible effort will be made to give each one exactly the accommodations she desires. Compliance with this request will greatly facilitate many lines of work in the convention.

The local program committee, of which Miss Ella J. Abeel, 4907 Vincennes Ave., is chairman, is perfecting plans which will give to the convention a rare treat along several lines. It is expected that the Chicago Symphony Orchestra will give an opening concert on Tuesday evening, June 9, 1914. Miss Jane Addams, famous throughout the world as the promoter of Hull House and its splendid social settlement work, will address the convention at its Wednesday evening session and Thursday evening will be devoted to a reception at the Art Institute. These are but a few of the features which the local program committee offers and there will be almost limitless social affairs in charge of other committees, accounts of which, together with the plans of the excursions, hospitality, music and other committees, will be printed from time to time.



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William Gibbs McAdoo

California will shortly be favored by the visit of one of the most alert, far-seeing and practical men in the United States. He is William Gibbs McAdoo, secretary of the treasury in President Woodrow Wilson's cabinet. Mr. McAdoo comes west on important business—the selection of certain cities for the establishment of national regional banks under the new currency law. But connected with his visit there will be a bit of political doings.

This calm smiling young man of high ideals and incessant energy added several large plumes to his already well decorated bonnet on his successful management of the Woodrow Wilson campaign during the presidential election. He is known to have a keen insight into the political situaton of this country and is considered the chief lieutenant of President Wilson in all matters of politics.

The political doings which will interest Mr. McAdoo while a guest of this state will be the smoothing out of political tangles in the Democrat sails of California. For this undertaking the secretary is perfectly capable.

Mr. McAdoo, who is known in the eastern half of this country as the genius who linked Manhattan Island to New Jersey and all the west by groups of tunnels under the Hudson river. He is president of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, a $70,000,000 corporation, and as such has won a soft spot in the heart of the traveling public for his "public-be-pleased" policy.

The administration is of the belief that California will go Democratic at the next election and that is one of the chief reasons this chief lieutenant to the President has come West. The result of the recent Presidential election in this state has been a bit of encouragement to the administration and everything possible will be done by the national leaders to bring about harmony in California Democratic ranks.

McAdoo is known for his fairness and his high ideals for equal justice to all. He has one of the most reticent personalities in the world and it is difficult for newspapermen to secure an interview from him, but when McAdoo is in charge of a situation everybody feels contented with the result.

This captain of finance and political wizard was born near Marietta, Georgia, on October 31, 1863, of a Scottish family that settled in North Carolina some 300 years ago. From this family went many warriors for the War of 1812 against the British. His father, William Gibbs McAdoo, served as lieutenant of volunteers through the Mexican War and was twice Attorney-General of Tennessee.

Young McAdoo was reared in that section of the South through which General Sherman and the Northern army marched to the sea. Mr. McAdoo feels that he owes General Sherman a debt of gratitude. He says the Northern general produced conditions and an environment which made it necessary for the individual to develop every resource and every power with which nature had endowed him, in order to exist. McAdoo believes that character is produced and developed to the highest degree by hardships, and suffering, and poverty. He feels that what character he possesses is due to the training to which he was subjected in his early youth.

McAdoo is a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln. The Secretary recently commented on Lincoln in the following language:

"His courage, his shrewdness in judging men and divining their motives, his unflagging devotion to the cause of the Union, all mark him as a great man; but of all his fine qualities the greatest was his broad, tolerant humanity. He really loved his fellow men, regardless of section or race, and gave all that was in him to their service."

It is peculiar but those who have come in contact with Mr. McAdoo declare he possesses

WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO.

many of the lovable characteristics of our former President.

The women of California through THE WOMAN CITIZEN bid you welcome to our sun-kissed shores and earnestly hope, Mr. Secretary, that your stay will be a pleasant one which you will cherish and remember.

The policy of this paper is non-partisan but we can not refrain from wishing you success in all your undertakings.

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Have you availed yourself of the gifts the gods provide, or are you one of the benighted? Do you know you can look young again just like you used to look? Do you know you can regain your old-time power to charm and attract, even though you be fifty or sixty? To the uninformed this may seem incredible, but, read on.

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Do you want Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars?

Does your club need this fund for any purpose whatever?

It is a simple matter to secure this money and THE WOMAN CITIZEN will help you in the undertaking.

The management of this paper will give this sum ($250) to every woman or every club that secures 500 new subscribers for THE WOMAN CITIZEN between now and midnight, July 31st.

Just think of how many essential things can be secured for yourself or the club with this money. If your club owns its own building you can get many dainty things to make the rooms more comfortable and clublike,—furniture, rugs, new lights, dishes and such like would be added. If your club does not own its own building then this money could be used to help purchase a house and lot.

The manner in which to secure this money is very simple. All that is necessary is to have a committee appointed by your club or appoint every member on a committee to secure new subscribers for THE WOMAN CITIZEN. Do this at the next meeting. Write us for information.

Every businessman in your city or town should willingly subscribe for THE WOMAN CITIZEN. Tell him he can give it to his wife or daughter. It will possibly serve as a big help to her in many ways. Ask your grocer, baker, butcher, real estate agent. They are all ready prospects.

Get action immediately. Make your recommendation at the next meeting. Other clubs are going to do this, why not yours? SEND TO US FOR SUBSCRIPTION BLANKS.

Gain! Gain!! Gain!!!

Gains by leaps and bounds!

That has been the manner in which the circulation of THE WOMAN CITIZEN has been going.

This issue of THE WOMAN CITIZEN is on the paper's fourth birthday and though a mere child in years it is in reality a well-advanced woman with progressive ideals. Its advancement has been remarkable. The only real woman's paper this side of Chicago, THE WOMAN CITIZEN has made many friends, and it is the happy boast of the publisher that the paper has not taken one step backward. The circulation proves the success of the publication and many letters on file in our office assure us of the need for such a paper.

Help us to go further, you women of California. Help us put THE WOMAN CITIZEN in the hands of every woman in the State. Read the article in the other column and give us your support.

Our subscription list at present is large but our plan is to reach all the women possible, so that everybody may be enlightened in what women of California are doing. This paper is your mouthpiece. Through this medium you are allowed to state your views on domestic and public affairs. See that we have an enormous circulation. It will benefit you, your club and all womanhood.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN has been endorsed by over 417 women's clubs and can be purchased at all news stands and paper agencies. It has a wide field and its influence for good is powerful.

A copy of THE WOMAN CITIZEN should be found in every home. Will you help us accomplish this?

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The Political Situation

By OLLIE D'ARCY.

California's great political battle has begun.

While the numerous candidates for nomination have not taken the field in their stumping of the State the fight was officially declared started when registrations opened January 2. The contest is becoming keener every day owing to the necessity of the candidates of lining up political affiliations.

Even at this early date in the campaign the fight is interesting. At present all eyes are focused on the registrations. The paramount question to politicians and lay citizens is—What will be the result of the splitting of the Republican party?

At this date, the middle of January, the registrations show that not many of the Republican rank and file favor Progressive party registration. Reports from the principal parts of the State indicate that the bulk of the voters of the Republican party will stay with the old party ideas.

Out of every hundred registrations this is the average:

Republicans	45
Democrats	30
Progressives	20
Socialists	5

This means either one of the following two reasons:

(1) That a great many citizens who favor Progressive principles are registering as members of the Grand Old Party with the hope of nominating a man who stands for their ideas without creating a third party. If they fail to have nominated on the Republican ticket such a candidate they will then have a chance of voting for a candidate on either the Progressive or Democratic tickets who they think best qualified for the office.

In other words, they will endeavor to keep the progressive principles within the Republican party; or

(2) That the Progressive party is a fizzle.

It would be folly to make any predictions at this date. Nearly every person in the State has his or her view of this matter and it would take a whole volume to properly chronicle them.

The fight at the present is centered about the triangle—Republican, Democratic and Progressive.

The Republicans will endeavor to secure votes with their old battle cry, "The Grand Old Party forever." Their speakers will cite the administrations of Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft.

The Democrats will enthuse over the excellent administration of President Woodrow Wilson. The Tariff, Income Tax, Mexican situation and Currency legislation will form a basis for their talk.

The Progressives will boast of the administration of Hiram Johnson, the Red Light Abatement Law, State Insurance and Workmen's Compensation Law, and other measures passed by the recent Legislatures.

But all this will not ripen until after the primary election. The fight up until that time will be over the right man to represent the different parties for the different offices.

In all likelihood Hiram Johnson will be the only candidate for the nomination of Governor on the Progressive ticket.

As yet the Republicans have only one candidate in the field for the governorship nomination, that being District Attorney Fredericks of Los Angeles. It is rumored that the G. O. P. is raking the field for more material.

On the other hand the Democrats have a number of candidates seeking the governorship nomination. These are Senator Sanford, Senator Curtin, Congressman John E. Raker, ——— White (relative of the famous Senator Stephen M. White) and former Assemblyman Fred H. Hall of Bakersfield.

In the fight for the nomination for the toga the candidates line up as follows:

Republican—Samuel Shortridge, Congressman Joseph Knowland.

Progressive—Francis J. Heney, Chester Rowell, Charles Wheeler.

Democratic—James D. Phelan, Congressman John E. Raker.

It will be noticed that in these two tables that I have mentioned Congressman Raker for both the Governorship and Senatorship nominations. Mr. Raker has not as yet declared himself but has been mentioned by his friends as a candidate for either one of the two nominations. In justice to Mr. Raker let it be said that it would be wise for him to choose the toga. He would stand a far better chance for that nomination than that of Governor. At least this is the opinion of the "wise ones."

At present Francis J. Heney appears to be making greater headway in his campaign than the other two Progressives seeking the nomination for Senator. James D. Phelan also is making the most active campaign in the Democratic ranks, while Shortridge and Knowland have the honors split even. This of course is a non-partisan statement written purely to show the activity of the various candidates.

In the race for the Progressive nomination for Governor Hiram Johnson has everything his own way as he is the only candidate in the field and will in all probability remain as such. There is practically no contest on at all in the Republican ranks. In the Democratic ranks Fred H. Hall of Bakersfield is strongest of all the Bourbon candidates and is gaining additional strength every day. He has not yet announced his candidacy but even at that he holds the whip hand and many Democrats are predicting he will be the Democratic standard bearer for Governor at the November election.

The campaign throughout will be most involved. Besides the contest for the offices of Governor and United States Senator there is the following: Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Surveyor General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, Associate Justices of the State Supreme Court, Judges of the District Court of Appeal, Representative for the Fourth District in Congress, Representative for the Fifth District in Congress, one member for the State Board of Equalization, various Superior Court Judges, State Senators, Assemblymen, and City and County officers.

In addition to these there will be the following laws which will be placed before the people for consideration:

Red Light Abatement Law, Liquor Law, and Blue Sky Law.

To many voters, especially the woman citizen, there are several questions that are a bit puzzling. Some of the questions asked are these:

(1) What is the difference between the primary election in August and the general election in November?

(2) Why do I have to give my party affiliation when registering?

(3) Can I vote any other party than which I have given my affiliation at the primary election?

(4) Can I vote for a candidate not of my party affiliation at the general election?

I will endeavor to answer these in rotation.

(1) Up until a few years ago all candidates were nominated by conventions. These conventions proved to be dominated by party bosses and gang rule with the result that the voters had to cast their ballots for a candidate whether he suited their taste or not. If you voted for the man of the other party it improved conditions no better, because that candidate also was nominated by the gang in the cut and dried convention.

The primary is like one large convention with all the voters acting as delegates. For example, the voters with Republican ideas register as such and on primary election day are given the Republican ballot so that they might vote for a certain man or woman to be placed in nomination to represent that party who they think are best qualified to carry the party to victory. The voters under the primary law at this election act as delegates to the nominating convention. Only one candidate is elected to represent each party for each office.

At the general election the candidates are elected along party lines or "best-man choice." This is the final election.

At the primary you vote to nominate a candidate to your party ticket. At the general election you elect the candidate to public office.

(2) It is necessary to give your party affiliation in registering so that a list of the candidates of your party may be given to you to vote on at the primary election. Democrats at the primary vote only upon candidates of their party for the nomination to their respective offices. Members of other parties do likewise.

(3) Positively no. (The reasons are incorporated in No. 2.)

(4) Yes. Possibly you may think that the rank and file of your party did not use the proper discretion in nominating certain or all the candidates at the primary election. You then have the alternative at the general election of voting for candidates on the ticket of one of the other parties. For example, you have registered and voted at the primary as a Republican, but the candidates nominated might not have suited your choice, then you may vote Democratic or any other party at the general election.

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A Little Chat About Our Living Composers

By MRS. FLORENCE RICHMOND.

Sir Edward Elgar and Alfred Bruneau are excellent examples of "Living Masters of Music." Arthur Hervey, with much distinction, has caught the combination of individuality and sincerity which produces the really great musician. These attributes he found in Alfred Bruneau.

R. J. Buckley's critical opinions are based on a close study of Elgar's works, extending over nine or ten years.

"The heights by great men reached and kept,
Were not obtained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

As to the opinions here submitted regarding living masters of music, I shall consider first the most impressionable years of Sir Edward William Elgar. Elgar was born at Broadheath, near Worcester, June 2, 1857. An accomplished musician, the father of the future composer discovered in the youthful Edward certain premonitions of unusual talent. The boy was considered clever; but means were narrow, and the parents were not of those who sacrifice the rest of the family for the sake of one, however promising. Thus it was that Edward Elgar enjoyed no unusual opportunities. At an early age he took elementary pianoforte lessons, between which slight instruction and the hints on violin technique received from a Mr. Frederick Sprag there was a great gulf fixed. No teacher took him over systematic courses of scales and studies; no learned mentor supervised his exercises in harmony, counterpoint, canon and figure. The boy was left to grow as he chose—musically; to take any and every artistic impression that might be floating in the air. And here was visible the first development of tenacity and perseverance, which characterized the Edward Elgar of a later day. Relying on himself he discovered for himself, invented his own methods, evolved his own strategy of learning, losing precious time, yet gaining immeasurably in force of character; ever thinking strenuously, on the watch for smallest hints; an idealist, dreaming—a compound of Keltic fire and fancy, baffled here, victorious there. But, the bent of the mother explains the bent of the son. His mother was a reader of good books. The greatest poets were known to her, and through her to the family. She knew the best English literature; she read translations of the Latin classics, of the Greek tragedians, and talked in the home of what she read.

As a pious Roman Catholic, the youthful Elgar was constantly in the cathedral, listening to the anthems and services of the old English masters. One of the most powerful impressions of far-reaching influence came upon him on his first reading of Beethoven's First Symphony. The transition to the key of D flat, and back to C, in the minuetto, left him breathless—convincing him that counterpoint was not the last word of musical art. Already the creative instinct was strong within him, and he wrote incessantly. In the music warehouse, in the organ loft, in the lumber room of the stable, the art-spirit of Edward Elgar was developing. All men who have risen head and shoulders above their fellows have been dreamers in their youth. But while they dreamed their fill, they combined their capacity for seeing visions with an infinite capacity for work.

The present age is fertile in musicians of talent. Every country can furnish a goodly contingent of composers thoroughly well versed in everything appertaining to their art, capable of producing interesting works and presenting these in sumptuous instrumental garb. Comparatively few among these composers, however, possess that element of strong individuality which impresses itself upon an epoch, and, in addition, that sincerity of purpose which stamps the true artist. Hence the existence of many worthy but dull compositions minus inspiration.

The musical situation in France at the present moment is particularly interesting.

Among the younger men who have come prominently forward as composers for the operatic stage, are several who merit consideration. Practically all of these are imbued with modern ideas as to the construction of the musical drama, and have more or less adopted the principles in a general way laid down by Wagner. In some cases the influence of the Bayreuth master has been almost too great and has proved deleterious. In others it has acted as an incentive to further conquests in the realms of sound.

The evolution of opera forms a most interesting study, and nowhere more so than in France, where the simple comédie à ariettes of the past has gradually developed into the music drama of the present.

Alfred Bruneau was born in Paris, March 3, 1857. His parents possessed artistic natures, his father being musical and playing the violin and his mother excelling as a painter in pastels. Happily, therefore, the future composer of "Le Rêve" was allowed to follow the bent of his genius without meeting with parental opposition.

Young Bruneau was admitted to the Conservatoire in 1873, presided over by Tranchomme, and gained the first prize for violoncello playing in 1876. That same year he joined Savard's harmony class, and three years later the composition class presided over by Massenet. In 1880 he obtained an honorable mention for the Prix de Rome, and the next year was awarded the Riemer Deuxième Grand Prix de Rome.

On leaving the Conservatoire Bruneau sought the advice of César Frank, that noble artist whose influence on modern French music has been so great and who was then the central figure of a group of serious-minded young musicians by whom he was regarded with affectionate admiration.

Certain events occur in the life of every man which are destined to exercise a decisive influence over his subsequent career. Bruneau's meeting with Emile Zola was one of these. An acquaintance casually begun soon ripened into a profound and devoted friendship which was to last until the untimely death of the great French writer.

Zola has said that it was through meeting Bruneau that he began to take an interest in music. The fact was that these two artists were made to understand one another. They both had certain points in common—a noble love of truth and an unflinching sincerity of purpose. The result of their friendship was a collaboration resulting in what may be described as a new departure in opera. Zola suggested "Le Rêve," and Louis Gallet, a well known man of letters and librettist, was applied to for the purpose of adapting the touching story for the required purpose. Bruneau set to work and on June 18th, 1891, "Le Rêve" was produced at the Paris Opéra-Comique with an admirable cast.

At the height of Bruneau's career, when the composer's position had been firmly established, came an event which, though not connected with music, had the temporary effect of retarding the spread of his works. This was the Dreyfus case.

Everyone remembers how, yielding to his enthusiasm for the cause of justice, Zola forsook the quiet of his study and plunged boldly into the arena of strife, risking all for the sake of what he deemed to be right with a sublime disregard of consequences. Happily, nothing endures forever, and the Dreyfus case having been settled, a saner feeling gradually asserted itself, and the successful revival of "Le Rêve" at the Opéra-Comique, followed by that of "L'Attaque du Moulin" at the same theater, once more placed the composer on good terms with the public.

Having endeavored to give some idea of the composer and his music, Bruneau's labors as a critic claim consideration.

Bruneau, who has in turns been on the staff of the "Gil Blas" and the "Figaro," followed as musical critic to the "Matin."

His criticisms display a broad-mindedness particularly worthy of note. His criticisms impress one as eminently sincere, logical, and well thought out, besides which they are remarkable for excellence of literary style.

"Seekers in Sicily" by Elizabeth Bisland and Anne Hoyt, is a sympathetic account of the relationship of Sicily to classical traditions and history, the natural beauty of the island and the color and humor of the life today. Wit enlivens almost every page. This book should be a charming companion on a steamer. It tells the story of Sicily without wearisome statistics, in a manner to leave a deep impression.

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Domestic Science Lessons

By MRS. H. ROSE STEWART.

SHREWSBURY COOKIES.

¼ lb. flour.
1 oz. rice flour.
3 oz. butter.
2 oz. sugar.
1 egg.
A few drops of vanilla.
A few currants.
A little grated lemon rind.

Cream butter and sugar, then add alternately the beaten egg and flour, roll out thinly, cut into rounds, and bake almost 7 minutes in moderate oven.

CARAWAY SEED CAKE.

½ lb. flour.
¼ lb. sugar.
¼ lb. butter.
2 tablespoons milk.
2 eggs.
1 teaspoon baking powder.
1 oz. citron.
1 oz. grated lemon peel.

First take flour, sugar and butter, work with hands, then add baking powder, seeds and citron peel. In separate dish beat the eggs, then add to them the milk, pour this into the mixture, mix all together and bake in buttered tin one hour.

CHOCOLATE CREAM LAYER CAKE.

Cake Part—Cream a half a cup of butter, add one and one-quarter cups of sugar and mix in alternately half a cup of water and two cups of pastry flour sifted three times and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat well, flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla, and add the stiffly beaten whites of five eggs. Bake in two layers.

Filling—Whip one pint of cream until stiff. Melt two squares of chocolate and add half a cup of sugar, and half a cup of whipped cream. Sweeten, flavor with a half a teaspoonful of vanilla, and set aside, mixing the balance with the cool chocolate. Spread between the layers of the cake and decorate with the cream that was put aside.

DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE.

Mix half a cake of chocolate grated with half a cup of milk, one egg yolk, and one cup of granulated sugar. Boil until the sugar and chocolate are dissolved. Take it off the stove, add one teaspoonful of vanilla, and let it cool while mixing the cake.

Cake Part—One cup of powdered sugar.
Half a cup of butter.
Half a cup of milk.
Two eggs well beaten.
Two cups of flour.
Two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Mix the cake into batter and add the chocolate mixture and bake in two round tins. In this recipe the butter and sugar must be well creamed and the flour and sugar sifted before measuring.

When the cake is cold ice it with the following:

Caramel Filling—Four cups of brown sugar.
One cup of milk.
One-third of a cup of butter.

Cook about as long as for fudge, until it almost hairs.

SUGAR COOKIES.

Two-thirds of a cup of butter.
Two-thirds of a cup of sugar.
2 eggs.
4 tablespoonfuls of milk.
2 teaspoonfuls of vanilla.
½ teaspoonful of soda.
1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar.

Add flour enough to roll and sugar on the top after rolling.

EVERYDAY FRUIT CAKE.

1 heaping cup of butter and lard.
2 cups of sugar.
2 teaspoons of soda, dissolved in 2 cups of sour milk.
3 or 4 cups of fruit (currants or raisins) rolled in flour before adding to batter to prevent settling.
1 egg.
1 teaspoon of baking powder.
1 tablespoon of cinnamon.
1 tablespoon allspice.
1 tablespoon nutmeg.
¼ teaspoon cloves.
Add extracts if wished.

This recipe will make three cakes and is fine baked in layers. Good at any time and will keep indefinitely.

WATERMELON CAKE.

White Part—2 cups white sugar.
Two-thirds sup sweet milk.
Whites of 5 eggs.
Two-thirds cup butter.
3 cups flour.
2½ teaspoons baking powder.

Red Part—Yolks of 5 eggs.
One-third cup butter.
1 cup of bright red sugar.
One-third cup of sweet milk.
2 cups of flour.
2½ teaspoons of baking powder.
1½ lbs. seeded raisins well dredged in flour.

Put the red batter in the center of the pan and pour the white around the outside of the red part. A cup of blanched almonds may be cut in half and stirred into the red part with good effect.

WALNUT LOAF CAKE.

½ cup butter.
2 cups sugar.
3 cups flour.
1 cup milk.
4 eggs.
1 cup (finely chopped) walnuts.
3 level teaspoons baking powder.
1 teaspoon vanilla.
1 teaspoon lemon extract.

Rub the butter and one cup of sugar to a cream, beat yolks of eggs until light, add to this the other cup of sugar, then put the two together and add flavoring. Sift baking powder with the flour, reserving a little of the latter to mix with the cup of chopped walnuts. Mix flour and milk alternately, then the chopped walnuts, and lastly the whites of the eggs. Bake about one hour.

Icing—Boil one cup of sugar with four tablespoons of water, add this to the white of one egg, beaten.

AN EMERGENCY CAKE.

2 cups sugar.
½ cup thick sour cream.
1 cup milk.
3½ cups flour.
1 egg.

Beat sugar with cream, to which a pinch of soda has been added, then add beaten egg and cup of milk; then flour, to which two teaspoons of baking powder have been added, flavor to taste. Put in jelly tins and bake in quick oven.

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GERMAN CAKE.

1½ cups flour.
Salt.
2 tablespoons sugar.
1 heaping spoon baking powder.

Mix into a soft dough, but do not knead. Spread layers of apples or peaches or plums. Sprinkle sugar, cinnamon and bits of butter. Bake slowly 25 minutes. Almost any kind of fruit can be used, and it it very nice and simple to make.

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THOMAS KELLY, Box 235, Honolulu, Hawaii

A LONG FELT WANT.

The Sideman Skirt Marker advertised in another part of this issue appears to fill a long-felt want for all those who take an interest in dressmaking. The use of this skirt marker insures an even hanging skirt, which result it is impossible to obtain from the use of any other. It is both a time and labor saver in addition to being a protection against the waste of material when cutting the skirt.

The skirt marker may be purchased upon installment if necessary, thus putting it within the reach of all.

THE BASSETT INSTITUTE.

The Bassett Institute for the Correction of Impediment of speech, while only recently opening a branch at 413 Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco, has a record of success second to none, extending over the last forty years, in Salt Lake City. Among the many prominent citizens of the State of Utah who have given the Institute a testimonial might be mentioned Governor Spry, J. T. Hammond, president of the Board of Education of Salt Lake City; J. T. Kingsbury, president University of Salt Lake; George H. Brumhall, president Brigham Young University; John A. Widtsoe, president Agricultural College, Logan, and, last, but by no means least, G. S. Anderson, chief clerk to the general superintendent D. & R. G. R. R., who was completely cured by the Bassett Institute after having failed to obtain any relief from other institutes which he visited without success.

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Photo by Blake.

MADAME SURNEY.

GOOD WORK IN DRAMATIC ART.

Day by day San Francisco is becoming known at home and abroad as an art-loving city. Artists linger here for the love of the atmosphere and the artistic temperament of the people, who could easily find more remunerative fields—and they should be rewarded. For no form of endeavor brings such widespread and lasting fame to a city as that of art. The Butler-Nelke Academy of Dramatic Arts is doing its full share of the kind of work that endures, and calls the right attention to this city.

A short time ago this academy had its graduating exercises and anyone who witnessed the work of the pupils during that afternoon not only received a real treat, but became aware of the fact that we had a very valuable asset in the teaching of dramatic arts right here. The programme was as varied as tragedy, comedy, singing and dancing could make it. There was very little of the amateur kind of work in evidence. This may be in part owing to the fact that Bert Wesner, of the Alcazar Stock Company, acted as stage director. But in every line of art portrayed care and finish were apparent.

"Lucinda's Whim," a one-act play, perhaps brought out more of the natural talent than the tragic play, "In Russia," which, of necessity, was rather heavy for beginners, though ambitious and well acted. "La Lettre," a monologue in French, by Edna Riese, showed fine training and good ability. "Dance of the Hours," "The Scarf Dance," "A Chinese Fantasy" and "'Op-o-Me-Thumb" were all well performed.

The Butler-Nelke Academy is certainly bringing out the California talent in a most creditable manner.

PROSPEROUS INDUSTRY.

The fastest growing industry in the State at the present time is the canning of the Tunny fish at San Pedro, Cal., where the original Pierce's California Tunny is packed.

California Tunny are the gamest fish known to fishermen, necessitating their being caught with hook and line, as it is impossible to catch them otherwise. They are caught from fifty to seventy miles off shore. Nevertheless, the fishermen get back to the cannery in time to enable the fish being packed the same day as caught.

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A CALIFORNIA GOLD STRIKE.

It was only a few years ago three men were prospecting between two famous mines in California, making their camp one evening on the side of a rolling hill. One of these men became curious enough to start digging a small hole within a few feet of the camp, much to the enjoyment of his companions. They joked with him until he had dug about a foot into the ground, when their joking came to a sudden end, for he had taken from his dug-out some rock—it was freely mixed with native gold. Excitement got the best of them and they all began work in earnest. The deeper they went the richer it became. A little later shipments of this rock were made to the smelter and United States mint. The excitement grew. The outside world learned of this gold strike and flocked to the place. Every foot of ground was taken up, numerous camps were made and reports of other strikes were freely circulated. From that small discovery hole it grew into a large shaft with hoisting machinery. Now the records show from the smelter and United States mint receipts over $60,000 in gold was taken from this shaft at a depth of less than 200 feet. The story goes on that outside of this amount miners ground the rock up, melted the gold in small bars, then gambled them away at a mining town below. A little to the north and south of this point lie two large mines. Up to $40,000,000 have been taken from these mines to the present date. Not 2000 feet north of this rich shaft lies a group of mining claims. They cover over 150 acres of ground, gold in like values have been found on this ground equal to what was taken from this shaft. This ground is known as the Swansea Group of mining claims, owned and managed by the Swansea Gold Mining Company, a conservative California corporation.

Down below in the valley there is a railroad station called Swansea. This name was derived from the great Swansea smelter, located in Wales, England. Many years before railroads were known in California, ore was mined around this point, placed on mule-back and carried in this way to San Pedro, a distance of 280 miles south, to the ocean, then put on sailing vessels and sent to the Swansea smelter via Cape Horn, a distance of over 14,000 miles.

MEDAL AWARDED S. P. AS U. S.'S SAFEST ROAD.

For carrying more than one billion and a quarter passengers an average distance of one mile during the last year without the loss of a single life through accident, the Southern Pacific company has been awarded the Harriman memorial medal through the American Museum of Safety. The competition was extended to all the steam roads throughout America. By the award the Southern Pacific company is named the safest road on which to travel in the United States.

The Hosiery Shop, 177 Post Street, San Francisco, enjoyed a record Christmas, its sales far exceeding the company's greatest expectations.

The Hosiery Shop makes a specialty of Fibre Silk Hose, which has proved to be more lasting than worm silk hose, has an equally lustrous appearance, and sells for less money.

The Hosiery Shop also carries a complete line of boudoir novelties, garters, slippers, etc.

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Even though you do not spend more than ten or fifteen dollars a month, you cannot afford to be without its book—it will keep you posted on what you should pay for Groceries and other necessities. It also explains how to set a better table, to increase the variety and improve the quality of your food.

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Women Worth While

One of the women worth while, of whom we are very proud, sailed away a few days ago for a long trip through the old world. This is Mrs. Frances Swett-Grange, wife of Mr. Clarence Grange, the California capitalist. Mrs. Grange is the popular chairman of the Programme Committee of the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association and corresponding Secretary of the Laurel Hall Club, both old clubs, that stand for originality, education and high ideals.

While Mrs. Grange is highly valued in society and club life, owing to her charm of manner, efficiency and straightforward methods in her work, and in her association with her fellow members; still, it is in her home circle that her life shows to the best advantage. As a wife and mother, a daughter and a sister, and is the adored of the family; and there are good reasons for this: Her kindly thought, help and sympathy are unbounded. Nothing seems a trouble to her. Her whole-heartedness is contagious. With her two beautiful children, Fredrick and Elsa Virginia, she is as much a playfellow as she is a mother. At her picturesque home on Broadway street hill, overlooking the Golden Gate and the Exposition grounds, hospitality is the order of the day. A stream of friends are either coming or going, at all reasonable hours. This is Southern hospitality, though everyone takes Mrs. Grange to be a California girl. She has the same vital, magnetic beauty, the smooth, colorful complexion, abundant hair, and laughing eyes; the vivacity and health, coupled with the fearless frankness, that spells West! in capital letters. But, we are sorry, we cannot claim her, for she is of an old and honored Southern family, and Mr. Grange brought her here a school-girl bride, a few years ago. Perhaps that is how she caught the California temperament and breadth of thought, that so abounds with life—however she has it.

MRS. GRANGE AND CHILDREN.

Her liking for club life comes from her love of humanity. "I do not care for cliques or sets. I love humanity," was her answer to a question as she continued: "Club life has such a scope; you meet such a variety of women, you must learn a great deal of the real things of life. And, if you have the desire, you can help. You cannot become narrow. When you leave a seminary what do you know? You've been taught that all women are angels, and all men are noblemen—well, one of the latter found me before I got out; and I'm lucky, but humanity at large is not so lucky, and there is a great deal to learn. I think the clubs the best possible schools; you come closer to the real, human woman, than you could in any other way. And, you can select your friends from among the genuine. I want to study humanity for myself. The more one knows the better wife and mother one becomes. You

(Continued on Page 28.)

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(Continued from Page 27.)

learn to judge real values, not the imaginary ones. Good clubs are fine schools for the grown ups, who do not want to grow rusty. In them you get a clear knowledge of what humanity means. That is why I like clubs," was her explanation of her views on club life. And, her husband encourages her and shares her tastes. They both put their love of humanity and their faith in it into operation right in their own home; from their family, on all sides, to their help and their friends, they carry it quietly along the lines of self-respect, without ostentation, among all whom they know.

Mrs. Grange, who took her small daughter and smaller nephew with her, will join her mother and a party of friends in Washington and make a trip of several months abroad.

On leaving New York they will visit the Azores, Algiers, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria, Cairo, Luxor, Palestine, Greece, Marseilles, Paris and London. In the latter city Mrs. Grange will be the guest of the London Society of Women Journalists, and of her husband's family, who are among the elite abroad.

ANNOUNCES ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Suits announce the engagement of their daughter Gladys Cecil to James Clifford Austin, 910 Taylor Street.

WOMAN'S CLUB DIRECTORY.

Alaska Cruise Club, Union Square Hotel, Post and Stockton Sts.—President, Mrs. Mary E. Hart (Douglas 1990). Club rooms open to members at all times and to the public on Friday afternoon.

Ashbury Heights Women's Club—President, Dr. C. C. Coffin, 1362 Grove St. (Fillmore 405).

Association of Pioneer Women of California—President, Mrs. Laura Phelps, 73 Dorland St. Fridays, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Association of Collegiate Alumnae, California Branch—President, Miss Amy Sussman, 1819 Octavia (West 67). Meets third and fourth Saturdays.

California Club, 1750 Clay St., near Polk (Franklin 3516)—President, Mrs. A. P. Black, 2913 Fillmore St. (Fillmore 3518).

Cap and Bells Club, 1509 Gough St. (West 1245)—President, Mrs. F. H. Coburn, Windmere Apts.

Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Pacific Bldg. (Douglas 3024).

Catholic Humane Society, 1112 Market St. (Market 1529)—President, Mrs. Garret McEnerney, 2898 Broadway (Fillmore 1470).

Century Club, 1355 Frank St., corner Sutter (Franklin 3131)—President, Marie Withrow, 2016 Pine St. (Fillmore 1312).

Channing Auxiliary, Unitarian Church, Franklin and Geary Sts.—President, Mrs. Aurelius E. Buckingham, 2808 Jackson St. (Fillmore 1985). Meets first Monday.

Clionian Club, 220 Post St.—President, Mrs. Emily Louise Secombe, 1520 Willard St. (Park 6786). Meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

Corona Club, 536 Sutter St.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Council of Jewish Women, 2137 Sutter St. (West 5141)—President, Ada Goldsmith (Fillmore 1553). Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Daughters of California Pioneers—Meets second, third and fourth Mondays, at Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Denman School Club—President, Mrs. George H. Irving, 902 Taylor St. (Franklin 1869).

Dolores Mothers' Club.

Forum Club, 220 Post St. (Kearny 460)—President, Mrs. D. C. Heger, 2428 Jackson St. (Fillmore 892).

Francesca Club, 560 Sutter St. (Sutter 1200, 1201, 1202)—President, Mrs. Latham McMullen, 2517 Broadway (Fillmore 3692).

Girls' Recreation Club, 507 Harrison St. (Kearny 2888).

Glen Park Political Club—President, Mrs. Theodore Pinther, 211 Hoffman Ave. (Mission 2388).

Hypatia Club—President, Mrs. Lyman D. Staples, 1144 Church St. Meets at members' homes.

Land Marks League—President, Congressman Jos. Knowland; secretary, Laura Bride Powers, 1242 Taylor St. (Franklin 5211).

La Puerta del Ora Chapter, D. A. R.—Regent, Mrs. I. N. Chapman, Alameda.

Laurel Hall Club, 1750 Clay St. (Franklin 3516)—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474). Meets first and third Wednesdays.

Mills Club, 220 Post St.—Meets third Tuesday.

Native Daughters of the Golden West, Claus Spreckels Bldg. (Sutter 366)—President, Mrs. Alison F. Watt, Grass Valley.

New Era League, 816 St. Francis Hotel (Douglas 1000)—President, Lillian Harris Coffin, Mill Valley (Mill Valley 7-M). Meets Tuesday mornings.

Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, Sequoia Club Rooms—President, Mrs. I. Lowenberg, 2196 Jackson St. (West 7208). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Pacific Musical Society—President, Madam Tojetti, 2848 Scott St. (Fillmore 4071).

Papyrus Club, 420 Sutter St.—President, Kathleen L. Byrne, 2610 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Cal. (Berkeley 5314). First and third Wednesdays.

Philomath Club, 538 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln Brown, 28 Presidio Terrace (Pacific 1771). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Presidents' Assembly—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474).

Pacific Humane Society—Mrs. Arthur W. Cornwall, president Women's Auxiliary (Douglas 4937).

Potrero Women's Club, Nineteenth and Iowa Sts. (Mission 4365).

Richmond Women's Club, 400 Thirty-fifth Ave.—President, Mrs. J. W. Felt, 466 Thirty-ninth Ave. (Pacific 1356).

San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, 220 Post St. (Sutter 387)—President, Mrs. James Ellis Tucker, 2030 Broadway (West 536).

San Francisco Colony of New England Women—President, Mrs. George H. Fairchild, Duboce Apts.

San Francisco Musical Club—President, John Birmingham.

San Francisco Women's Club, 1006 Bosworth St.—President, Mrs. Theo. Pinther, 1006 Bosworth St. Meets Wednesdays.

Sorosis Club, 538 Sutter St. (Kearny 5270)—President, Mrs. Joseph Fife, 3870 Jackson St. (Pacific 2767).

South Park Settlement Mothers' Club—President, Mrs. Emma Seaton, 121 St. Mary's Ave.

Susan B. Anthony Club—President, Mrs. Austin Sperry.

Tamalpais Center Woman's Club—Mrs. Peter Hamilton, President.

To Kolon Club, Calvary Annex, Jackson and Fillmore Sts.—President, Mrs. George Mullin, 2520 Octavia St. (Franklin 8909). Meets first Tuesday.

Town and Country Club, 218 Stockton St. (Douglas 4951, 4952)—President, Mrs. C. Osgood Hooker, Eucalyptus, Burlingame, Cal. (Burlingame 631).

Vittoria Colonna Club, Hotel Richelieu, Van Ness Ave. and Geary St.—President, Dr. Mariana Bertola, 1050 Jackson St. (Fillmore 3398). Meets second and fourth Saturdays.

Women's Club of Occidental Kindergarten—President, Mrs. E. A. Ward, 220 Irvington St.

Woman's Political League, 243 Pacific Building (Kearny 5186)—President, Miss Mary Fairbrother. Meets Wednesdays at 2:30. Headquarters open every day during business hours.

Young Women's Christian Association—General Secretary, 1249 O'Farrell St. (West 3858).

Yerba Buena School Women's Club—President, Miss E. B. McFadden, State Normal School (Park 2923).

Alpha Neighborhood Club—Miss Mary C. Bell, 260 Frederick St. (Park 5216), San Francisco, Cal. Meets at Grattan School, second Thursdays.

Local Council of Women—President, Mary T. Gamage, 3010 Pierce St. (West 4090). First Saturday in the month, Hotel Bellevue.

Changes or corrections and names of other clubs will be added from month to month and should be sent in at once by secretaries.

WOMAN'S SENSE OF HUMOR.

By MINNIE C. D. SMITH.

"Woman's sense of humor"—
Prime asset this of rumor.
Woman is too dull to see
What a joke it is to be
In the thickest of life's strife,
Where the cannon's din is rife,
And not allowed to know
Why it is they rattle so.

On her neck she wore a yoke;
Pulling loads that were no joke;
Content, more or less, to go
Down a road she did not know;
Pausing neither day nor night,
Though man oft refused her light,
Now, at last, the time has come
When she is no longer dumb.

Strength was given her to find
That her body held a mind,
Then she issued this decree:
"Womankind henceforth is free!
Still a soldier in life's fight,
Battling with you for the right,
But your equal, do you hear?
Let us make our meaning clear.

Neither chattel, slave nor toy;
Alike share we grief and joy.
With you blaze the trail ahead;
Care for living, bury dead.
We are willing, but declare
That our treatment must be fair."
Man beholds this with surprise;
Cannot quite believe his eyes.

When he learns that it is true—
Does the best thing he can do;
Owns that women, near and far,
See life's pictures as they are,
"Paint them henceforth," is her cry,
"Less of earth and more of sky."

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With The Artists

By KATHARINE HILLIKER.

Last month was a red-letter month on the 1913 art calendar, in that it witnessed the opening of the new Gump Annex in Post street. The Annex, so-called, is a series of exquisitely appointed rooms, each true to some particular period of the world's art progression. Their finished beauty is a high tribute to the artistic and decorative genius of Gustav Liljestrom, under whose personal direction the work was planned and completed.

From almost every point of view the Chinese room is the most beautiful of the series. Black, old-gold and blue are the predominating colors, repeating and blending themselves in the rich blue rugs, the wonderful ebony chairs, tables and chests, the great, gold Buddha dominating the scene, and the golden-shaded altar lamps. Narrow, oblong windows of opaque glass exclude the glaring sunlight, and the single note of varying color is struck in a pair of oriental globes, whose shades give forth a soft roseate glow. The splendid carvings which enrich doors and ceilings were executed abroad. The room possesses a distinct personality, an overpowering sort of beauty which makes itself instantly felt. One could as quickly make merry in the presence of the gravely watching Buddha as in church itself.

As bright as the Chinese room is somber, is the gay little French room with its rose-colored silk panels and white woodwork, its gold furniture and priceless dresdens. Here may be found milady's jewel box, older than the French Revolution, her dainty hand-painted fan side by side with the pearl-encrusted watch which Napoleon presented to his favorite general. Miniatures bearing the stamp of the old French masters vie with bits of statuary and eighteenth century vases, alabaster lamps and ornate cabinets. Over and above all presides the impudent, carefree spirit of the period, exquisite, dainty and fragile. It would be a physical impossibility to be sad in the French room.

Red and black lacquer and old-English oak distinguish the Jacobean room. Many-paned casement windows lighten one side of the lofty chamber, and directly opposite is a fine old fireplace and firestained mantel. Softly shaded lamps, polished floors, chests and cabinets, massive tables and chairs give an air of rich solidity.

In the Colonial room one finds classic simplicity in the white mantel, the fine mahogany and the soft gray tapestry paper. There is one particularly fine old desk which would appeal to the romancer: secret hiding places and concealed drawers, in one of which has been found some records of a former mistress' household notes, are one of its features. Then there are quaint little breakfast tables, chests and the like. A remarkably fine reproduction of the famous metal mirror presented to George Washington by the French Government occupies space on one wall, while across the way is another equally fine reproduction of his clock.

The Chinese rug room is paneled in teak, each panel carrying brass medallion insert. Cleverly concealed behind these panels are deep cedar chests in which hundreds of priceless rugs are housed. A huge cabinet displaying some fine old porcelains rests against the north wall.

The walls of the Lotus room carry an ex-

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¶ The SWANSEA GOLD MINE is now open for investment.
¶ It is situated in one of California's famous Gold Districts that History tells about over fifty years ago.
¶ Ground that contains high values in Gold has been overlooked for years and has lain idle. We have found this ground and have proven its great value. Now it only remains a short time when we will be sending ore to the smelters that will repeat fortunes that near-by mines have made. Their record up to the present time amounts to over $40,000,000. They are deeper than 1200 feet and still in action.
¶ Join us in this recent discovery which we have made.
¶ Share alike in the wonderful profits that will follow.
¶ Your cents will turn into DOLLARS. (Gold Dollars.)
¶ Our shares are limited,—send your subscription without delay, as time is valuable now.

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quisite decorative design by the Japanese artist, Chiura Obata, who spent weeks in completing the panels. Slim-legged birds of snowy plumage stalk among the waxen lotus blossoms of the pond or stand in startled attention to some fancied danger. Imperturbable gods keep watch from the dimly lighted altar and the red lacquer chairs of the priests add an interesting bit of color to the general ensemble.

Obata is also responsible for the dainty panels of the Red Lacquer room, which bears a series of snow scenes on silver leaf. The silver and white form a pleasing contrast to, and so enhance the richness of the softly glowing lacquer.

* * *

An exhibition of unusual interest will be held in the Helgesen gallery the latter part of February, featuring the work of A. K. Hinkle. Hinkle will long be remembered in art circles in the east as the enterprising young Californian who, after two years of study in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, walked away from three thousand fellow students with the European traveling scholarship. His studies abroad made him familiar with all the old-world art centers, though the greater part of his work, perhaps, was accomplished in Holland. His forthcoming show will include a score or more of oils, mostly landscapes.

* * *

A noteworthy event in art circles will be the formal opening of Jules Mersfelder's studio early in February. Mersfelder has taken quarters in the Hirsch and Kaiser building in Post street, and it is rumored that the new place will be a poem in harmonious appointments. Some twenty-five or more landscapes will be placed on show, and the artist is planning to issue several hundred invitations for a reception with which he will initiate the display.

This will be the first exhibition of Mersfelder's work since his return from abroad two or three years ago. Much of his time has been spent in sketching trips throughout the State, and his paintings are typical California scenes.

* * *

Ferdinand Burgdorff is with us again, assurance of which lies in a very charming thing which the Schusslers are displaying. A bit of low lying coast has been caught in the glow of late evening. To the right stretches a deep blue sea, while through the field of coast salt grass, which borders it, a little, crooked path winds away into the shadow of a distant hill. A lemon-colored sky, deepening into a greenish tone as it climbs above the horizon, is swept by luminous clouds, and its color is reflected in the yellow blossoms of the field beneath.

* * *

Of more than the usual amount of interest is the announcement of a loan exhibition of Keith's to the Golden Gate Park Museum. The pictures are seven in number and include some of the finest examples of Keith's work in existence. They are being loaned by the artist's wife and daughter, Mrs. E. N. Harmon, and will remain at the Museum for one year. Among them is the famous "Lagunitas In Summer" which created such a furor of appreciation in Chicago when shown there with a score of others a few months ago. This painting alone is valued at $50,000.

* * *

Johannes Reimers, the San Jose artist, is scheduled for an exhibition of his work about the first of May. The paintings will be hung in the Rabjohn and Morcom galleries in Post street, and will include thirty-five or more pastels.

At present there is a remarkably nice marine from the brush of C. Chappell Judson in the same gallery. Carmel scenery has proved the artist's inspiration. A rocky shelving path leads upward to a clump of gnarled and grotesque cedars. To the right, on the rocks below, breaks a turbulent sea. The painting is well balanced and vigorously handled.

The almost tropical garden growths of Santa Barbara have caught Theodore Wores' fancy in a canvas which he has recently hung in the Rabjohn gallery. Just a bit of gaudy flower life in the Potter grounds is depicted, but the painting is rich in color and sunlight. A huge banana palm, with its flat graceful leaves, holds the central note of interest; the intense green of its foliage throwing into relief the crimson blossoms of neighboring plants.

A remarkably fine exhibit of rare lacquers is on display at Komada Art store on Grant avenue. These lacquers bear the stamp of royal approval, the Mikado himself having passed on them. In workmanship and color they far surpass anything shown in San Francisco for some time.

Kathryn Hopkins

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ART NOTES.

All persons might be divided into two classes, says a New York Times contributor. One class includes those who really inhabit the rooms they live in, the other class include those who pass through the rooms in their houses as they pass through a pleasant garden, seeming no part in their surroundings.

What is it that makes a picture of a colonial interior so interesting? Isn't it because the interior invariably expresses the personality of its owners? Think of some favorite room of your childhood, perhaps it was a living room in a Southern home. Every corner of it looked lived in.

And the sort of furniture that makes a home look worth living in may be seen at Louis Marsh's, 341 Sutter Street, dealer in antique furniture. On display there may be seen the "new" desk made from the old-fashioned spinet, so dear to the hearts of our grandmothers. These desks are particularly attractive as well as very convenient. One remarkable piece of furniture, the lines being unusually beautiful, is an antique sideboard, imported from the West Indies. It is probably of English make, as at one time it belonged to a famous English officer.

A noteworthy feature of Mr. Tolerton's exhibition of fine prints at the Steckel Gallery, 336 South Broadway, Los Angeles, is a special display of fine lithographs from the Senefelder Club, London. These lithographs have never before been exhibited in Southern California and only once have they been exhibited in the United States.

THEY ALL ARE KIN TO YOU.

(To Ina Coolbrith).

The twilight and the dawn, dear—
Sunrise and set of sun,
The summer's golden hush, dear,
All seasons—all in one—
Belong to you.

The rose her secret whispers you—
The poppy's dream you know;
To you the mystery of the seas
The west winds blow, and blow—
They all are kin to you.

And that is why you sit alone
Just at the great sea's door,
And watch and watch the tides come in,
And watch and watch the tides go out—
And the white ships ever more—
They all are kin to you.

—Madge Morris.

(Contributed).

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A QUESTION HEARD ALMOST DAILY.

Big Dredger at Work on Property of Ellis Landing and Dock Co.

"What is San Francisco doing to prepare for the immense increase of commerce and industry to follow the opening of the Panama Canal?"

The prevalence of this query implies, perhaps, a trace of skepticism. And no wonder that this should be the case. The city moves on calmly about its regular routine of affairs. The casual observer sees no evidence of an impending radical change. Meanwhile the great preparations for the new era, like all mighty streams, flows on deeply and quietly.

Colonel Goethals has said: "The revolution to take place in the world's trade routes after the opening of the canal will change all existing commercial maps. Cities and nations will stand in new relations and our whole commercial fabric will have to be readjusted."

One of the most important of the projects to enable San Francisco Bay to compete successfully wtih the great world ports under the new conditions consequent upon the building at the Isthmus of Panama of man's most colossal engineering feat, is the vast terminal project of the Ellis Landing and Dock Company at Richmond, Cal.

The task of constructing at Ellis Landing, one of the oldest bay ports, a modern steamship and railroad terminal, with up-to-date facilities for shipping, manufacturing and storage, is well under way. So swiftly has the enterprise been launched that few realize its significance.

To understand this important movement, a brief review of the commercial and industrial situation, not here alone, but throughout the world, is necessary.

During the past twenty years a great world movement has resulted in the selection of some one great seaport on each main littoral for the control in all markets, where commerce and manufactures tend to concentrate. In other words, these great central depots of trade are drawing the business of other smaller ports, and grow faster than the average rate of urban development. The cause is complex, yet simple.

Modern shipping demands economies in freight handling that mean vast expenditure. The city of Antwerp, for instance, has, of late years, spent $80,000,000.00 in modernizing its dockage and harbor, and finds that it richly repays the outlay.

So much for the eliminative process as applied to commerce. In the industrial field, this new phase of freight handling has a still more radical effect. It must be remembered that industry not commerce, brings the greatest profit to the city which commands it. Now observe the corollary of commercial supremacy: Manufactures follow the ships.

There are two main reasons for this. First, the manufacturer, pressed by competition, knows that a few days' delay in securing a charter upon a vessel, or a shipping date for a consignment, often means the loss of orders. Therefore, he must locate where he is certain of being able to ship goods at short notice. For this reason alone factories would centralize at a few large ports.

The second main reason for modern centralization is also contained in that given above as one of the principal controlling influences of commerce, the demand for elaborate and costly freight handling facilities, convenient to main lines of rail and water traffic. The up-to-date manufacturer wants his raw materials delivered direct from car and ship to the floor of the factory, where they are to be used. He wants to transfer his finished product in the same cheap and efficient manner.

In this he is confronted by the same problems as the wholesaler and jobber who import goods for distribution. The old methods were consuming too much of the profits. His rivals who had quick, cheap methods of handling their wares from ship or car to storage and out again were winning in the great game of business.

New York is spending hundreds of millions in meeting this modern problem for its merchants and manufacturers. What of San Francisco?

Let us follow a typical shipment of goods on its arrival on the docks or by rail. It is first unloaded from the train or ship, then reloaded upon a truck (making handling No. 2), and hauled up town to a warehouse. The way is long and slow, and truckage costly. Handling No. 3 puts the load on the sidewalk in something less than half a day, if the truck driver gets prompt delivery on the dock and en-

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Mr. Hill Tolerton of San Francisco takes pleasure in announcing an exhibition of FINE ENGRAVINGS and ETCHINGS at the STECKEL GALLERY, 336 Broadway, Los Angeles, and also an exhibition of the etchings of ANDERS ZORN, at the Friday Morning Club, 940 S. Figueroa Street, Los Angeles.

counters no street blockade on his way. But often the truck has to wait in line all day for its turn. The load is far down in the vessel's hold, or, perhaps, the ship has had to pull out into the stream to make way for another vessel.

Handling No. 4 trundles the goods into the warehouse, and the reverse process in reshipping the goods doubles the number of costly operations charged up against profits.

Is it necessary, then, for the metropolis to discontinue this kind of business? Much of it, yes—and with great profit. None of the other big ports attempt to handle all classes of business in the congested metropolitan district. Most of the bulky traffic is handled at auxiliary harbors, and in this regard San Francisco has an ideal location at the new Inner Harbor, Richmond. Here, at the north end of the Bay, the transcontinental lines first reach tidewater. Here is the center of the fuel storage, here is abundant and cheap electric power, and here the modern system of direct freight handling, from ship to factory, is under construction.

How easily this can be accomplished may be seen from the fact that, while the Key Route pier extends into the Bay over three miles to reach a depth of twenty feet of water, Ellis Landing Subdivision is actually bordered by deep water. And back of the new docks, with their warehouses and factories adjoining, there is a great tract of level land, ideally located for its purpose as a great terminal.

What the future possibilities of this enterprise are can be readily seen from the immense values placed upon similar property on this side of the Bay. A recent sale of a lot 20 by 80 feet at North Beach brought $68,000. At all great harbor cities, especially the leading ones of a new business era, waterfront lots, with terminal facilities, are almost priceless. Be it therefore remembered that Ellis Landing Subdivision is practically the only place about San Francisco Bay where waterfront lots may be had. The state controls most of the frontage, bay cities a large share of the balance, and big corporations have monopolized all that remained.

The only question, then, as to the immense future increase of values at Ellis Landing terminal is: Will San Francisco survive as one of the great seaports after the opening of the canal?

We have the testimony of the greatest commercial and industrial experts of the world that this city, with is imperial location, will dominate the Pacific Coast as New York has dominated the Atlantic seaboard. With that question settled in San Francisco's favor, the rise of a new world port at historic Ellis Landing must inevitably mean vast profits to those who purchase at the present ground floor prices. It has never before been known that real waterfront lots could be bought on the installment plan. The piledriving for the new canal has started. Dredgers are at work and direct ferry service to San Francisco will be installed as soon as the Ellis Canal with its mile and a half of wharves is completed. Ocean-going vessels will soon find anchorage there. Realty experts agree that values in Ellis Landing Subdivision will increase enormously in a short time.

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CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

(Continued from page 15.)

tary; Dr. Harry S. Drinker, South Bethlehem, Pa., Treasurer; Thomas F. Shipp, Indianapolis, Cor. Sec.

When the delayed report of the Resolutions Committee was brought in, no mention was made of the minority report. Mr. Pinchot moved as an amendment to the Resolutions Committee Report a declaration of principles on waterway control similar to the ideas in the minority report signed by himself, Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, and Joseph N. Teal of Oregon. The amendment was as follows: "That the monopolistic control of water power in private hands was swiftly increasing in the United States—far more rapidly than public control thereof; that increasing concentration of water power in some hands was accompanied by growing control over the power consuming agencies, the public service companies of the country.

"Whereas, this concentration, if fostered, as in the past, by outright grants in perpetuity, will inevitably result in a highly monopolistic control of mechanical power, one of the bases of modern civilization and a prime factor in the cost of living.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we recognize the firm and effective control of water power corporations as a pressing and immediate necessity urgently required in the public interest; that we recognize there is no restraint so complete, effective and permanent as that which comes from firmly intrenched public ownership of the power site, and that it is the solemn judgment of the Fifth National Conservation Congress that hereafter no water power now owned or controlled by the public should be sold, granted or given away in perpetuity, or in any manner, or moved from public ownership, which alone can give a sound basis of assured and permanent control in the interest of the people."

After another battle between the various forces which lasted for several hours, the vote was taken by the rollcall of States. Mr. Pinchot was upheld and monopolistic control of water power was denounced and the Congress came to a close after a strenuous three days' session.

This fight over water power control has been made prominent in this report because it was the main issue, those especially concerned being the officials in no less than four departments of the Government—Interior, Agriculture, War and Commerce. The decisions made at this time will largely influence Congress when these questions arise in that body during the coming session.

I want to say in conclusion, it was a great convention and left many impressions. I must speak of the large attendance, the earnestness of the delegates, the number of women present, especially the young women, the clear insight all had in the questions discussed, the knowledge of parliamentary rule, and, above all, the determination to accept no compromises.

JAPANESE ANTIQUES.

Great interest has been shown in an article published in a recent number of "The Woman Citizen" under the heading of "Japanese Fine Arts." Owing to the many requests for little matter "The Woman Citizen" will endeavor to give the readers a brief account of Japanese Antiques.

To be antique an article must have one or more of the three following points: Of course it must be very old; second, it must have had real usage, or have been made by a fine artist, and third, it must have either history or a legend to give it real value.

In getting a very ancient piece, an antique lover realizes, he is probably, getting the original and only article of that kind made. Many of the old artists spent their lifetime on one article, and never made the same pattern twice. Also, they had to be original, as they were never allowed to copy from one another.

Among one of the most valued antiques is the medicine chest which was, at one time, carried by Samurais—(Japanese warriors). These cases, which contained all ordinary medicine, were given as a reward for bravery, by the Shogun (the master of warriors). These were so highly prized by the warriors that in case of one being lost or stolen the owner committed suicide.

Any article having once been in the royal family, or used by high officials, or having a legend, is considered almost of fabulous value. The following little story will illustrate how an article of no value becomes very valuable:

"Once upon a time" a junk man, in Japan, reached a tea house tired and worn and sat down to drink a cup of tea. While there he noticed a man closely examining a cup, and exclaiming "Hatena" (which means what is the matter)? Upon his departure, the junk dealer went at once to the proprietor of the tea house and inquired who the man was, and was told he was an antique collector.

Thinking, at once, the cup must be very valuable, he asked the inn keeper what he would sell it for, and was told $50.

He left at once, and sold all he owned to raise the necessary money, returned, and bought the cup. Very excited, he took it to his close friend who understood antiques, requesting him to examine it, and was told it had no value other than an ordinary cup.

Very despondent, he went to a dealer, who gave him the same reply. He now felt all hope was gone, and decided to commit suicide; but, before doing so, determined to go to the man whom he had seen admiring the cup.

He found this gentleman and asked if he remembered such a cup, to which he very indifferently replied "yes!" More disappointed than ever he said: "May I ask why you said 'Hatena,' while looking at it? The reason I ask you is because when I heard you say 'Hatena!' I was so sure the cup was of great value I went at once and sold all my belongings to buy it, and now all my hopes of life are gone, but before killing myself would like you to tell me why you said 'Hatena'!"

The old gentleman was surprised and replied: "While drinking from the cup I noticed a moisture seeping through the china, which amazed me;—but the cup is of no value. I have traveled a great deal, but have never found anyone who put such faith in my judgment that he was willing to risk his life's earnings; and, as a reward for your great trust, I will give you $100 for the cup."

Next day the art lover called on Okuge (the governor), and told him the interesting story, which so greatly pleased him, he named it Shigure (the cup of shower).

Needless to say, this cup is to-day of great value, showing how an antique may become valuable even though it at one time was valueless. Many persons do not understand the true value of these wares, which in a great many cases is the fault of the dealer who is selling them, but not educated as to their history.

I find, in looking over the antique stores in our city, The Dragon Co., on Grant Ave., have enlightened clerks on this subject. Their collection is very large, but each individual piece has a story of its own, which the salesman gladly and interestingly tells you.

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The Lock Step System in the Schools
By
DR. FREDERIC BURK.

Women of California, Attention
(EDITORIAL.)

Federated Club News
By
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THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

Vol. VII. No. 7. SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY, 1914 Price Ten Cents

COUNTRY LIFE

By MRS. EMILY HOPPIN.

The exodus of people from the farms has been made a subject of investigation, by both State and National commissions, and has resulted in recommendations concerning education, moral influences, sanitation and economic conditions.

The abstract idea of many concerning country people can be epitomized in the words of Edwin Markham:

"Bowed by the weight of centuries, he leans
Upon his hoe, and gazes on the ground;
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.

* * * * * * *

What gulfs between him and the seraphim!
Slave of the wheel of labor; what to him
Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades?
What the long reaches of the peaks of song;
The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?"

Then in the words of John Vance Cheney, in a poem that has found its way to Ex-President Eliot's five-foot shelf of books:

"Need was, need is, and need will ever be
For him, and such as he;
Cast for the gap, with gnarled arm and limb,
The Mother molded him,—

* * * * * *

And age she gives him, mindful of her own,
Peace of the plant, the stone."

The truth is that the farming of to-day is a science; not even as a common laborer is there a place for the man with "the emptiness of ages in his face," "the peace of the plant, the stone."

The country life needs alert men and women with minds trained to grasp not only the possibilities of the soil; but the needs and possibilities of their own lives.

In this paper, I shall speak of country life only as observed in our own little corner of the country, though no doubt conditions are very much alike in most, if not all of the States; and I shall speak of country life from two viewpoints: the economic and the aesthetic.

Everywhere we hear of the "back-to-the-farm" movement, and of plans to keep on the farm the girls and boys already there. It will be no trouble to do either when the city boys and girls are taught something of the pleasures of agriculture, and all are convinced there is money in sight.

Two things take the young people to the cities; one is the social life, the other the dream of more money; then, too, the life seems easier. All things seem possible to them; they say to themselves:

"Not June, nor Mars, mine be some figured flame,
That blends, transcends them all."

They think it comes for the thinking and asking. They know nothing of the struggle for place, the sordid life, the hand-to-mouth existence of the workers of the cities. They have seen the long working hours of the country, the fluctuating seasons, and they think city life and work spell success. They do not realize that the years of struggle in the cities do not in many cases even bring a living competence for old age. Neither do they realize that many times false ideals of life are created for their children.

The ideas of country life need rearranging, for the country life of to-day is so different from that of fifty or even twenty years ago. The telephone that is in every home with central in a town, brings not only neighborhood communication, but puts one in direct touch with the cities.

The roads are a large factor in a contented country life. When California brought before the voters her $18,000,000 bond issue for a great highway connecting county seats, the people voted yes gladly, with the thought that each county would have one convenient, well-kept, main thoroughfare.

This has proved a delusion. The road commission has in at least one county paid no attention to existing roads, but has made it their object to reach a given point in the least possible time, and are paralleling the railroad, which necessitates buying expensive rights of way and building a road that the general public cannot use with safety.

In our long, rainy season, it means everything to country people to have for their use a well-built road; it means equally as much during the six months of sunshine. It is a great pity that the people's money should go toward constructing roads that are not for the direct benefit of the people who live near them. It will be a long time before the automobile will come into general use as a carrier. Although one is found on many farms, it is only for family use. The good old horses still draw the loads of farm produce that have to be quickly and cheaply carried to market. The good roads should be primarily for the use of the farmer, and not the pleasure-seeking automobilist.

The schools can enter largely into both the economic and aesthetic conditions of country life. The school gardens, and school agriculture, can help not only the development of nature study, but can help character building. They can teach not only industry, but other secrets of ethics. The planting of the flower seeds, the bulbs and tree seeds in the school plots of ground, may in later years send the city boy to the country, and hold the country boy in his home, for the care necessary for the growing things, unconsciously brings a love for them, and as they develop day by day, they gradually seem a part of your life.

Another incentive to country life is reasonable interest on money to move the crops quickly, and to invest in land. Few purchasers of farms have enough capital to fully pay for them. Sowing alfalfa and putting out orchards cost a great deal; stock is high priced; the farmer has to borrow, and then wait (as in the case of fruit), several years before he realizes from his investment. He goes to the bank and borrows the money at from 6½ to 8 per cent. He could easily pay the loan under ordinary conditions; but alas! the Lord does not always send his rains on the just; He is very likely to send the north wind instead; sometimes, even without old age, the grasshopper is a burden. All these things are not money-makers, and our farmer is harassed by debt before he realizes. The Government loans money for two per cent. to the same bank that loans it to the farmer for eight per cent. If the farmer could borrow directly of the Government at, say three per cent., pay every year on the amortization plan, say six per cent., half of which should go on the interest and half on the principal, it would do more than anything else to help out the back-to-the-farm movement.

The Currency bill, now before Congress, while it helps the farmer somewhat, does not reach the man who has no credit with his local bank. He must have some help to acquire land. There is in cheap interest a possibility of inflated values, and unnecessary borrowing; but these dangers are small when compared with the advantages of acquiring a home without the tremendous drawback of high interest, the possible failure of crops, and the worry over "What shall I eat, and what shall I drink, and wherewithal shall I be clothed." Add to that, "How shall I pay for labor?" and you have the problem that is not only driving the boy from the farm, and keeping the city boy from it; but is keeping the immigrant from the land.

A man comes with $10,000; buys forty acres of land, builds some outhuildings, and a small house; buys some stock, puts a mortgage on his place, and settles down to easy living, for has not the real estate dealer figured it all out?

Fifteen acres of alfalfa, 14 tons to the acre, $10 per ton average price, cost of production $5 per ton, net per acre $70, or $1,050 for the fifteen acres, or he can keep cows on the fifteen acres, and have a net profit of $1800; then he can have fifteen acres in fruit, the smooth tongued real estate dealer easily figures a net profit of $3000 a year from fifteen acres of fruit; he is also to have eight acres in raisins, they will bring him a net gain of $200 an acre or $1600. The real estate man tells him a wonderful story of Jones, who came to the country ten years ago with his earthly assets on his back, and he is now a rich man from raisins. No wonder our buyer is dazed with our glorious California. Think of it!—a yearly income of nearly $7,000 from an outlay of $10,000. Why should a mortgage fret him? He sees just before him a six-cylinder car, an up-to-date bungalow, a hammock on the piazza, and in it a man who looks like him, taking his ease. The mortgage is paid, and all he has to do now is to lie in the hammock and cut coupons. This is all true, for he has seen the figures and figures don't lie. If only the man who wrote the figures didn't lie either, the millennial days would be at hand. In five years, our friend is a sadder and wiser man. He had dropped on to Elysian days too soon.

There is no royal road to fortune on the small farm. You have to use your head and your hands; but for the clear-headed, industrious man, there is a competence and a cheerful, comfortable old age, if he is willing to do his part. Even debt need not always daunt him; it need never daunt him if our patriarchal Uncle Samuel will come to his help. It would be a paying thing for Uncle Samuel too; three per cent. instead of two; each year some of the principal coming in to help other men to start, and best of all the consciousness of helping bona fide settlers, and of taking from the city some of the trouble-making element.

It is the men of the cities who brew the witches' cauldron of discontent, and envy, and anarchism. Take these men from the city, let them acquire a competence, and their radicalism quickly changes to conservatism.

Another help to the back-to-the-farm movement, would be the going there of some of the philanthropists, who sitting in their easy chairs, plead with their brothers to go back to the land,—go back to the land; yet who do not lead the way.

The country has fine possibilities for the man of wealth. Machinery has the cost of production down to its minimum; the electric roads are already beginning to interlace the country, bringing the city within a short ride: many could have the beautiful homes, the complete water and lighting systems; the comfortable automobile, all the advantages of the city with the advantages of the country without the disadvantages of either.

The country church could have a large influence on country life. As it is now, it has very little. The country, as well as the city, needs men of ability. The young men and women of the country are not only high and normal school graduates, but our colleges and universities have a generous percentage among them. It is a mistake to send men of mediocre ability to the country church.

The social life is a very important factor in a happy country life. The clubs are in the vanguard of those who have helped to make it count for happiness. Clubs are scattered now through most country communities; not only the purely social club, but those that help to form the literary tastes of the country people. The farmer's institutes, the university farm, and the university extension through its correspondence courses are doing a wonderful work in helping to raise the economic life of the farm to a more productive plane, and at the same time, create higher ideals for the social and intellectual life.

It is a sordid philanthropy, however, that does not try to touch our inner life. What is the money, what is the intellectual life compared to the growth of the soul, the love for the beautiful and good? Of what use to one is the beauty of the country if he has not eyes to see?

"The primrose by the river's brim,
A yellow primrose is to him, and nothing more."

Part of the mission of the public schools ought to be the cultivation of the esthetic part of our nature; otherwise the farm life becomes a dreary monotony. One summer I had occasion to take an eight-mile ride twice a week for several weeks. There will always be in my mind the picture of those beautiful mornings when the earth was just awaking from her night's sleep; when the clouds lay in long white bars across her breast; when in the distance the snowy Sierras showed white, and crimson and gold, as the rays of the morning sun touched their summits. They were mornings to remember, when—

"Over the valley, in early summer,
Over the mountains, on human faces,
And all around me, moving to melody, floated the gleam."

Even the summer days of the hot valleys have their compensations. The heat for four hours lies in shimmering waves on the hot ground, the leaves of the trees droop, and you long for the ocean waves, or the cool mountain brook under the trees; then suddenly a cool breeze stirs among the trees; and as soon as the sun has set, the evening comes with its long twilight, and its wonderful star-lit nights! They are nights to remember.

The work two has its compensations. To make the soil do its best; to see the grain, the trees, the vines, the flowers growing and know that you have helped to make their beauty; to care for the gentle animals that repay so well your care and affection; to hear the birds that year after year come back to you to rear their young; these are really joys to the eyes that see, and the ears that hear; yet one who has not experienced them cannot realize that there is in them, not only a pleasure, but a growth for the soul.

"These are the things I prize, and hold of dearest worth.
Light of the sapphire skies, peace of the quiet hills,
Shelter of forests, comfort of the grass,
Music of birds, murmer of little rills,
Shadows of clouds that quickly pass,
And after showers, the smell of flowers,
And the good brown earth,—and the good brown cattle;
And best of all, along the way, friendship and mirth."

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Consideration of the nation-wide suffrage amendment was postponed in the U. S. Senate again February 10, to enable Senators to speak on the question. The amendment retained its place at the head of the calendar for bills awaiting consideratiou.—Woman's Journal, Boston, Mass.

MISTAKES I MADE!

By a Girl Who Has Learnt Her Lesson.

Badgering People For Recipes.

When I left school and began to keep house for my father I was a very anxious and ambitious "new broom," out to sweep as clean as I could.

I was ever on the lookout for a new dish, or a new way of serving something, and I soon collected a number of recipes and tips from my various friends.

Mrs. Delhi gave me her pet one for Indian curry, and Mrs. Gardner hers for making strawberry jam.

So that when one day I was lunching with Mrs. Richmenu, and tasted some of her excellent fruit salad, I promptly asked her for the recipe.

Papa is very partial to fruit salads, and I had made him several, but they were not a patch on Mrs. Richmenu's.

"Flatterer!" said my hostess. "I'm quite sure, Vera, that your fruit salads are really just as nice as mine."

"Oh, but they aren't, really!" I said. "And I would so love to know how you make yours."

Changed the Conversation.

Mrs. Richmenu just smiled, gave my hand a little friendly tap, and changed the conversation.

I forgot to say anything about the recipe when I was leaving, but I remembered it when I got home, so I sat down then and there and wrote a note to Mrs. Richmenu, begging her to let me have it.

I waited a fortnight for that recipe, but it never came.

"It's too bad," I said to Aunt Tabitha a few days later. "The De Veres and the Von Hausfraus are coming to dinner to-night, and I particularly wanted to give them a fruit salad made by Mrs. Richmenu's recipe. But though I asked for it, and have written since, she hasn't sent it, and it's a fortnight ago I wrote."

"And you won't get it, my child, if you wait two years for it," said Aunt Tabitha. "Don't you know that some people object strongly to giving away their cookery recipes and think it consummate cheek on anyone's part to ask for them."

"But, auntie," I said, "I thought people took it as a compliment."

"Some do, and some don't," said Aunt Tabitha. "You've got to use your tact, my child, and discern between the 'do' people and the 'don'ts.'

Trade Secrets.

"Now I happen to know that Mrs. Richmenu prides herself on her table, and is famous far and wide for her fruit salads, her cream of chicken, her braized tongue and port-wine sauce, and other delicacies.

"But you don't suppose she wants to meet her own pet dishes at everybody else's house in the neighborhood, do you? And why should she?" continued Aunt Tabitha. "She's a per-

(Continued on Page 23.)

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WOMEN OF CALIFORNIA, ATTENTION!

In another part of "The Woman Citizen" will be found an article entitled, "Let Us Face Facts." Let every woman who reads this headline remember that it is a personal message to her—if she needs it.

Never since the women of California have been enfranchised have they had such great need to consider facts, cold, hard facts, shorn of all sentimental disguise, as they have right now. The women delegates to the State League of Iroquois Clubs, held at San Francisco on February 23, voted to defeat those engaged in making the fight for the great grape and wine industry of California.

It is not possible that an intelligent body of women, armed with all the facts in the case of the Grape Protective Association, which is making the fight, could have pledged themselves to wipe out of existence this great home industry which involves the fortunes and bravest endeavors of so many of our finest citizens. The women delegates to the League meeting are intelligent women, we must therefore conclude that they did not know all the facts in the case.

No woman voter in the State of California can afford to go on record in this matter until she does know all the facts in the case of the California Grape Protective Association, and knows how her decision will affect her economic and political future.

It is the purpose of "The Woman Citizen" to put these facts before the women voters of this State. While this magazine is non-partisan it believes that a question involving an investment of over one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and the personal welfare of several hundred thousands of men and women, as the grape and wine industry of California does, should be given the widest possible hearing. We stand to represent the women voters of this State, and we do not mean to see them make a great political blunder if we can help it.

The pending Prohibition amendment on which women must vote in November if adopted will immediately prohibit the manufacture or sale of liquors of any kind or character in California, thus destroying all our vineyards and wineries, which represent a vast investment, bringing ruin and disaster to several hundreds of thousands of people directly or indirectly interested in viticultural pursuits, and by a tremendous reduction of our assessable property will impose additional taxation on an already overburdened people.

Ever since California became a State our Legislatures have appropriated moneys to foster and protect the wine industry, inviting people from all parts of the world to plant our hillsides and valleys in grapes. A department for the encouragement of viticulture has been established and is now maintained by our State University, and we have for more than a half a century taught the youth of California that the culture of the grape is an honorable and desirable occupation. In addition to this the United States Government has established many experimental stations in California, distributed its literature and directly aided in the promotion of grape raising and wine making. With the aid of both State and Nation we have gone abroad and competed in international expositions with the wines of all other countries, winning first prizes for the purity and quality of California vintages. Another very important phase of this question is presented by the fact that California wines are gradually displacing imported wines, thus building up one more great American industry that we may patronize instead of products from beyond the seas.

We review with pride the development of the wine industry in California from the time that the good missionary fathers first demonstrated that this soil was especially adapted to grape growing, down to the present moment. We challenge those who would destroy this industry with one fell blow to deny that it has been conducted on clean high ground, free from abuses, promotive of genuine temperance, and is a business in which any good man or woman may worthily engage.

Now, the women of California are going to be called upon to vote for or against the grape and wine industry in November. They cannot afford to let rabid reform prejudices instead of cold facts influence them; they cannot afford to be swayed by sentimentality instead of sound judgment.

Men all over the world have accused women of not being able to rise above their prejudices. The vote is now withheld from millions of women in the United States because men fear that prejudice and sentimentality will govern them in matters political instead of sound sense and good unbiased judgment. Let not the women voters of California confirm this fear.

Too often women are appealed to through their emotions and answer this appeal with disaster to themselves. Let not the women voters of this great State on whom all eyes are turned, lick the sop of the cheap pettifogging politicians who are seeking to destroy one of our State's greatest industries and work irreparable injustice in the lives of hundreds of thousands of her citizens by voting for the proposed Prohibition amendment.

The Wiley Local Option Law now permits the electors of any municipality or supervisorial district to control the liquor traffic in any community and affords ample remedy against all local abuses in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

We do not need the Prohibition amendment. We do not want it. It would work incalculable harm in the State and irreparable loss to hundreds of thousands of its citizens.

Women voters of California, keep cool in this matter. Don't decide which way you are going to vote until you know all the facts. We know exactly what is back of this movement to crush the grape and wine industry of California and lay the blame for the deed on the women, and we will tell you in the coming numbers of "The Woman Citizen." We are not afraid of hypocrites and demagogues. There are no party ties stronger than the truth. Be on the lookout for what we have to tell you about those back of this movement. You will get the surprise of your lives.

KEEPING THE TEACHERS IN HOT WATER.

Wonder if the Board of Education could not find some other way to keep its surplus energy in motion without putting the teachers constantly in hot water. At present one hundred and twenty-five of the public school teachers have to engage a lawyer to resist the Board of Education from cutting into their already too meager salaries, in order that a deficit of $18,000 may be made up.

The teachers hope that a lawyer may be able to persuade the Board to reconsider its action on the proposed reduction of salaries. Should he meet with a refusal, they are determined to carry the matter into court—then they will be in boiling water, sure enough.

If there is one class, more than another, that should have increased pay, it is the teachers. The men and women that take the little bundles of raw material, that are daily cast into their hands, and educate them into the citizens of this Republic, are deserving of a better fate than to be pestered every now and then with a threat at salary cutting. Salary raising, in the school department, would be of far greater benefit to the country.

These educated ladies and gentlemen must, if they hope for a little comfort in their old age, save and scrimp through life. For, a good waiter can earn more than the average teacher; and so can many clerks, whose training and knowledge did not eat into the best years of their lives, as is the case where men and women devote their time to following the profession of educators.

The people in general should stand by their teachers; for, next to their mothers, they owe most to them.

Lock-Step Schooling and One Remedy

By FREDERIC BURK.

Over one-half the children in the public schools in the United States leave between the ages of thirteen and fifteen years inclusive. Just how much more than one-half is not agreed upon by experts. The United States Bureau of Education in 1911 ventured the apologetic estimate that it is "considerably more." Some maintain that the number of young people between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years who are not in school is nearer to ninety than to fifty per cent. According to estimates of the National Committee on Child Labor, there are working in occupations in the United States one million children, one-half of American parentage. Yet the report concludes that all the girls and nine-tenths of the boys who enter upon bread-winning under sixteen years of age find employment only in low-wage industries and remain unskilled workers throughout their lives. If schooling approximates, in a practical way, the astonishing values which the American people have theoretically placed upon it, then it is sufficiently deplorable that the number out of school, at any school age, should be even ten per cent. That it is "considerably more" than fifty per cent. is appalling and justifies a special session of Congress, provided such procedure could offer any prospect of remedy.

The Cause.

As to cause, there is palpably much woolgathering. Some say poverty. Others ascribe the premature development of the American lust for money-making. Still others, very critical people, assert that the cause lies in the failure of the schools to succeed in teaching very much of anything, aside from reading and writing, which has effective bearing upon bread-winning, civic or social life. This indictment has become very generally admitted. Some apprehensive schoolmasters who, knowing in a personal and practical way very little about bread-winning, citizenship or social conditions, are nervously scurrying about, offering to make the schools teach any and all new nostrums from schoolmarm-taught agriculture to folk dancing, and from raffia weaving to ancient pottery making and first-aid to the injured. The schools are now harvesting the fall crop from these good intentions, but it requires a plumber in pedagogy to connect, in appropriate terminology, the bread-winning, civic or social purpose of these nostrums with the harvested products, and it requires an exceedingly feeble and attenuated intellect to perceive this connection. World efficiency seems to be seedless—at least so far as professional pedagogues have discerned to the contrary.

But whatever the remote cause of this school desertion, the immediate cause, simple-thinking people agree, lies in the fact that the pupils do not succeed well in school. Very few people, big or little, readily stick to a thing at which they are not reasonably successful. The statistics of the United States Bureau of Education show that in a large number of typical cities (rural school data is not available) that from one-third to one-half of all the pupils, now remaining in the schools, are over age, i. e. they have taken one, two, three, or four years more than they should in order to reach their present grades.

Significance of Over-Age Conditions.

By "over-age" is meant that a pupil is above the age which is normal for this grade. We may assume, as the United States Bureau of Education has done, that a pupil who is six or seven years of age and in the first grade is "normal," but if he is over seven years and in the first grade he is "over-age." Similarly a pupil in the second grade and over eight years, in the third grade and over nine years, in the fourth grade and over ten years, in the fifth grade and over eleven years, and so on, is "over-age." He may be one, two, three, or more years "over-age" in any given grade. To be over-age indicates, as a rule, that a pupil does not do well in school—he has been held over at some time in a grade.

The school system has set the rate of one grade per year as a reasonable expectation of its own efficiency. Yet the school, upon its own standard, fails by nearly 50 per cent. among the survivors, now remaining in the schools. If we should include the pupils who already have left school, because they were over-age, the percentage, we may safely conjecture, would be far higher. Consequently, the over-age conditions, based as they are upon a standard set by the school itself as reasonable, is a most deplorable self-confessed indictment of school inefficiency.

Over-Age Not a Characteristic of Poorer Schools.

Let us not suppose that these over-age figures come from schools which, compared with other schools, are poorly taught and inefficiently managed. Let us take the records of five California cities, which any one familiar with facts will agree now represent, and for twenty years have represented, the very best teaching and the very best administrative management of any schools in California, if not also in the United States—Los Angeles, Pasadena, Alameda, Fresno, and Stockton. This table shows the percentage of the pupils in the eight elementary grades who are over-age.

	Boys.	Girls.
Los Angeles	41.6	34.8
Pasadena	43.8	35.0
Alameda	47.2	42.0
Fresno	53.4	44.5
Stockton	39.0	30.7

Or, we may take other cities of the United States as follows:

Percentages in Elementary School "Over-age."

	Boys.	Girls.
Chicago	35.6	29.8
Kansas City	53.1	48.9
Detroit	37.6	33.1
Minneapolis	44.0	37.9
Elmira, N. Y.	38.8	34.5
Philadelphia	44.2	40.3
Salt Lake City	54.1	40.5
Seattle	49.4	45.2

The degree of "over-age" is illustrated by the following table; the first column shows the percentage of pupils who are one year over-age, the second column the percentage who are two years over-age, and so on:

The Degree of Over-age.

		1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years or more
Los Angeles	Boys	22.7	11.9	4.4	2.6
	Girls	21.0	9.3	3.1	1.4
Alameda	Boys	25.6	13.8	4.6	3.2
	Girls	24.5	12.1	3.4	2.1
Fresno	Boys	23.8	14.4	7.8	7.4
	Girls	22.2	12.1	5.6	4.6
Pasadena	Boys	22.1	13.2	5.6	4.6
	Girls	20.4	9.9	5.1	2.4
Stockton	Boys	20.3	11.6	5.0	2.1
	Girls	18.5	9.0	2.6	.6
Chicago	Boys	19.9	9.7	3.8	2.2
	Girls	18.1	7.6	2.7	1.4
Detroit	Boys	21.0	10.7	4.0	1.9
	Girls	19.8	9.0	3.2	1.1
Philadelphia	Boys	21.9	12.5	6.2	3.6
	Girls	21.1	11.7	5.0	2.5
Salt Lake	Boys	21.3	15.6	10.7	6.5
	Girls	23.0	12.2	4.2	1.1
Seattle	Boys	25.7	14.4	5.9	3.4
	Girls	26.5	12.6	4.5	1.6

It is a poor system in which the rules do not work both ways. Let us compare the percentage of those over-age with that of those "under-age." If there is means to fall behind there should be means to go ahead. Here are the figures for the California cities which represent very fairly the best conditions in the United States as revealed by the statistics of the United States Bureau:

		Over-age.	Under-age.
Los Angeles	Boys	41.6	1.9
	Girls	43.8	1.4
Pasadena	Boys	43.8	2.6
	Girls	35.0	3.3
Alameda	Boys	47.2	1.5
	Girls	42.0	2.1
Fresno	Boys	53.4	.9
	Girls	44.5	1.4
Stockton	Boys	39.0	3.9
	Girls	30.7	3.9

The impossibility of gaining ground in the school system is therefore made clear. The number of pupils who are capable to advance appreciably faster than the average we know to be a fairly large proportion—probably in the vicinity of thirty to forty per cent. But the number who actually do so is, as shown, a negligible quantity—the essential principle of the class system forbids it. Among the 39,739 pupils in the California cities cited only 850 have gained one year and only thirty have gained more than one year. If the quick-witted pupils cannot gain ground it is quite clear that the slower pupils, who have not been able even to maintain the "average," can never regain ground once lost. Our system, therefore, compels laggardism and permits no individual advance or recovery by any means except accident.

The Cause of Over-age.

Since these facts of over-age, as shown, seemingly are not effected by the accepted standards of efficiency in teachers and administration, it follows that the cause of over-age must lie in some common condition of all schools, which no effort has yet been made to displace.

We have a condition that fulfills just these conditions common to all school systems, and which clearly predetermines just the results which statistics have laid bare.

This is the graded class system itself, with its lock-step of progress and promotion.

(To be continued.)

Next month Dr. Burk will talk on "The Millstones that hangs about the neck of the school system."

BRAINS THAT NEED A HAMMAM BATH.

The judge that delivered the following decisions, within a few days of each other, sorely needs the kindly advice of some friend, who would see to it that his brain had a Hammam bath, and, if possible, an examination of the substance contained in the brain cavity. Here are specimens of his late decisions:

A young wife, the mother of two little children, appeared before the modern Solomon, bringing irrefutable proof that her husband was a worthless, sporty, loafer, who never supported her or their children; that he persistently refused to do so, and annoyed her into the bargain. That, through the assistance of friends, she was enabled to make a meager living for herself and children by working at stenography, and that she wanted a divorce from the husband that had proven himself a nuisance instead of a protector.

"His Honor" promptly denied the divorce on the ground that she was working, and consequently able to make a living for her family.

Immediately following the former decision, a man came into court with a plea to be relieved of large alimony on the ground that his divorced wife was leading an immoral life, and he proved his case. His Honor ordered the petitioner to continue paying the alimony, as the woman was not working for a living. There is judgment and reason for you!

Now, men and women who vote, it is your honest, as well as your kindly duty, to remember that. As only the idle are deserving of justice or consideration, in the opinion of this "Judge," you should do your best to sentence him to idleness for the balance of his life, as far as the bench, which he disgraces, is concerned.

You can all find such records at the women's political quarters, for the judges with the corkscrew brains are being carefully tabulated.

A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GRIT AND JUDGMENT.

A gentleman whose name is Underhill, down San Mateo way, just because he is County Auditor, held up the salaries of the members of the Grand Jury, thirteen of whom are women. It is true that the Grand Jury held up Mr. Underhill on a charge "of wilful and corrupt conduct while in office" (strong language for ladies), and Judge Buck held him up until the sassy Auditor would pay the jurorettes, and gave him one day in which to do it. Of course, the ladies called Mr. Underhill "a nasty, mean thing!" and a few other pet names, but that's nothing to what they will call him when election day comes round—oh, that dear, delightful election day! when we all pay our compliments to the politicians, according to their deserts. He reminds one of the cow that took her stand on the railroad track and charged the oncoming train. The engineer blew the whistle and did all that was possible to drive her off; but all to no purpose—she would fight that train. Of course, the end came quickly, when the fine animal was tossed in the air. An Irishman, who watched the fight and was dancing with glee on the platform, cried out as the carcass came down: "By gad I admire your grit! But the devil take y'er judgment!" So Mr. Underhill's grit is all right, but——?

By the way, I hope the man who called the ladies on that jury "Jurorettes" won't have to run for office during this incarnation—if so, we can see his finish. We can also see that Judge Buck is a very wise man, indeed!

THE FATHER OF THE RAINS.

Father Ricard, head of the meteorological observatory at the University of Santa Clara, discovered that our great rains and storms generally, as well as some of our quakes, the world over, were sent on their way to our little earth by sun spots; particularly when the sun spots were known to have a lively time on their native heath, as it were. Now, for weeks and months ahead, Father Ricard told how the weather would behave on this coast; and how the earthquakes and other disturbances would come to Japan. They all came—not as prophesies, but as the results of scientific observations. We all admired and wondered. We also realized that there was another great man in our midst, working so quietly and against great handicaps, that his greatness only slowly dawned on us, as did the genius of Luther Burbank some years back. Of course, being used to the development of genius springing into every-day life in California, on frequent occasions we were not so surprised as we would have been elsewhere. But, what did surprise us was this:

That the scientists, whose lights were becoming dimmed by his accuracy, originality and initiative, were holding back their contradictions so long. As a usual thing, the gentlemen on controversy bent, hurl their boulders into the discoverer's way at once, and try to block it. But, what they lost in the matter of time, they made up in the matter of rush, when they started in. They fell in an avalanch, but failed to crush, for as they would say, in the commercial world, Father Ricard "delivers the goods." Still, the men who had not thought of extracting new meanings from the conduct of the sun spots laughed, and, in language made easy said:

Nonsense! The earthquakes couldn't and they wouldn't and they shouldn't shake Japan—but, they did! The sun spots cause rains? Never! They couldn't and they wouldn't and they shouldn't—but, the rain fell down! And the angels wept rivers of nice soft tears at the wisdom of the great ones of earth!

TELEPHONE COMPANY SETS A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Concrete examples of the expansion of the doctrine of Human Brotherhood, referred to in Dr. Charles Eliott's now famous sermon on "Twentieth Century Christianity," are increasing in number. On all sides a new development in the ethics of business is apparent. The moral and physical welfare of the individual is receiving the consideration of those who are in charge of production and distribution to a degree never before known in commercial activities. It seems as if a new meaning was being given to the clause "to promote the general welfare," used in the Constitution. The largest industries are enacting and carrying out plans which tend to this end. The Standard Oil, the Steel Trust, the railroads, telephone companies, many banks and others have, within the past few years, entered upon such policies, carefully considered, uniform in application and substantial in results.

Possibly the course taken by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, which practically controls this important service on the Pacific Coast, is of the most direct interest to our readers as it affects the well-being and comfort of over 8000 women employees. Although we do not see her, who does not, many times a day, ask the assistance of the deft fingers and quick mind of the telephone operator? She serves us promptly and courteously, adding to the comfort and convenience of our business or social life, and we should be gratified to learn of improved conditions in her work.

Hearing in a general way of the benefit scheme of the Telephone Company, we asked one of its officials for some details of the proposition.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company began the operation of its Plan for Employees' Pensions, Disability Benefits and Insurance on January 1st, 1913. It now gives pensions to employees of both sexes, based on age and length of service. With men, retirement under pay is possible at 60; with women, the age is 55 years. In the case of accidents, the company gives full pay for thirteen weeks and half pay for the remainder of disability, not exceeding six years; also providing liberally for medical and hospital attendance. In the case of sickness, the amount of disability benefits is based on the length of service, all employees receiving a continuation of salaries or wages for fixed periods without regard to the cause or nature of sickness. Life insurance, with a maximum of $2,000.00, is paid to the beneficiaries of employees, the amounts thereof depending upon the term of employment with the company.

It is now possible to make a definite statement of results, computed on twelve months' experience. In 1913, the company paid out the sum of $81,434.00 under its Benefit Plan. By far the greater number of its sickness cases occurred among its operators, and during the year, 588 of such cases received consideration, $40,987.00 being paid out, or an average of nearly $70.00 per case. The balance of total payments were made on account of the other provisions of the Benefit Plan, such as life insurance, accidents, pensions, etc.

It is to be remembered that in the case of the Telephone Company, unlike most of the hospital and sickness insurance schemes generally prevailing, no deductions are made at any time from the wages of employees, all expenses being borne directly by the company. While, of course, the company hopes for an increased loyalty and efficiency from employees by reason of thus creating an added asset for them in their association with it, no conditions are attached to the eligibility of any person employed.

The Benefit Plan is administered by a committee of five officials of the company, who hold regular meetings, at which all cases receive individual consideration. With thousands of employees, scattered over five States, an extensive routine is required, which is handled by a department organized for the purpose.

The Telephone Company has begun its second year under this plan, greatly satisfied at results obtained thus far. Employees have manifested their appreciation, and the scheme has received much commendation from the press and individuals who have become cognizant of its operation.

The self-evident object of the publication of "The Woman Citizen" is to do what it can in

the way of furthering the well-being of women. It holds no brief for any person or corporation in purely commercial activities, but it is willing to commend all such movements tending to better the conditions of the employed. Every right-thinking man and woman will view with satisfaction the tendencies apparent on all sides to the accomplishment of this end, and it is to be hoped that the individual instances cited will furnish the incentive and example for other industries similarly situated.

WHAT IS THE SENSE OF TRYING CRIMINALS?

What is the sense of trying criminals, finding them guilty, and then turning them loose on the community? It costs an overwhelming amount of money to the already overburdened taxpayers. It causes all kinds of hardships to the victims of the criminals. They suffer in health, time and money. In almost every case, the criminal feels that he is safe to continue in pursuit of his chosen profession—or the law would not be so easy on his little "escapade" and turn him out to repeat it.

It is an insult to the intelligence of sensible people to waste time and money trying criminals over and over, and, just as soon as they are convicted, have a lot of men and women whose desires for publicity swamp their judgment, set to work holding meetings, making motions and things, in a frantic endeavor to have the convicts paroled.

Would it not be far more humane and beneficial to the world at large if these men and women were to spend their time in giving or finding fitting employment for those who want to work? And, thereby, keep them from the temptation that leads to crime? Would it not bring better results if the eloquence and time now used on the old offenders were put into service in favor of the young, both in the matter of employment and education? For never was the old saying: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" more fittingly applied. It is not so difficult to prevent the young from going wrong if real charity is applied; but, it is a problem to bring them back. So, why not put all the forces together, to help those who are trying and dying to help themselves; and let the old offenders take their chances.

The parole system has become a farce, and is fast becoming a disgrace, as well as a menace. With graduated thugs openly promenading through the city, no one is safe. Once a man becomes possessed of the idea, and puts it successfully into operation, that the world owes him a living without working for it, he is going to collect it with neatness and dispatch whenever opportunity offers. Then, it is but another step to put any one who offers resistance out of his way—for he has really grown to believe that his place in life is to collect all he can—then the sobbers will get a new thrill and a chance to exhale more carbonic acid gas, and another foot or two of publicity.

Why would it not be more efficacious to prevail on the judge, in the first place, to give the criminal a strong, but gentle, suggestion, to do no more robbing and killing; and, if he were tempted too strongly again, the judge might go so far as to give him absent treatment. It is really worth trying, for the sake of economy, and in the interest of intelligence. For the sobbers will get as numerous as the criminals if something strenuous is not done before long.

THE MEANEST CRIME OF ALL.

Ralph Fariss, the young criminal now awaiting death in San Quentin prison for the murder of a railroad official who was attending to his duties at the time Mr. Fariss wished to rob the train, is guilty of another crime that looks to be about the meanest crime of all.

He is sentenced to die on March 6th, under the name of John Bostick, which, according to one of his confessions, is the name of a young man who was once his friend; and whose name he stole when he took up robbing as a profession. Now, he is about to leave the brand of a shameful death on that name forever. A nature that could do that deserves no pity. But, strangest of all, the judge that sentenced Fariss granted him this request, "out of respect to the wishes of the condemned youth and his father." Does not the living man deserve any respect, your honor? The poor fellow whose name is hanged, is likely to think so.

It is true that Fariss confessed a few of his crimes in the hope a lighter sentence would follow. That he would become an author and a romantic character while in prison, and tell his fellow-convicts how not to get caught—or, at least, how to be careful. All very soothing and satisfying to the poor murdered man's family, cast on the world without the protection of a husband or father.

How much of this kind of vicious rot are the sobbers responsible for? Practically all of it, if you look carefully into the facts. Take the grade of mind that's inclined to believe that the world owes it a living, without making full return, and you will find it following the law of suggestion, as a cat will follow a mouse. Let such a man read of the pitying, frothy foam that's scattered broadcast over the land, along the inky trail of the parole route, and he'll follow that route to a finish; relying on the petitioning and talking contingent to glorify him and to save his worthless neck when it gets itself into danger. Every act of this pitiless, young criminal's life shows the power of this evil suggestion.

MUST CUPID HAVE LOCOMOTOR-ATAXIA?

By JEANNE E. FRANCOEUR.

Must Cupid have the St. Vitus dance, locomotor-ataxia, or the rickets, before he can be depended upon to bring together "two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one"? If we were to take some doctor's words at their face value, it would seem so; for, here is what one of them dramatically asserted at a meeting of physicians a short time ago—and this wasn't in Kansas, either:

"The loveless age is coming," said Dr. A. J. Oshner of Chicago in an address to-day before the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association. "It will arrive," he continued, "when the doctrine of eugenics is generally applied, and that time is not far distant."

Now, isn't that a wonderful piece of reasoning? As soon as men and women will become clean, healthy, human beings, physically and morally equal, "the loveless age" will have arrived, according to this prophet. The moneyless age will come very much nearer to the medical gentleman, thank Heaven, when the parents of the future are normal, healthy creatures, full of life and love and happiness; and, when they will pass these blessings along to future generations as a working capital to begin life on.

Indeed, it's more than doubtful if ever the real love age did flourish except among the healthy. You may pity—or sympathize—with the ailing, the invalid or even the diseased—but, do you love them? Or is it possible for two invalids to love each other? Is it not far more likely that their ailments make them cross and selfish—constantly thinking of themselves instead of their companions or of their children? The most they can contribute to posterity is sorrow.

Well, if the Chicago doctor wants that kind of love, he can have it, but, out here in California, we will take our chances with "the loveless age," if it's only trimmed around with fine, vigorous, clean health of body and mind. And the day is coming, and coming fast, when we'll be ashamed to be sick, when we will realize that it is an evidence of ignorance and stupidity, either in our parents or ourselves.

Uncle Sam does not seem to have much fear of "the loveless age," for it seems that most of the $500,000 which the Government is to contribute to the Panama-Pacific Exposition will be devoted to the very cause that is proving such a source of worry to that medical man. The greatest scientists and physicians of all countries will meet in San Francisco, in 1915, not to bring about that fear-ridden "loveless age," but to lay the foundation for the God-ordained love age, that should have been ours throughout the centuries. These men and women of science, who have put their lives into the pursuit of knowledge along those lines, are now being sought out in every country. And the very best in their various branches will come to us to place that knowledge at our service.

This is not only a great national problem, but it is a world-wide problem—and is coming to be acknowledged as such by the great men of the world. So much so that the Department of Hygienics, of the Exposition, will be established for the purpose of inducing the Federal Government to establish a department of health. Germany is supposed to have given deeper study to the working out of hygienic truths than any other country so far. Herr Rauer, their great authority on sociology, whose "Der Mensch" is proving a revelation to all true students and lovers of social economy, will contribute largely to the display of scientific knowledge and its results.

Alvin E. Pope, who is director of the department of social economy, will have the hygienics display under his direct supervision. Adolph C. Miller, chairman of the United States Government Commission to the Exposition, will cooperate with Mr. Pope in the preparation of the display.

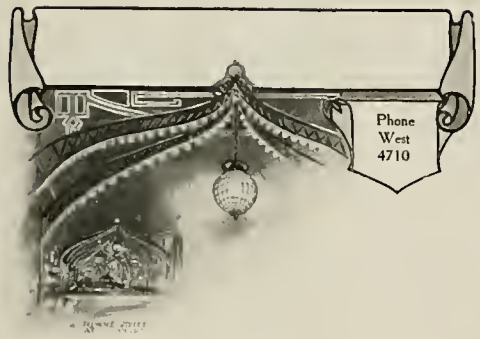
All this knowledge is not to be concentrated within our Exposition grounds, for the rich and learned alone. It is as much for the benefit of the poor emigrants, whose greatest curse is ignorance. Its benefits are to reach the most isolated and helpless, and for the preservation of children from squalor and vice.

The great good accomplished through sanitation, in the prevention of contagious diseases, and in reducing mortality on the Panama Canal, has called world-wide attention to the achievements of those in charge of that famous enterprise. The gains made there through practical knowledge will be part of this display, as will also the work done by the National Bureau of Public Health, under the Department of Agriculture. The worth while of the world are waking up en masse at last to the real underlying cause of misery in its depth; and there is hope in sight for future generations at least, and for those who will live up to the best of to-day.

That thousands have an abnormal fear of the laws of eugenics, and the application of hy-

(Continued on Page 32.)

The Evolution of Fillmore Street



The evolution of Fillmore street is more of a fact than most evolutions—for we saw it evolve in a night—as it were, from a stringy, "rags-bottles-and-sacks-lane," with here and there a fortune-telling sign, a cobbler's shop, a Chinese laundry, etc., into a respectable, well established city street.

Once we had a hazy memory that there was a street named Fillmore, somewhere out on the way to the Park. All that is changed now, and the strangest set of circumstances brought about the evolution of the street, and here is how it was done:

Fire—our fire—the fire that thrust most of us out in the cold, formed a co-partnership with a number of business men. And, the Fillmore street of to-day is the result. And, from a business standpoint, it is a result to be proud of. Business houses "of Wealth and Circumstance," as fine writers would say, are now firmly established along the street, from Fulton to Sacramento street. It is pre-eminently the street for family shopping. The ladies sometimes, the maids always, come to do the family ordering, from the surrounding aristocratic neighborhood. And, the children from nearby streets, feel safe to come and do shopping for mamma. The confidence is so fully established between purchaser and storekeeper, that business is on a firm and friendly basis.

All of this, and ever so much more, came about through the efforts of The Fillmore Street Improvement Association, which came into being shortly after the fire. The progressive merchants, who moved out there at that time, decided to have a real city street; and they went about it in the right way, by forming an association, whose business it would be to put everything into business shape on a first-class foundation. To this end, they worked until the street was paved, and buildings constructed or enlarged, to accommodate the fast growing prosperity that fell upon them in a night, and to defy the disaster of another night.

MR. M. SCHWARTZ

Mr. M. Schwartz, who is secretary of The Fillmore Street Association, is filled with hopes and plans for the still greater advancement of the street that proved a gold mine of refuge to his firm when the fire drove him out.

"Yes," said Mr. Schwartz, "we worked hard for the betterment of Fillmore street and came to see its real possibilities, and the fine neighborhood in which we could make our home, and be near our business, at the same time. So we set about getting the modern improvements we were entitled to, and we have them. The Fillmore Street Association is responsible for the street pavements and for the fine display of electric arches that span the street at every corner. The merchants and property owners were not content with all that. Then, they went after the United Railroads, and by a long and a strong pull, we got the Gough street cut-off, which vastly increased the trade in our street. Then, we stand together for a decent element, decent shows, and no more saloons along the street. Altogether, we expect that this will be one of the two finest business streets in San Francisco by the time the Panama-Pacific Exposition is ended here. We are on the direct line to the Fair grounds, and even now every event that takes place there brings hundreds of promenaders along this street.

"Another thing we are proud of having accomplished, was the division of Hamilton Square for a playground for children," said Mr. Schwartz after some thought. "But, owing to something that came up to disturb that pleasure, we would like the sympathy of people who want fair play. The Municipal Commission now attempts to throw the whole park into a children's playground. We who live around here, can see how this would wrong the many. We had it so arranged that half of Hamilton Square, which consists of two squares, was set aside for the accommodation of the larger children to play their games. They could have football, baseball, or the like, but they must not interfere with the other half, which was reserved for the mothers and babies, or for the nursery maids and little ones, who come there, and for the old men or women (who, if they are old, like the air and sunshine as well as do half-grown boys). The old have not very many pleasures, and these should not be denied to them," was the kindly and thoughtful manner in which Mr. Schwartz defended a fight he and his associates are making to maintain a principle, that has all the earmarks of true sentiment and good judgment.

Mr. E. E. Johnson, of Johnson Brothers, whose extensive business is on the upper end of Fillmore street, practically had the same ideas of the evolution of Fillmore street, and of its advancement. There were a couple of ideas expressed differently, which show how the best of men see things from a different angle. Mr. Johnson was firmly convinced that, now that the Fillmore street tunnel idea was abandoned, the street would boom along into another Market street. He gave reasons that looked good to one who hated tunnels for our picturesque San Francisco under any circumstances. They are good enough for cities where one would rather be under the ground than live there, so we sympathized with Mr. Johnson. Mr. Schwartz, on the other hand, believed that Fillmore street would come into immediate greatness if the tunnel had been put through, and if one could be reconciled to that mole-like

MR. W. W. BARRETT

form of travel, Mr. Schwartz would convert you. However, all the population out Fillmore street way agree that it is the coming great street of the city.

Mr. Weden, who has a large family store there, is also as enthusiastic as the other merchants, and as determined that the street shall be kept clean and of good repute. So, also, is Mr. E. L. Cutten, who has built up a flourishing business around the corner from Fillmore, in Sacramento street, in a fashionable neighborhood. Mr. Serveau and Mr. Weisholz held the same views as the other merchants, and pointed out a reasonable fact—that they could give better service and better bargains for the same money, as they did not have to pay such high rents as they who have to do business in the downtown district.

So it is very clear that Fillmore street is a

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formidable rival to the downtown business houses, thanks to The Fillmore Street Improvement Association. There seems to be no rivalry out there, each man is so anxious to give credit to the others. Really, a gentlemen's agreement.

C. B. BEANSTON

S. BECK AND COMPANY.

Our many friends and subscribers have been awaiting with interest the opening of the new home of S. Beck and Company at 1319-21 Steiner street.

It is needless to say that they have not been disappointed in their anticipation. The new building is roomy, airy and well adapted to care for the many varieties of sea food that are found on our coast.

Mr. Beck's place is fully equipped to supply fresh frogs, terrapin, mushrooms, etc., to restaurants, club parties, and anybody else who wants something of that nature good to eat.

SERVEAU'S GARDEN OF FLOWERS.

One of the many attractive stores in Fillmore Street is Mr. Emile Serveau's garden of beautiful cut flowers and growing plants. Mr. Serveau has been in business in Fillmore street for 28 years and is consequently well known to all the residents of that district.

Many young persons who have grown up and married during that time remember with pleasure the exquisite decorations that have been made up in his store.

After all this time Mr. Serveau, while still an active member of his firm, feels that justly he can turn most of his business over to his son, who has grown up in the community and is well adapted to take his father's place.

It is such men as Mr. Serveau that have helped the Fillmore district to grow and take its present place of importance in San Francisco.

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MAKE YOUR OWN CLOTHES.

To be able to make one's own clothes is as much an accomplishment as painting, piano playing or any other of the many studies young women of today are taking up.

Often the best dressed women are the ones that make most of their own clothes, for by making one's own clothes they are able to use their own original ideas, which gives the wearer of such clothes an individual style and an attractive appearance. All women like to appear well dressed; and it is not always the money one puts into their clothes but the style and the way they are made.

Dressmaking today is an art, and one can very soon acquire this art by joining one of the up-to-date dressmaking classes where they teach cutting and designing; where they assist in selecting and buying goods, also planning your gown, and cut you a perfect fitting pattern to your measure.

The Vienna Ladies Tailoring and Dressmaking Institute, rooms 303-304 Rosenthal Building, 165 Post street, under the new management of Mme. Von Balzer, is a most reliable institute. Mme. Von Balzer is thoroughly qualified in the art of French dressmaking, ladies' tailoring and cutting and designing in all their branches.

SMART CLOTHES.

Some of the smartest and most original gowns to be seen this season at the fashionable affairs and ladies' clubs are from Madame Livingston's, formerly with the Misses Cox. Madame Livingston has opened a business place for herself at 177 Post street. She has an individual style that marks her gowns as a particular class, which all particular people are looking for. Her evening gowns, which she makes a specialty of, are handsome and wonderful, and her three-piece gowns are chic and original.

RECEPTION TO JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL.

In honor of the Japanese Consul-General of San Francisco, Mrs. Numano and several other distinguished Japanese sojourning in the city, The Japan Society of America held a most interesting reception on February 10th in the red room of the St. Francis Hotel. The officers of the Society are H. H. Guy, president; Mrs. Alexander Russell, Mr. Numano, Dr. H. B. Johnson, Mrs. Wm. H. Wood, Mr. Nagashima and Mr. Fiyihira. The object of this Society is to promote the cordial relationship between the people of America and Japan, and to cultivate Arts and Industries of Japan.

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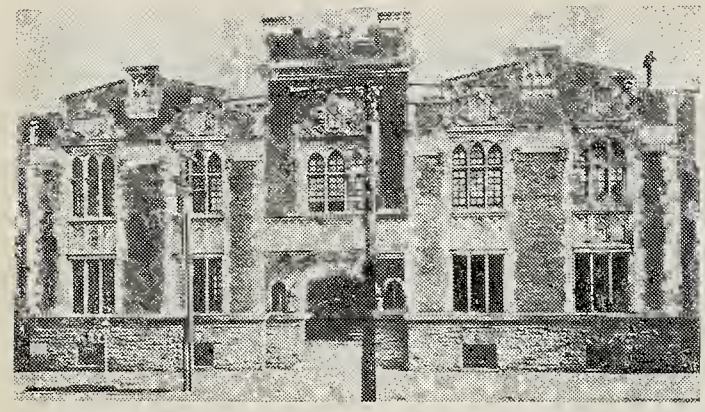

The Golden Gate Commandery Building have some of the best equipped halls for renting in the city, halls large and small, halls for banquets, wedding parties, dancing, in fact, halls for any entertainment which requires a hall, with prices ranging from $10.00 to $40.00 an evening. One of these halls, which is just being fitted up, will be superior to any small hall in the city and can be rented for $10.00 an evening. Then there is a banquet hall which will seat 300 people, and an auditorium which seats 1000 people. This large auditorium with six exits is on the first floor, and is well ventilated and well furnished, and the three Fraternal halls are also well furnished and can be rented at a reasonable rate for afternoon or evening.

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WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT IN LOS ANGELES.

The California Industrial Welfare Committee met with a committee representing the Los Angeles Retail Dry Goods Association at the Hotel Alexandria for its first meeting in this city, called for the purpose of finally establishing a minimum wage for women.

The direct purpose of this meeting and three others the commission is to hold with local employers is to gain the co-operation of the latter in the investigations of the working conditions in local stores and workshops where women are employed. The commission hopes to fix a minimum wage in nearly all industries and businesses in the State within eight months or a year, members reported.

The first meeting had hardly been called when W. E. Chamberlain, of Hamburger's store and chairman of the local committee, expressed the opinion that all retail dry goods men in the city stood ready to co-operate with the commission in every way. This, commission members reported, has been the situation at all meetings held thus far with employers in San Francisco. In addition to Mr. Chamberlain on the committee were J. H. Lashbrook of the J. W. Robinson Company and Harry Philip of the Broadway store.

The Industrial Welfare Commission consists of Judge Frank J. Murasky, chairman; Mrs. Charles Farwell Edson, Los Angeles; A. Bonnheim, Walter G. Matthewson and A. B. C. Dohrmann. H. A. Scheel is secretary.

"We plan to put investigators at work in Los Angeles," said Mr. Bonnheim. "Our investigators will ascertain the average amount being paid and the average amount needed for these girls and women to live upon comfortably. Their reports will be considered by the Commission when it takes its final action."

The Commission met with the laundry owners, confectioners and canners respectively at the Alexandria.—Los Angeles Express.

* * *

Anti-suffragists, like other Bourbons, learn nothing and forget nothing. Professor William T. Sedgwick in a new article against suffrage uses the same old exploded fancies as his antediluvian precursors. Voting will "unsex woman, break up the home, destroy chivalry," and so on through the direful list. To those who live in suffrage States and actually witness its fine results, such predictions sound ludicrous, but, for lack of anything better, the "antis" are obliged to use them.—The Oregonian (Portland, Ore.),

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By OLLIE D'ARCY.

Who's who and what's what in the political situation in this state is a question that is foremost in the minds of the citizenship. The peculiar tangle of the different parties, and faction of parties, is enough to keep a political highbrow awake at nights.

The situation is entirely different every 24 hours. What appears to be the "dope," as the politicians say, today, is completely reversed tomorrow. When one awakes in the morning it is necessary to read the papers to find who are the additional candidates, and what are the new factions.

That one big battle before and after the primary will be fought is a certainty. That there will be much mud slinging between certain persons is an assured fact. But before the day of election in November rolls around the citizens will be perfectly competent to judge the right man for the right office. Of this fact I am certain.

The Republican party, headed by Gustave Brenner and Francis V. Keesling, is preparing material for a broadside on the Johnson machine. While no strong candidates have yet announced themselves for the gubernatorial nomination for this party it is known that there are several in the making.

Rudolph Spreckels' Progressive Republicans have held their conference and a line of action is outlined.

Johnson has passed the word among the state employees to fight until the last ditch for "my policies" and it can be taken for granted that Hiram's banner will win or lose with that motto.

The Democrats are acting very cautious and it is not expected that they will engage in any mire during the campaign. Instead, it is expected they will refer with pride to the Wilson administration, and ask for votes under that banner.

As far as active work is concerned the Johnson organization is the busiest. Every state employee has been instructed and everybody knows the large number of positions that Johnson has created during his administration are hand in hand for their meal ticket.

But with all this, Johnson is a worried man. He did not intend making much of a campaign at all until after the primary but now he has taken the field himself. Registration is the cause of the uneasiness and it is a just one, too. The Progressive party, as far as registration is concerned, is in very poor shape.

On the other hand, the Republicans are anxiously looking for a strong candidate, or in fact any candidate at all, to run for Governor. So far Joseph Scott, the attorney for McNamara brothers, and District Attorney John Fredericks of Los Angeles have been the men, too, who are willing to run under the G. O. P. flag. An effort was made to pull Henry T. Gage, former Governor, into the race, but he has declined, it is said. Then there was talk of securing Congressman James Needham, but he, too, is unwilling.

As far as Joe Scott is concerned, it can be said with authority that Harrison Gray Otis of the Los Angeles Times, one of the dominant figures in the G. O. P., will never stand for him because of his action in the McNamara trial. With this elimination there is only John Fredericks left.

The Republican party itself is practically divided. Fredericks is a southern man and those this side of the Tehachapi, the northern clique, do not favor him. They want a business man from the San Joaquin valley.

At the recent Republican conference at Santa Barbara it was clearly shown that there was a division in the ranks of the grand old party. The crowd from San Francisco is dominated by Francis V. Keesling. He is the brains of the organization, known as the State Central Committee. It would not be surprising if Keesling himself came out for the gubernatorial nomination. He is well known and polled quite a vote when he ran for Lieutenant-Governor three years ago.

On the calm and peaceful Democrat side of the fight things are different. This party is not even forcing registration and with that it is holding its own. In fact it is generally conceded that party affiliations will be cast to the winds during the general election, most of the citizens will be determined to vote for the best man regardless of party. This is admitted in all camps. But the Progressives are forcing registration just to show their strength, as they constitute a new party.

The candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor are: Senator John Curtin, Senator Sanford, Senator Juilliard, —— White, Sidney V. Dyke and former Assemblyman Fred H. Hall of Bakersfield. Congressman Raker, who has been mentioned, is firmly convinced that it would be better for him to be returned to Congress rather than losing out entirely. In this decision his friends heartily agree. Senator Sanford is practically out of the running, owing to a broken leg, and Senator Juilliard is in a likewise position, as he is seriously ill.

The "Woman Citizen" wishes at this time to express its regret at the illness of the two able statesmen. It is hoped both will have a speedy recovery.

Among all the Democratic candidates for the gubernatorial nomination, Fred H. Hall of Bakersfield seems to be the stronger. He has not as yet announced his candidacy but his friends are strongly urging him to run. He has canvassed the entire state and will announce his decision the latter part of this month. From all sections of the state come reports that Hall is the strongest of all the candidates.

Hall is a big, powerful man and has an excellent personality. He would make a whirlwind campaign if he entered the contest. Geographically speaking alone he has it on all others. Being from Bakersfield, the key of the rich San Joaquin valley, he can command votes from both the north and south.

In the senatorial contest the fight also will be at a boiling temperature. Francis Heney and Chester Rowell, both high tempered orators, will fight it out for the Progressive nomination. They represent two different factions in the third party.

Then there is Joseph R. Knowland and Samuel Shortridge, who will orate for the Republican endorsement. Both are polished speakers and while the fight will be clean cut and very warm it will nevertheless be rather gentlemanly.

Frank Griffin of Modesto, a radical sort of a fellow, will battle with former Mayor of San Francisco, James D. Phelan, for the Democratic nomination for the toga. This contest will also be a bit warm.

It would not be surprising if several women entered the political arena for nomination to the state assembly.

A certain clique of Democratic politicians recently caused a boom for Commissioner of Labor Caminetti for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but the thing fell flat before it became much inflated.

In the first place it is not believed that Caminetti would run for the nomination and in the second place there would be little chance of his receiving the Bourbon endorsement, because,—well, numerous reasons.

Caminetti can do more for the Democratic party, California, the country at large and himself, by remaining in his fat federal berth at Washington than in any other position that the citizens of this state could give him. He recognizes this and it can be taken for granted that he will not dabble in the local campaign very actively.

IN A SPIDER'S WEB.

Every woman lives in a spider's web of politics. The bread that she puts on the table, the milk in the coffee, are governed in price and quality by Government inspection. The pure food department of the Government is directed by a politician, through laws passed by political men. A woman steps out of her door to go to the court house to pay her property tax. This amount may be high or low, just as the business efficiency of those expending the revenue for the public welfare is good or bad. The street-car company charges her from three to five cents for hauling her to the court house, according to the franchise which the politicians who sit in council have granted to the service corporation. A similar franchise governs the amount per thousand for gas, which the gas bill in her pocket calls for. The garbage in her back yard depends on the whim of the politician. The street light at the corner has the same hand at the switch key. The very necessities of life are juggled and influenced by governmental laws and the political system.—Everywoman.

OUR LITTLE CITIZENS

OUR LITTLE CITIZENS

OUR LITTLE CITIZENS

California Federation of Women's Clubs

MRS. JAS. W. ORR.

After the holiday season, the club woman in office turns her thoughts toward the fulfillment of plans that conform to the federation year. The C. F. W. C. will close its twelfth year on April 28th, and on May 2nd will begin a new year, with a new administration.

The district meetings which are to be held in the meantime are the San Joaquin, the Alameda, the Los Angeles and the Northern Districts.

It is an interesting feature of the duties of my office to attend these conventions in turn, thereby gaining an intimate insight into the club life of all parts of the state.

I have recently made a study of the year books of many other states, with a view of comparison and with an open mind, ready to recommend any desirable change; but I closed my review, confirmed in the opinion that in system the California federation unifies the work of the club, the district, and the state, and offers every opportunity for fellowship, for reciprocity and for the personal contact necessary to leadership.

The convention of the Southern District, held at San Diego, showed a gain of seven clubs during the year. The number of new clubs to date from all parts of the state is thirty, making a total of 370 clubs in the federation.

A day with the Santa Barbara Woman's Club, Mrs. H. J. Finger, president; another day with the Long Beach Ebell, Mrs. D. M. Cate, president, were the pleasant variations on the trip south, and gave the opportunity to emphasize the work of the current year. The San Jose Woman's Club, Mrs. D. P. Shrout, president, invited Mrs. Rose V. Berry, district chairman of art, to lead the hour in federation topics, and I closed with the usual plea for all of the work of all of the departments.

Fortunately, the invitations for January were few, and the rainy weather interfered with only one trip, to Roseville, for the reciprocity day of the northern district.

The executive board of the C. F. W. C., at its January meeting, indorsed the work of the California Social Hygienic Society, and promised its co-operation. Any club woman desiring the printed matter issued by this society can obtain it at the headquarters, 329 Phelan Building. The leaflets are excellent in material and suggestion, and should meet with the approval of every mother and every teacher.

The report of the state chairman of the endowment fund showed a slight excess over four thousand dollars paid in. This committee will push the request for contributions, with the hope of completing the required sum of six thousand dollars by May 1st.

The club women who attended the Internal Waterways Congress, recently held in this city, were amply repaid for their time and attention. The conservation of waters is so intimately bound up with the development of the resources of California that we were proud of the fact that the club women had long ago given it recognition.

It is gratifying to note the election of Mrs. E. G. Greene, State Chairman of Waters, to the office of second vice-president of the Inland Waterways Association. Mrs. Greene will hold a water conference on March 26 at the St. Francis Hotel.

Membership in the new state organization is solicited, and this conference will afford the opportunity for acquainting us of their plans.

Some inquiries have come to us concerning the program of the state meeting; also the plans of local committee of arrangements. These are so subject to change that an outline is not yet possible. Due publicity will be given to R. R. rates and hotel rates and accommodations, through the medium of the official "Call" and the daily press.

The hold-over subjects of re-districting, re-organization and endorsement will doubtless meet their final settlement. State delegates to the Biennial, Chicago, June 9, etc., will be elected, and practically an entire change in the personnel of the executive board will result from the election of officers. San Francisco district will present an invitation to the convention to meet in this city in 1915.

The engagements accepted, which run into the month of March, are as follows:

February 7th—Luncheon with the San Francisco district board.

February 10th—Hanford, San Joaquin district meeting.

February 14th—Corona Club, San Francisco.

February 18th—Hayward, Alameda district convention.

February 23rd—San Leandro, Alta Mira Club.

February 28th—Santa Cruz, Saturday Afternoon Club.

March 2nd—Los Angeles, Ebell Club.

March 4th—Santa Barbara, Los Angeles district meeting.

If the weather prophets will please make note of these dates and arrange favorable weather, it would add greatly to these occasions!

Mrs. George McCoy, 2410 K street, Sacramento, who has charge of the transportation arrangements for the Chicago Biennial, will be glad to have the names of all club women, delegates or visitors, who anticipate attending. Special rates, special cars and possibly a special train, will be some of the advantages offered, with the privilege of a few hours, each, at Salt Lake and Denver. It is hoped that the delegations from Nevada, Utah and Colorado will join this California special.

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LET US FACE FACTS.

By AGNES THURNAU.

The truth needs no adornment. To a lover of the truth facts are the most beautiful things in this world. The art of the ancient Greeks is the most wonderful of all times, because it is the most chaste, the most true.

A wonderful teacher of metaphysics once defined truth as "The vibration of the Absolute Being; the highest of all forces; the one thing in the universe that may never hold still."

Truth never holds still. Its operation may be slow, but its result is certain. It is now, and has always been, the most potent force operating in this part of space. As the almost unnoticeable action of water works the disintegration of the hardest granite, so truth permeating the thought of mankind works all the marvelous changes that mean the betterment of humanity. The history of civilization shows this.

All great reformers that have really served the world, have been able to do so because they held to some great truth. Whatever the facts involved in their activities, they ignored none of them.

Women are now engaged in all kinds of reform work throughout the world. Today they stand the most potent factors in civilization. And so they will stand from now on, if they hold unswervingly to the truth.

They will not stand so, if they follow their present tendency to idealize and exaggerate in social and religious life, political and club work. This tendency may spring from motives that are anything but unworthy, but its results will be the same. It means the lessening of the effectiveness of women in the activities of the world.

Facts are facts. No amount of comment or discussion can alter them. If we are fair-minded, and our judgment is good, they are the most beautiful things in the world to us. If we are otherwise they often offend us.

In many of the so-called social reforms agitated by women the absolute facts in the case are not faced squarely. Nothing proves this statement so conclusively as all the feverish, sensational, sentimental balderdash that has been written and said by women about the so-called "white slave traffic."

It is worthy the highest commendation, one of the noblest things in life, to help a fallen woman rehabilitate herself, but in fixing the blame for her state, let us face facts, nothing but cold, hard facts. Nothing else makes our service effective.

Let us always face facts, women of the world. Away with excuses, sentimentality, exaggerations, detractions. Let us clamor for facts, and never decide on any question until we have all of them. Then we shall establish our fair-mindedness, our justice, our good judgment. All these qualities which we claim have long been disputed by men, are now often disputed by them in social, political and industrial life.

Let us cultivate a passion for facts, and face them squarely. With level eyes, and set lips, if need be, but face them squarely.

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DO YOU NEED MONEY?

Do you want Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars?

Does your club need this fund for any purpose whatever?

It is a simple matter to secure this money and THE WOMAN CITIZEN will help you in the undertaking.

The management of this paper will give this sum ($250) to every woman or every club that secures 500 new subscribers for THE WOMAN CITIZEN between now and midnight, July 31st.

Just think of how many essential things can be secured for yourself or the club with this money. If your club owns its own building you can get many dainty things to make the rooms more comfortable and clublike,—furniture, rugs, new lights, dishes and such like would be added. If your club does not own its own building then this money could be used to help purchase a house and lot.

The manner in which to secure this money is very simple. All that is necessary is to have a committee appointed by your club or appoint every member on a committee to secure new subscribers for THE WOMAN CITIZEN. Do this at the next meeting. Write us for information.

Every businessman in your city or town should willingly subscribe for THE WOMAN CITIZEN. Tell him he can give it to his wife or daughter. It will possibly serve as a big help to her in many ways. Ask your grocer, baker, butcher, real estate agent. They are all ready prospects.

Get action immediately. Make your recommendation at the next meeting. Other clubs are going to do this, why not yours? SEND TO US FOR SUBSCRIPTION BLANKS.

Gain! Gain!! Gain!!!

Gains by leaps and bounds!

That has been the manner in which the circulation of THE WOMAN CITIZEN has been going.

This issue of THE WOMAN CITIZEN is on the paper's fourth birthday and though a mere child in years it is in reality a well-advanced woman with progressive ideals. Its advancement has been remarkable. The only real woman's paper this side of Chicago, THE WOMAN CITIZEN has made many friends, and it is the happy boast of the publisher that the paper has not taken one step backward. The circulation proves the success of the publication and many letters on file in our office assure us of the need for such a paper.

Help us to go further, you women of California. Help us put THE WOMAN CITIZEN in the hands of every woman in the State. Read the article in the other column and give us your support.

Our subscription list at present is large but our plan is to reach all the women possible, so that everybody may be enlightened in what women of California are doing. This paper is your mouthpiece. Through this medium you are allowed to state your views on domestic and public affairs. See that we have an enormous circulation. It will benefit you, your club and all womanhood.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN has been endorsed by over 417 women's clubs and can be purchased at all news stands and paper agencies. It has a wide field and its influence for good is powerful.

A copy of THE WOMAN CITIZEN should be found in every home. Will you help us accomplish this?

Jack London's Opinion

Below we publish a very interesting letter from Jack London, the versatile California writer, whose book, "John Barleycorn," showed his wonderful knowledge of San Francisco Bay. His various experiences in most of the world's harbors has made him a competent judge of harbor values.

Knowing that our readers are acquainted with the outspoken honesty of his opinions, we believe it is safe to follow his judgment. It is well known that water front property is controlled, as a rule, by the government. Vanderbilt, it is said, made millions from small investments in water front lots.

The United States Government has established a world port at Richmond by its approval and appropriation for the inner harbor. This port starts at Ellis Landing, the future shipping, factory and wholesale center of Richmond.

We commented in a previous issue upon the aggressive fight made by the Ellis Landing & Dock Co. against some unscrupulous promoters in foisting upon the public so-called "Harbor lots." It is easy to be misled into purchasing them, on account of the great value real harbor lots possess. Jack London's letter is a good guide to those who are not gifted with his keenness of mind, in deciding where to invest for profit and safety. When such an authority as Jack London states over his signature that he is greatly elated over the purchase of property in Ellis Landing Subdivision, it is something for us to ponder over. Values must be extraordinarily good before London would enthuse.

It is a fact that the Ellis Landing & Dock Co. has the only water front property on the market adjoining the great Inner Harbor. The millions to be spent will benefit the great ship and rail terminals now being built at Ellis Landing by said company. This will mean an enormous increase of values as soon as the Ellis Canal with its two miles of wharves now being built is completed. We unhesitatingly suggest to our readers to take the advice given by men of such prominence as the famous writer of the "Sea Wolf." His letter needs no further comment. We heartily endorse it.

GLEN ELLEN, CALIFORNIA,
December
Fifteenth
1913

Mr. P. B. Stoddard,
The Ellis Landing & Dock Co.,
717 Market Street,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Sir:-

As you know, I have lived the greater part of my life around the Bay of San Francisco. There is no location with which I am not familiar, having covered the shore by rail or otherwise and the Bay in my yacht.

I have seen the growth of values around the San Francisco Bay, steadily increasing until no harbor property on deep water was for sale at any price. Therefore, welcomed the opportunity to purchase from your firm one of the water front lots in the Ellis Landing Subdivision.

I will unhesitatingly say that those who are wise and far-sighted enough to avail themselves of the rare opportunity to own some of this valuable water front property at the present low prices, are to be congratulated.

Being familiar with harbor values in most parts of the world, I am elated with my investment, my only regret being that I am not in a position to buy more at this time.

Wishing you and your company the success you eminently deserve in this great undertaking,

Respectfully yours,

Jack London

A FEW HOMELY HINTS ON BEAUTY.

By RITA MOYA.

Every woman should take pride in her personal appearance. If it is not possible to be beautiful in the fullest sense of the word, at least you can have the attractiveness of a pleasant expression, glossy, well-kept hair, eyes shaded by long lashes, well-marked eyebrows, and a clear, natural complexion. My advice is to avoid most manufactured "beauty preparations." Use simple, pure, natural ingredients. Use these regularly, and do not make constant changes and experiments. The various things I use and advise can be bought in original packages from any reliable chemist. If they are not in stock, he can at once procure them from his wholesaler, if you insist.

To Have Smooth, White Skin All Through the Winter.

Does your skin chap or roughen easily, or become unduly red or blotchy? Let me tell you a quick and easy way to overcome the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth, and soft. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at the chemist's, and use a little before retiring as you would use cold cream. The wax, through some peculiar action, flecks off the rough discolored or blemished skin. The worn out cuticle comes off just like dandurff on a diseased scalp, only in almost invisible particles. Mercolised wax simply hastens Nature's work, which is the rational and proper way to attain a perfect complexion, so much sought after, but very seldom seen. The process is perfectly simple and quite harmless.

New Painless Way to Remove Hairy Growths.

It now transpires that the mysterious white paste used so successfully by many beauty specialists for ridding the skin of objectionable hairy growths is nothing more than powdered pheminol, which can be found in any chemist's shop. With pheminol and water make enough paste to cover hairy surface; apply, and in two or three minutes rub off, wash the skin, and it will be free from hair or blemish.

Shampoo and Hair Beautifier.

You complain of brittle, faded hair. You will find that keeping the scalp clean and healthy is the most effective way to restore the natural beauty and softness, but in selecting your shampoo avoid soaps or mixtures containing "free" alkali. By dissolving a teaspoonful of stallax in a cup of hot water you will have a mild, soothing, cleansing mixture that makes the head feel fine, and removes all dust, dandruff and excess of oil, leaving the scalp clean and pliant, and assuring a beautiful growth of long, lustrous, fluffy hair.

No Powder Necessary.

Yes, powder has ruined more complexions than it has aided, and while you use it you can hope for nothing better than an imitation of a real complexion. Take my advice. Get from your chemist some ordinary cleminite, and dissolve in a little water, then you will have an ideal yet inexpensive lotion, which seems a part of the skin. The result lasts all day long, even under the most trying conditions. To prepare the face and neck for an evening in a hot ballroom there is nothing to equal this simple and harmless lotion.

If Eyelashes Are Short.

Eyelashes will be greatly beautified if mennaline be applied at lash-roots with thumb and forefinger. A few such treatments make them grow long, silky and curly. Thin, straggly eyebrows will grow thick and lustrous by merely rubbing mennaline on, but be careful, and don't get any where no hair is wanted.

CLUB LIFE, HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The elections—in most clubs—are drawing near. Club women are always active at this season, owing to that fact. This year they are unusually active in San Francisco, as the officers elected this year will be on the ground floor, when the Panama-Pacific Exposition opens. This, of course, will carry with it more honors than the regulation years, when nothing out of the ordinary is happening. Hence, the great activity.

The ladies, who are wise in club life, sidestepped the presidency for the last two years—for, of course, that is the great desideratum. They wished to have a clear field for the great Exposition year. Now, every large club, has from three to seven candidates in the anxious list, and their friends are working earnestly and with a zeal that would give valuable tips to the most ardent progressive. Many women who have had the coming year in mind for some time, have made careful and well trained preparations for the coming honors; and, filled with courage will not even sniff disappointment in the air. Club life is unquestionably a great teacher of human nature. And, between now and the end of May, there will be good deal of that quality on tap.

Another phase of club life that has been much talked of and will not down, is the one or two year term. In all clubs the president is elected for one year. It is practically a foregone conclusion that she will be elected for another year—as a compliment. And, in a way, the State convention, after much discussion have approved of this. Still, the discussions go on. Many of the most successful presidents advocate the one-year term. They say: "You can give your best in one year, and prove your worth, at the same time you've had the honor. Why not give another a chance to show her ability and bring new ideas into the club and new friends?"

One of the most beloved of the women who has been president in many of the influential clubs gave her opinion in the following words:

"Yes, I am for the one-year term for a president of all clubs, with this one exception: Where there is a lady at the head of her profession, who can give from her storehouse of knowledge, in a broad generous way, to the kind of club whose members are in sympathy with her lines; then, two years, or more, are all right. And, it is my belief that, even such a woman is all the better—and so is the club—if a few years intervene between the two terms. She is practically sure to bring new ideas on her return." After more thought the past president of many clubs continued:

"Another reason which would cause me to advocate the one-year term, which I will do a little later on, is this: Experience has proven to me, that the second year is frequently a failure; even when women have made a creditable showing in the first year, and I have looked for the cause and find several. One is that many of us have only a sufficient fund of knowledge, magnetism or executive ability to cover the demands of one year, and, we grow stale, like an actress that plays too long. Then, too, the temptation to do politics—club politics—is a dangerous thing, and spoils many a second year. So the activity you now notice is a good sign. We should have our most highly cultured or famous women in the various presidential chairs and on the executive boards for the next year—women whose achievements, in their own lines, will do us credit before the world. To each club the selection of officers is really a serious matter. This is particularly true of the president. The president can make or mar the best efforts of any club—not that she has that power conferred on her by the club laws; but, she can take it, and sometimes does, if she happens to be that kind of woman. In order to preserve harmony—or the semblance of it, for there can be no real harmony without the co-operation of the whole, she is allowed to have her way; and, the members fall away until a change of administration. Sometimes threats of recall and the like split a club in many pieces, and we hear the echoes go booming along. This is, of course, very detrimental to the clubs involved, and too much care in the selection of the executive officers of the various clubs cannot be taken. For, frequently, grief, heartache and deep enmity grow out of this abuse of a very temporary power. And, like all things that go wrong, in this world, it is generally without any good sensible cause. Usually some woman who has the power thinks she can twist the law to suit herself and her friends, then the fat is in the fire, and if it doesn't burn the house it smolders and kindles into a blaze with the first draft. Of course this only happens with the arbitrary and undeveloped woman who wishes to take all the credits and go out in a blaze of glory. She goes out in a blaze, but there's more burn than glory in it.

"No, our world of to-day is so filled with the vital, big things of life, we have no time for the narrow self-seeker. To-day is the day of the great hearted, great brained woman, who has something to give to the world. And I shall bring that up to all of you before long," concluded the originator of many clubs with the conviction of one who knows.

* * *

THE BIENNIAL IS CALLING.

Amid the multiplicity of club activities the Biennial is calling! All federated clubs from the Atlantic to the Pacific and some across the seas, in one way and another, are listening to the call. Every club hopes to send representative women to Chicago—and expects them to do honor to the work entrusted to them. California women are looking forward with pleasure to the Biennial, well knowing that they have accomplished much that is progressive and useful to the world since the Biennial met here, and which they can present to the many friends they made at that time, and to all whom they are to meet. Chicago hopes to make the twelfth Biennial as interesting as San Francisco made the last, and we wish her luck.

Tuesday, June 9th, will be the opening day and Friday, June 19th, the convention will close. Mrs. Percy Pennybacke, president of the general federation, gives promise of a carefully planned program throughout. Her experience enables her to condense or eliminate subjects that would take up more valuable time. Addresses of welcome will be cut down to two. The receptions will not be overcrowded and not over formal, as many hostesses will be on hand to make everyone welcome and give a homelike feeling to the guests.

The great Art Institute will be thrown open to the convention for an evening reception, and

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ladies acquainted with the treasures of the gallery will be on hand to give full information. The Auditorium Theatre will be the headquarters. Six hotels have been secured for the accommodation of the convention's headquarters. They are: The La Salle—to which the California delegation is assigned,—the Palmer, Auditorium, Blackstone, Sherman and the Congress. The reservations should be made through the General Federation Secretary of your home State. Miss Florence Beckett, chairman of Hotels Committee, La Grange, Illinois, will give every information on the hotel question. The vice-chairman of the hotel board will be in attendance every day during the convention to direct and generally inform the visitors on all subjects necessary to their comfort.

* * *

LAUREL HALL CLUB.

The Laurel Hall Club guests enjoyed a dramatic recital by Mrs. Anne Brigman. Miss Marion Cummings gave a group of songs, accompanied by Miss Evileth Brooks. Miss Helen K. Durnin has charge of the dancing section.

Mrs. John S. Gray was hostess, assisted by many of the club ladies. Mrs. Nathen Frank was in charge of the hospitality, and a very pleasant afternoon was spent over the tea cups.

* * *

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL CLUB.

A club that deserves to flourish—and in the nature of things will flourish—is the Girls' High School. Its reception at the Palace Hotel was among the most enjoyable events of the winter. The good fellowship that prevailed was contagious. The love of Alma Mater holds far beyond the schools years; for, at least three generations mingled, as if in one family. Age is forgotten on High School Day.

A very excellent program was rendered by the members. Mrs. James Hazlett, readings; Miss Bertha Wadham as vocalist; Miss Lourinsky, violin soloist; Mrs. Robert Connolly, dramatic reading; all of which displayed culture and pronounced ability. Following are the officers for the present year: Mrs. C. W. Eichbaum, president; Miss Fannie Martin, first vice-president; Mrs. E. W. Levy, second vice-president; Mrs. W. G. Walkup, treasurer; Miss Alice Corwin, secretary; Miss Lucy Adams, Miss E. Owens, Mrs. D. Henderson, Mrs. J. H. Congdon, Jr., and Mrs. E. Wismer, directors.

The reception was largely attended and appreciation for original work freely expressed.

* * *

TREBLE CLEF CLUB.

Mrs. William C. Black, who is president of the Treble Clef Club, took great delight in her fellow members and their progress this month, as it points the way to ambitious heights. This last meeting was considered by far the finest in all musical that the club has reached so far.

* * *

"What they say in California," written by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, was read with fine dramatic effect by Mrs. D. E. F. Easton, and also other selections. Original work by Mrs. Josephine Swan White and Mrs. McCurry proved careful study as well as a delight. Under the direction of Paul Steindorff the Treble Clef gave a number of selections, with wonderful ease and marked harmony, showing remarkable training and sympathy.

* * *

THE FORUM CLUB.

St. Valentine has become the club hero for the mid-month receptions. Everyone is feasting him. The Forum Club gave a very delightful affair for the dear saint, producing enough artistic effects to fool him into thinking that Paradise was only over the garden wall. The president of the club, Mrs. D. C. Hager, and her officers were showered with compliments and artistic valentines; while they beamed their delight, conscious of work well done.

Mrs. Henry Morrill had charge of the decorations. Cupids and hearts peeped or clung from plants and flowers in shaded nooks and in great numbers. Mrs. Howard Tryon was responsible for the hospitality. Mrs. Marshall Hale was chairman of the reception committee. Mrs. Robert Wallace contributed largely to the success of the reception, as did also Mrs. M. F. Gabbs, Mrs. John T. Scott, Mrs. D. J. Davis, Mrs. J. T. Spader, Mrs. W. H. King, Mrs. J. Delamater Jessup, Mrs. John A. Weston, Mrs. George R. Sneath and Mrs. George Gray Gormley.

* * *

CAP AND BELLS CLUB.

The musical at the Cap and Bells, with Mrs. Harry B. Blatchly as chairman, was one of the great successes of the club. This club is ever on the lookout for the good things of life that go to amuse, and consequently finds a number of them. Mrs. Richard Rees was the vocalist of the day. She sang in four different languages and can sing in as many more witih equal knowledge and the ease and excellence that training and natural gifts confer. Mrs. Reese is a woman of beauty as well as accomplishments.

* * *

PAPYRUS CLUB.

One of the very large club affairs of the year was given by the Papyrus Club at the St. Francis, and one of the most successful. Between five and six hundred women attended, presented spring styles in their greatest variety, greeted one another as they moved through the beautifully decorated ballroom, preparatory to settling down to play whist, bridge and other games according to their varying tastes.

Mrs. Florence Richmond, a director of the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association, who has contributed many original dramatic readings to the Papyrus and other clubs to which she belongs, contributed largely to the success of the day.

Mrs. Kathleen Byron, president of the Papyrus, deserved the congratulations she received, for she has been indefatigable in her efforts to make a success of her club, and she has succeeded admirably. Mrs. W. H. Forstner was chairman of the day, and the result of her work was the best proof of her remarkable executive ability. She was ably assisted by: Mrs. Edward H. Coleman, Mrs. Richard Revalk, Mrs. Oscar Croscup, Mrs. Marvyn Troy, Mrs. George Newman, Mrs. Prosper Ritter, Mrs. J. Herzog, Mrs. Holst, Mrs. Riggin, Mrs. Daniel J. Patterson, Mrs. Hyde and Mrs. Hunt.

* * *

CHANNING AUXILIARY.

The annual meeting of the Channing Auxiliary has been held and the officers for the coming year installed with many good wishes from the retiring officers. These ladies retire with the admiration of the whole club for high-class work—along literary lines—well done.

Mrs. Aurelius Buckingham through earnest work and unselfish co-operation with her members has endeared herself to them in a manner that makes her retirement from the presidency a cause of much regret.

The reports made by the retiring officers were of the most satisfactory along church lines as well as entertainment features.

The Rev. Caleb S. S. Dutton gave a most

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entertaining address on "The Greatest Comic Character in Literature." The following officers have been formally installed for the coming year:

Mrs. Raymond Hollingsworth; vice-presidents, Mrs. John McGaw, Mrs. Caleb S. S. Dutton, Mrs. Frank Sumner; recording secretary, Mrs. William Raiguel; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick W. Vaughn; business secretary, Miss Emily Wade; treasurer, Miss Kate Grunsky.

* * *

PACIFIC MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The Pacific Musical Society celebrated its fourth anniversary, with a breakfast at the St. Francis Hotel, last week. As a reward for splendid accomplishment in the past. Mme. Emilie Tojetti, president of the society, excelled herself in the originality of the programme. Even the orthography was original—and it's quite possible that the spelling would be highly pleasing to over-tired ears—for it was euphonious—no mistake.

"A Symphonie Potpourri in F under the Miss Direction of Hardley Dam Rush." "Carmencita from Tahiti," was the role taken by Mrs. Joseph Keenan, and the cigarette girl never sang or looked more bewitching or graceful than did Mrs. Keenan in her Spanish costume.

Madame Tojetti departs next month for an eight months' tour of the continent and Europe.

* * *

SILK CULTURE SOCIETY.

While the Silk Culture Society, strictly speaking is not a club, still its officers, and many of its members, are so closely allied with clubs we may speak of both in the same breath. Last week the society held the annual meeting at the Palace Hotel; reports were made, and officers elected for the coming year. Mrs. Daniel J. Murphy, president of the society, made a most encouraging report, and prophesied a great future for the silk culture industry in this State.

At the Rutherford farm, the location owned and operated by the society, the report said: The 750 mulberry trees were in a flourishing condition; and a large number of new cuttings have been planted there. A new building, properly equipped for the hatching of the silk worms' eggs, and for the raising of the worms, also for the preparation of the cocoons for the reelers, has been constructed. The Development Bureau at the Ferry Building, contains a fine display of the workings of the Silk Culture Society.

Under the guidance of the Rev. Father Crowley, the young boys in his charge are doing fine work on the farm; and are being fitted for lives of usefulness to themselves and to the State.

Mrs. Murphy is most desirous of interesting the woman's clubs of the State in the planting of mulberry trees and making California the land preeminent of silk culture. The society is preparing an exhibit for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and, from the names of the list of officers that follow, it is safe to predict success:

President, Mrs. D. J. Murphy; vice-presidents, Senator G. C. Perkins, Mrs. Eleanor Martin, Mrs. Mary Tobin, Mrs. Florence Porter Pfingst, Mrs. Lovell White, Mrs. J. M. Driscoll, Mrs. Josephine L. Kirk, Madame Emilia Tojetti, Harrison Barto; recording secretary, Miss Catherine H. Hittell; treasurer, Mrs. Richard T. Whelan; librarian, Miss Elizabeth Zane; board of directors, Mrs. Alexander Loughborough, Mrs. Thomas Morffew, Mrs. John R. Hanify, Mrs. George De Latour, Miss Catherine H. Hittell, Mrs. George J. Bucknall, Mrs. Richard T. Whelan, Miss Josephine Crowley, Mrs. Ellen Dwyer Donovan, Mrs. Daniel C. Hegar.

CALIFORNIA CLUB.

Civic Day at the California Club was one of the most valued days of the year. Mrs. Robert Potter Hill, past president of the California Federation of Woman's Clubs, addressed the members on the subject of "School Credits—for Home Work," which caused much thought and discussion on the subject, as she very clearly defined the value of such work in arousing ambition in children. She believes fully in the credit system. The eloquent address of Dr. James Bullit proved of deep interest to the club members.

Mrs. Louis Hertz was chairman of the day.

* * *

MILLS CLUB.

Dr. Clay Carson, president of Mills College, was the guest of honor of the Mills Club this week at the annual breakfast. The officers and graduates of the college received the guests at one of their most brilliant receptions.

Miss Helen Kemble, president of the club, was assisted by her sister, Mrs. Daisy, Kemble Adams, and the directors of the Mills Club. A very large number of guests were present—among them many of the presidents of other clubs.

CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—DEPARTMENT OF WATERS.

The Water Commission Law will be subject of conference to be held by the California Federation of Women's Clubs, Department of Waters, in the Colonial Ballroom of the St. Francis Hotel, at 3 p. m., March 26, 1914. The program is as follows.

Judge Frank Short of Fresno will discuss objections to the law.

Dr. George C. Pardee, Oakland, State Chairman Conservation Commission, will present arguments in favor of the law and answer objections.

This law will be voted upon in November.

A cordial invitation to the conference is extended to the Women's Clubs, other women's organizations, and to the public, both men and women.

THANKS—RUSTLER.

The Salinas Valley Rustler.
F. G. Vivian, Editor and Manager.
King City, Cal., 2/13/14.

Woman Citizen,
San Francisco.
Dear Citizen:—

Your letter of 11th inst. before me. Yes, we have received, read and enjoyed The Citizen—both my wife and self. Please accept my thanks for the compliment you pay The Rustler. We, of course, don't pretend to make it other than a local publication with a mission to aid and sometimes initiate movements for the improvement of local conditions—which includes some politics, of course. We are naturally proud that our files contain the evidence that we did our small best to put our wives and sisters on a voting equality with us.

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DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The Woman's State Democratic Club of California is in the field with well laid plans for a State federation of Democratic clubs. The women in charge are working after the plan of the General Federation of Clubs, with the necessary number of officers, whose duties are well defined by the by-laws of the organization.

Mrs. F. W Cameron of Bakersfield, is Field Secretary. A reception was given in her honor January 31, by Mrs. Charles Howard Spink, at her Berkeley home. There Mrs. Cameron met many of the women on both sides of the bay who are interested in the success of the Democratic party, and plans were discussed for the coming campaign.

Mrs. Cameron has her duties all cut out for her. She is to organize branch clubs all through the State, in every town and city. She will arouse interest in and secure attention and co-operation from women for the Democratic cause. In each town or county she will appoint a County Field Secretary who shall make reports to her every month.

The object of the club is to promote the principles of democracy as laid down by Thomas Jefferson and to assist in the election of the regular nominees of the Democratic party—and there is no question that the ladies mean what they say, and fully expect their candidates to live up to the letter of their before-election-promises.

* * *

MODESTO.

The Modesto women are coming out very strong in their devotion to club life and all it means for the good of their town, either from a moral, civic or social standpoint. And they have learned the true spirit of co-operation, which is the success of this age.

The Hostess Club, ever on the alert for the new and beneficial ideas, conceived the idea of giving a "Reciprocity Day." In this way over 300 women were brought together. Several clubs of Stanislaus County, met socially at the Masonic Temple to discuss interesting developments, for future work. The Woman's Improvement Club extended the invitation, and the following clubs responded: Escalon Club, Ceres Woman's Improvement Club, Keyes Woman's Improvement Club and the Modesto Improvement Woman's Club, Oakdale Culture Club, Turlock Woman's Club, Newman Woman's Club, Hughson Woman's Improvement Club, Salida Woman's Improvement Club, Sylvan Club, Crows Landing Woman's Club, Oakdale Improvement Club.

Much credit and applause were given the ladies who contributed to the programme, many of whose names are on the following list:

Mrs. J. Frank Russell, who spoke on "The value of a civic league in Stanislaus County"; Mrs. H. Hart on "The club's influence in a community"; Miss C. D. Provines on "The modern novel"; Mrs. Emma Parke Young on "The club's influence in a rural community"; Mrs. E. C. Dozier on "A woman's duty to her club"; Mrs. C. H. Griswold, "Literature in club work," and Mrs. H. A. Bates, the president, on "What federation does for a club."

Musical contributions for this event were by Miss Edith M. Bundy, piano solo; Miss Elizabeth Stacy, vocal solo; Professor G. A. Martin, violin solo.

RENO, NEVADA.

The Century Club of Nevada held one of the largest receptions in the history of the club on February 14. Fully 150 ladies and gentlemen were present in their club rooms and spent the evening at bridge and other games. The hall was beautifully decorated and delicious supper served.

* * *

The Delphian Supper Club held a meeting at which many subjects of interest were discussed. The educator, Mrs. Mary Bray, of Sparks, presided. Later a dansant was enjoyed by about sixty couples; Miss Helen Fitzgerald was the coach.

* * *

The Equal Suffrage Society of Reno gathered its friends for a most enjoyable tea last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor. A very ambitious program was given; Mrs. Redmond was chairman. There were over a hundred guests, and men and women went away fully convinced of the good of the cause.

* * *

The Twentieth Century Club held one of its most enjoyable meetings lately. Mrs. J. E. Church was chairman of the day. A playlet in which many of the ladies of Reno who are dramatically inclined took part. They portrayed, in costume, many of the ladies of history who had advanced the cause of womanhood, and did it exceedingly well.

* * *

The Elko Parents and Teachers' Association has fitted up rooms in the basement of their building where they will meet with a view to the improvement of moving pictures showing in their town. The men and women of the association have interviewed the film companies and made it clear that all pictures shown there must be clean and instructive.

* * *

Few things in club life, for some time, aroused such great interest as the lectures on "The Twentieth Century Child" did, and is still doing. One would have to hear them to receive the full benefit. The child is certainly the keynote of things progressive and educational in most woman's clubs to-day—and, that is right. The world's happiness hinges on the proper training of the child. The twentieth century child is the luckiest child yet born.

* * *

Mrs. Mary E. Hart, the well-known lecturer on Alaska and the president of the Alaska Cruise Club, is in Tacoma on a month's visit with relatives, Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Louis F. Hart. Mrs. Hart will visit friends and relatives before starting on a business trip to Alaska to gather material for the Panama-Pacific Exposition; she has been chosen manager and hostess for the Cruise Club's headquarters at the Exposition. There are about thirty members of the Cruise Club in Tacoma, and during Mrs. Hart's stay in that city she intends to assemble them for a meeting. She has been invited by several of the Tacoma clubs to give talks on Alaska.

We are pleased to see that the automobile craze has not entirely dominated the purchasing tendencies of the San Francisco people. E. B. Courvoisier reports good sales in the local art works, the last being the sale of the moonlight painting, "The River," exhibited by Chas. Rollo Peters in the last Bohemian Club exhibit. We congratulate Mrs. R. F. Oakes, the purchaser of the painting.

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WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

In Eugene they are working unceasingly for the public good. The Business Woman's Home was founded and is sustained and managed by women, who through untiring effort succeed in enlisting the interest of the generous public in a most worthy enterprise.

In Detroit women succeeded in building a hotel for women wage earners, which is one of the finest homes, in point of comfort, convenience and general pleasantness ever dedicated to the working girl. The Priscilla Inn is a five-story brick, and shelters 200 women, no one receiving more than $12 per week being admitted. The rates range from $3.50 to $5.00 per week, including two meals, a "serveself" breakfast and table d'hote dinner.

A novel social function took place on Saturday at the Woman's Bank in Berlin, the only financial institution in the world exclusively organized by and conducted for women.

To celebrate its five successful years' existence the bank invited several hundred distinguished persons to attend a breakfast at its premises and to listen to an account of its prosperity and future plans. The "clou" of the event was the announcement that the bank had decided to issue a daily financial journal for women, the first in the world. It will start with an edition of 30,000, which represents the bank's present list of shareholders and clients. The paper will be devoted not only to the interests of the bank, but to all financial and commercial topics of feminine interest. The assets of the bank now amount roundly to $250,000. A 7 per cent. dividend was paid in 1912.

The bank accepts deposits and transacts general banking and stock exchange business for both sexes. One of the attractions held out by the bank to women depositors is that they can keep a check account "without the permission of their husbands," which is a formality the other banks in Germany enforce.—Morning Register (Eugene, Ore.).

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CLUB NOTES.

A social feature of the mid-winter convention of Washington State Federation of Woman's Clubs was a luncheon given in Tacoma, Washington, at the Y. W. C. A., where Mary E. Hart was a guest of honor. The table decorations were daffodils and narcissus in baskets, tied with yellow tulle and ornamented with gauze butterflies. Forty-one covers were laid, and the function was greatly enjoyed by the guests and the hostess committee.

Mrs. Ernest Lister, the wife of Governor Lister, Mrs. Mary E. Hart of Alaska, prominent club and business woman; Mrs. Henry McCleary, State Regent of the D. A. R., were guests outside of the Federation. At the table were seated Mrs. J. S. McKee, Mrs. N. S. McCready, Mrs. G. E. Blankenship, Mrs. Thaddeus S. Hall, Mrs. M. L. Watson, Mrs. David Murray, Mrs. Wilbra Coleman, Mrs. A. E. Larsen, Mrs. James A. Hays and Mrs. R. C. McCredie, the officers of the Federation; Mrs. Ernest Lister, Mrs. Mary E. Hart, Mrs. Henry McCleary, Mrs. A. E. Larsen, Mrs. Wiswold Wilson, Mrs. J. W. Brokaw, Mrs. C. C. Brown, Mrs. H. S. Elwood, Mrs. E. O. McGlaughlin, Mrs. O. G. Ellis, Dr. McLoughlin, Miss Jessie Winsor, Mrs. Ellen P. Dabney, Mrs. Thomas Crahan, Mrs. Willis Williams, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. F. W. Keator, Mrs. Helen N. Stevens, Mrs. Bernice E. Newell, Mrs. C. M. Johnson, Miss Zilfa Phillips, Mrs. Arthur Sturley, Mrs. Leonard Herbert, Mrs. Hays of Raymond and Miss Sue Lombard.

The Papyrus Club made a great hit this week again with a very fine vaudeville performance. Mrs. Kathleen Burns, president of the Club, has been most successful in bringing out the talent of the Club and of selecting chairmen who have been able to bring about good results. She was assisted in receiving by the following members: Mesdames Charles Goetting, Richard Revalk, Prosper Reiter, Edward H. Coleman, Mrs. Oscar Crosscups.

Mrs. Daniel J. Patterson, who has charge of the dramatic section, was congratulated on every hand.

A Chinese dance was the first feature on the program, and those who participated lived close up to the Oriental standard in their portrayal.

Mrs. Edward H. Coleman made a lovely Juliette, and Mrs. Florence Richmond carried off the wise and learned Portia's character with a grace and distinction that would certainly please the shade of that lovely lady were she floating anywhere around. In fact all the cast did excellent work and gained overwhelming applause.

The Oakland Civic League had Mrs. James Laidlaw of New York as guest of honor this week. The club house—the old de Fremery mansion—was packed with club women from both sides of the bay to meet the distinguished guest. Mrs. Laidlaw has endeared herself to Californians from her oft-repeated admiration of them in her addresses. She was most eloquent in affirming that the influence of the California women, since they so quietly won the franchise has been a blessing and an inspiration to the other women of the country who are not so fortunate.

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MISTAKES I MADE!

(Continued from Page 2.)

feet right to keep her trade secrets to herself. So you needn't think she is going to pass them on to you simply because you ask her to.

"Of course," continued Aunt Tabitha, "there are any amount of people who don't mind in the least passing on their pet tips—household, toilet, dress, or anything else you like to ask them for—and no doubt a great many of them are flattered by your request.

"But you must never take it for granted that everybody belongs to this category, and calmly badger them for tips, and hints, and recipes.

"You can always praise a dish and make it clear that you would like the recipe, but remember that too much gush and appreciation are as incorrect as the badgering system, and it is always open to your hostess to offer you the recipe if she chooses.

"If, however, she doesn't, you can give up trying at once, my dear Vera, for you may be sure that wild horses won't drag it out of her—and there isn't any reason why they should."

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BIENNIAL NOTES.

Mrs George W. McCoy, past president of the Northern District, C. F. W. C., and state chairman of transportation to the Biennial, has recently returned from a visit to Chicago. She reports that the club women of Chicago and of Illinois are making extensive preparations for the entertainment of those who are to be their guests from June 9 to 19. The headquarters of California club women will be Hotel La Salle. This is a delightful hotel, and the hotel home of Mrs. Geo. Bass, President of the Local Biennial Board. Hotel rates, $1.50 to $8.00 per day. The railroad rates will be $72.50 to Chicago and return, good for three months, choice of routes returning. The Pullman rates will be $13.00 for lower berth, $10.50 for upper.

The official route will be as follows:

S. P. R. R., Oakland to Ogden; D. & R. G., Ogden to Denver; Union Pacific, Denver to Omaha; Chicago and Northwestern, Omaha to Chicago.

We will probably start June 4th. The rates will be the same from Los Angeles or San Diego.

It is the desire of the chairman to have a splendid representation from California. Seventy-five tickets will secure a special train, not car. A very cordial invitation is extended to California club women. Illinois sent 134 to us. Can we not do as well?

A stop-over of three hours has been arranged at Salt Lake City, to see the sights; and there will be another stop at Colorado Springs.

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THE SILENCE.

In what far country shall I find you, dear,
Who waited at the end of every weary day
With comfort and with blessing, when the way
Was rough to climb, and weariness was near?
Will it be the springtime or the waning year?
Morning or evening, golden skies or grey?
And oh, what word will be for me to say
To tell my heart out and outbrave my fear?

You will not answer, though I wait to know;
You give no sign, although I strain to see.
The frail spring shadows throng, the white clouds pass,
The apple boughs shed drifts of petall'd snow.
Is it from some far heaven you call me,
Or do you wait beneath this hillside grass?

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LASHER B. GALLAGHER, a recent graduate of this college, on Tuesday, December 23, 1913, wrote before our distinguished jurist, Judge Geo. A. Sturtevant, of our Superior Court, 260 words per minute on unfamiliar matter, and read the same back without an error. This is undoubtedly the world's record for his age.

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McCoy, whose address is 2410 K street, Sacramento and she will plan accordingly.

* * *

Latest word (this is very latest) to me from Chicago: The Convention will open Tuesday, June 9, and continue until June 19.

Friday, June 12—Education and legislation day.

Saturday, June 13—Art, music, literature.

Sunday, June 4—There will be afternoon vespers in the Auditorium, taking the form of a memorial to Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker.

Monday, June 15—Conservation Day.

Tuesday, June 16—Public health, home, economics and civil service reform.

The morning sessions will be given to inspirational addresses by eminent speakers, the afternoons to conferences under the direction of the General Federation Department chairmen. These will be held at 2:30 o'clock, in the afternoon, in halls near the Auditorium Theater, where the general meetings are to be held.

The most important social function will be the reception at the Art Institute on the night of the 11th. There will be an automobile drive over the boulevard system, a sociological pilgrimage which will include Hull House, other social settlements and public playgrounds. Many of the large homes of the city will keep open house and their private art galleries will be in view. Many states will have receptions or banquets, rooms for this purpose being provided in the hotels to which state delegations are assigned.

* * *

SALT LAKE CITY.

Under the auspices of the Federation of Woman's Clubs, a very fine exhibition of pictures was held at Keith & O'Brien's music studio. The paintings were loaned to the Federation by the New York Society of Woman

(Continued on Page 26.)

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UPON THE SAND.

All love that has not friendship for its base
  Is like a mansion built upon the sand.
  Though brave its walls as any in the land,
And its tall turrets lift their heads in grace;
Though skillful and accomplished artists trace
  Most beautiful designs on every hand,
  And gleaming statues in dim niches stand,
And fountains play in some flow'r-hidden place:

Yet, when from the frowning east a sudden gust
  Of adverse fate is blown, or sad rains fall
  Day in, day out, against its yielding wall,
Lo! the fair structure crumbles to the dust.
Love, to endure life's sorrow and earth's woe,
Needs friendship's solid masonwork below.

—E. Wheeler Wilcox, from "Upon the Sand."

With The Artists

By KATHARINE HILLIKER.

An interesting group of paintings from the brush of Lester Beronda is being shown in the galleries of Rabjohn and Morcom in Post street. Beronda is still in New York and he writes entertainingly of his work there. Better still, he has just closed an exhibition in a Fifth avenue gallery, the unqualified success of which was a flattering tribute to the young Westerner and his art.

It is noteworthy of remark that the more recent examples of his work are not like the Berondas we used to see, except, perhaps, in the matter of color. Beronda is a born colorist and the dominant note in his painting will always be struck in warm, splendid tones, but the paintings in the local gallery show more than that. They show a distinct progression and the potent influence of the new school of impressionism.

One of the smaller ones depicts a street scene, just a bit of a busy thoroughfare in the twilight. A wet mist blurs the scene through which the street lamps glow with subdued light, and the hurrying throng, homeward bound, is a real, tired after the day's work, homing throng. There is spirited handling in the picture and a nice sense of understanding.

Another charming thing is a dainty, doll-like Japanese teahouse, perched in precarious fashion over a running stream. In the light of late even, sky and building and even the water in the brook beneath, take on a peculiar greenish tinge, while the gaudy lanterns on the veranda flare out in a riot of color against the somber tone. Behind the teahouse stands a clump of trees in motionless order, their branches blackly limned against the skyline.

"Wild Buckwheat Near Devore" is what Gamble calls a particularly nice example of his work now on view in the gallery of California artists at Gump's. Clumps of the flowering buckwheat touch the arid plain with its dry, wiry grass, to a blooming glory, and the brick-red blossoms stand out in cheerful contrast to the bare brown patches of earth which bespeak the desert land. A line of purple mountains bounds the horizon, and the sky above shows bits of bright blue through the rolling clouds which sweep its surface.

A second new canvas from the hand of the same artist gathers inspiration from a rolling hillside deep in golden poppies and blue lupin. Below is glimpsed the incurving blue bay and a flat stretch of country dotted with trees and shrubs.

In the same gallery may be seen a charming landscape by Isobel Hunter. A typical country road, rail fenced on either hand, leads away into the distance. To one side towers a great limbed tree, its leafy branches overhanging the way. The dusk of evening is rapidly gathering, and the horizon glows with a lemon-colored light which shades upward into dull gray. Far ahead wanders a couple, while in their tracks follows another figure, her bright red shawl adding a pleasing touch of color to the composition.

An exhibition of oil paintings and water colors by Charles Partridge Adams of Denver, Colorado, will open in Paul Elder Art Gallery March 9th and will continue until March 19th. The

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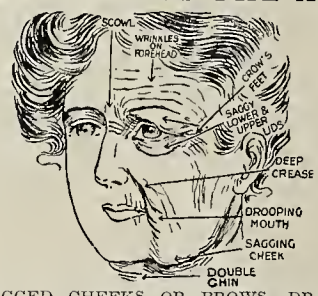

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exhibition will be formally opened in the afternoon at 2:30 with an address in appreciation of the art of Mr. Adams by Mr. Paul Raymond, to which the interested public is cordially invited.

Mr. Adams occupies the same position of leadership throughout the Rocky Mountain region as did William Keith on the Pacific Coast. He is also well known through his participation in important Eastern exhibitions. This is his first exhibition in this vicinity.

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BIENNIAL NOTES.

(Continued from Page 24.)

Artists; many of the paintings are by the most famous artists of America, and drew large and appreciative audiences. Tea was served daily, and a social time generally enjoyed.

* * *

The Author's Club had a very instructive day, during which Mr. W. W. Ritter, vice-president of the Deseret National Bank, gave very clear and concise views on "Currency." Also, a good deal of the kind of finance that went to make panics in the past.

* * *

The Ladies' Literary Club of Salt Lake are having very earnest heart-to-heart talks these days. A few days ago they invited Bishop F. S. Spalding to address them. A review of Winston Churchill's "Inside of the Cup" was the subject chosen. The reverend gentleman was emphatic in his disbelief in the usefulness of Mr. Churchill's story. He didn't think that story writing and sermon making mixed up well. Nevertheless, the book sells well—and all the fault that we could see in it is: the characters are almost too true to life—even in the dull passages. Still the ladies are sadly at outs.

* * *

The Press Club had one of the best meetings this year, Thursday night last. A long and elahorate program was given. Dr. Emmeline Wells was chairman. The program was composed of singing and music, which proved so entertaining that the applause was frequent and critically given.

* * *

PORTLAND, ORE.

Portland, and indeed all Oregon, are giving deep and prolonged study to the care and upbringing of the children of to-day. "The organization, supported by Parent-Teachers circles, advises over 100 parents a month, helping them to meet all problems of childhood and trying to inculcate virtues of right living," says the Oregonian. Surely, that statement alone carries a message worth relating. Begin right with the child and you have the man on the right path.

The Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association are now before the public to secure funds in carrying on their work. No better cause could well be presented. Our own children first—the foreign missions after. God speed the Oregon women—says "The Woman Citizen"!

* * *

The Portland Woman's Club has had one of its big musical and social receptions this week, and are now planning for the appearance of Dr. Woods Hutchinson, who will lecture for them on February 27, on "Which Is Man's Life, His Work or His Play?" Very elaborate plans are being made, for Dr. Hutchinson is a great lecturer and scientist.

* * *

The Woman's Political Science Club had for its speaker Colonel Robert A. Miller a few days ago; his subject was: "The Ideal Commonwealth." He urged the women to do their share of the political work, and to hold men to the ideal, that they should feel proud to serve all the people and not a political party. The lecture was well attended and the ladies enjoyed their instructions.

* * *

OREGON CLUB NEWS.

The first annual meeting of the State Chapter of Oregon, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will be held in Portland, Oregon,

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Wednesday, March 4, 1914, at the Multnomah hotel. The meeting will be called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. John F. Beaumont. All delegations must be present at roll call at nine o'clock.

The morning session will be devoted to regular business and election of officers. Luncheon will be served at noon. In the afternoon the Chapter will be entertained by an address by Dr. Mary W. Farnham, music and other features of interest.

In the evening a reception will be given to all Daughters and their friends and the Sons of the American Revolution. All members of the different Chapters in the Coast States have been invited by the State Regent, through the Regents of the various Chapters, to be present. Invitation is hereby extended to all visiting Daughters who have not yet affiliated with any Chapter in the State. Invitations have also been sent to all of the national officers.—Morning Register (Eugene, Ore.),

* * *

"A day with our politicians" was an instructive and interesting day given on February 9th by the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association. The program, which included many well-known men, was arranged by Mrs. Arthur Cornwall, chairman of the day. Each political party was represented by one of their party, who gave a concise talk. Walter Macarthur spoke impressively on "Home Rule and Taxation." Mads P. Christenson, secretary of the Socialistic party, spoke eloquently on the subject of "Socialism." George H. McKay, of Berkeley, gave a splendid talk on "Prohibition," and H. F. Stoll talked for the Grape Growers' Association. Francis C. Keesling spoke for the Republican party and Albert H. Elliot for the Progressive. On account of the sudden illness of Senator Juilliard, the Democratic party was not represented.

Among the interesting people who registered at the Hotel Victoria during the past month were Douglas White, a prominent railroad man of Los Angeles; a well-known Santa Fe physician, Dr. T. O. McSwain and his wife of Visalia; Lieutenant and Mrs. Geo. McKay, of Mare Island; Wm. Donovan, Jr., of Aberdeen; Geo. D. and L. A. Moore, of Boston; F. B. McComas, of Los Angeles, and Francis T. Dwyer, of Sacramento.

The Victoria Hotel, under the new management of Mr. J. H. Van Horne, is fast becoming popular among people who appreciate a refined, up-to-date hotel, where one can have a home atmosphere as well as all the comforts of the first class hotel service. The genial host, Mr. Van Horne, his accommodating clerk, L. F. Grimstad, and cheerful little exchange operator, Miss Myrtle Sturtevant, all work with untiring effort to please each guest.

One of the many entertainments planned for the welcome of the club women, which the Program Committee are arranging, will be the opening concert, by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, on June 9. Jane Addams, president of Hull House, will address an evening session and give many of the results of her vast experience along sociological lines.

"Civic Day," at the Corona Club, was a notable day for the Corona. The Rev. Charles F. Aked, who was the speaker, was brilliant in his delivery of a favorite subject, "The Contribution of America to the Living Thought of the World."

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WOMAN'S CLUB DIRECTORY.

Alaska Cruise Club, Union Square Hotel, Post and Stockton Sts.—President, Mrs. Mary E. Hart (Douglas 1990). Club rooms open to members at all times and to the public on Friday afternoon.

Ashbury Heights Women's Club—President, Dr. C. C. Coffin, 1362 Grove St. (Fillmore 405).

Association of Pioneer Women of California—President, Mrs. Laura Phelps, 73 Dorland St. Fridays, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Association of Collegiate Alumnae, California Branch—President, Miss Amy Sussman, 1819 Octavia (West 67). Meets third and fourth Saturdays.

California Club, 1750 Clay St., near Polk (Franklin 3516)—President, Mrs. A. P. Black, 2913 Fillmore St. (Fillmore 3518).

Cap and Bells Club, 1509 Gough St. (West 1245)—President, Mrs. F. H. Coburn, Windmere Apts.

Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Pacific Bldg. (Douglas 3024).

Catholic Humane Society, 1112 Market St. (Market 1529)—President, Mrs. Garret McEnerney, 2898 Broadway (Fillmore 1470).

Century Club, 1355 Frank St., corner Sutter (Franklin 3131)—President, Marie Withrow, 2016 Pine St. (Fillmore 1312).

Channing Auxiliary, Unitarian Church, Franklin and Geary Sts.—President, Mrs. Aurelius E. Buckingham, 2808 Jackson St. (Fillmore 1985). Meets first Monday.

Clionian Club, 220 Post St.—President, Mrs. Emily Louise Secombe, 1520 Willard St. (Park 6786). Meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

Corona Club, 536 Sutter St.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Council of Jewish Women, 2137 Sutter St. (West 5141)—President, Ada Goldsmith (Fillmore 1553). Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Daughters of California Pioneers—Meets second, third and fourth Mondays, at Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Denman School Club—President, Mrs. George H. Irving, 902 Taylor St. (Franklin 1869).

Dolores Mothers' Club.

Forum Club, 220 Post St. (Kearny 460)—President, Mrs. D. C. Heger, 2428 Jackson St. (Fillmore 892).

Francesca Club, 560 Sutter St. (Sutter 1200, 1201, 1202)—President, Mrs. Latham McMullen, 2517 Broadway (Fillmore 3692).

Girls' Recreation Club, 507 Harrison St. (Kearny 2888).

Glen Park Political Club—President, Mrs. Theodore Pinther, 211 Hoffman Ave. (Mission 2388).

Hypatia Club—President, Mrs. Lyman D. Staples, 1144 Church St. Meets at members' homes.

Land Marks League—President, Congressman Jos. Knowland; secretary, Laura Bride Powers, 1242 Taylor St. (Franklin 5211).

La Puerta del Ora Chapter, D. A. R.—Regent, Mrs. I. N. Chapman, Alameda.

Laurel Hall Club, 1750 Clay St. (Franklin 3516)—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474). Meets first and third Wednesdays.

Mills Club, 220 Post St.—Meets third Tuesday.

Native Daughters of the Golden West, Claus Spreckels Bldg. (Sutter 366)—President, Mrs. Alison F. Watt, Grass Valley.

New Era League, 816 St. Francis Hotel (Douglas 1000)—President, Lillian Harris Coffin, Mill Valley (Mill Valley 7-M). Meets Tuesday mornings.

Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, Sequoia Club Rooms—President, Mrs. I. Lowenberg, 2196 Jackson St. (West 7208). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Pacific Musical Society—President, Madam Tojetti, 2848 Scott St. (Fillmore 4071).

Papyrus Club, 420 Sutter St.—President, Kathleen L. Byrne, 2610 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Cal. (Berkeley 5314). First and third Wednesdays.

Philomath Club, 538 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln Brown, 28 Presidio Terrace (Pacific 1771). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Presidents' Assembly—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474).

Potrero Women's Club, Nineteenth and Iowa Sts. (Mission 4365).

Richmond Women's Club, 400 Thirty-fifth Ave.—President, Mrs. J. W. Felt, 466 Thirty-ninth Ave. (Pacific 1356).

San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, 220 Post St. (Sutter 387)—President, Mrs. James Ellis Tucker, 2030 Broadway (West 536).

San Francisco Colony of New England Women—President, Mrs. George H. Fairchild, Duboce Apts.

San Francisco Musical Club—President, Mrs. John Birmingham.

San Francisco Women's Club, 1006 Bosworth St.—President, Mrs. Theo. Pinther, 1006 Bosworth St. Meets Wednesdays.

Sorosis Club, 538 Sutter St. (Kearny 5270)—President, Mrs. Joseph Fife, 3870 Jackson St. (Pacific 2767).

South Park Settlement Mothers' Club—President, Mrs. Emma Seaton, 121 St. Mary's Ave.

Susan B. Anthony Club—President, Mrs. Austin Sperry.

Tamalpais Center Woman's Club—Mrs. Peter Hamilton, President.

To Kolon Club, Calvary Annex, Jackson and Fillmore Sts.—President, Mrs. George Mullin, 2520 Octavia St. (Franklin 8909). Meets first Tuesday.

Town and Country Club, 218 Stockton St. (Douglas 4951, 4952)—President, Mrs. C. Osgood Hooker, Eucalyptus, Burlingame, Cal. (Burlingame 631).

Vittoria Colonna Club, Hotel Richelieu, Van Ness Ave. and Geary St.—President, Dr. Mariana Bertola, 1050 Jackson St. (Fillmore 3398). Meets second and fourth Saturdays.

Women's Club of Occidental Kindergarten—President, Mrs. E. A. Ward, 220 Irvington St.

Woman's Political League, 243 Pacific Building (Kearny 5186)—President, Claribel David. Meets Wednesdays at 2:30. Headquarters open every day during business hours.

Young Women's Christian Association—General Secretary, 1249 O'Farrell St. (West 3858).

Yerba Buena School Women's Club—President, Miss E. B. McFadden, State Normal School (Park 2923).

Alpha Neighborhood Club—Miss Mary C. Bell, 260 Frederick St. (Park 5216), San Francisco, Cal. Meets at Grattan School, second Thursdays.

Local Council of Women—President, Mary T. Gamage, 3010 Pierce St. (West 4090). First Saturday in the month, Hotel Bellevue.

Changes or corrections and names of other clubs will be added from month to month and should be sent in at once by secretaries.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of Alameda District of the California Federation of Women's Clubs met at Hayward for a three days' session this month. Despite the stormy weather the Hayward Hall was well filled at each meeting. Greetings from the Mill and Valley Club, written in verse, was a very pretty tribute. The whole long programme was carried through in schedule time, and after the order laid out by preceding conventions. Following are the names of the Executive Board, Alameda District, and the District Chairmen who deserve all the credit and congratulations that were showered upon them for the work they accomplished so thoroughly and with such brilliant results.

Mayor C. W. Heyer delivered the address of welcome, which made the ladies feel at home, and in good humor even with the rain. Mrs. J. E. Thane responded for the delegates in a very charming manner. Mr. J. D. Armstrong, president of the Chamber of Commerce, also gave greetings, which further endeared the Hayward gentlemen to the visiting ladies. Mrs. E. W. Burr, chairman Local Board, responded. Greetings from San Francisco District were the contributions of Mrs. Percy L. Shuman and Mrs. Percy S. King, to the pleasures of the first afternoon. Also Mrs. M. A. Jones brought words of greeting from the Northern District.

Mrs. J. W. Orr made "State President's Hour" a sixty minutes filled with wit and knowledge. Following this were many brilliant and witty papers read on valuable lines of effort, on which the various officers have worked and are working. Among the many fine addresses given was one by Mrs. Emily Hoppin, on "Country Life." Another address that charmed was Victor H. Hinderson's enlightening discourse on the problems of household economics. He seemed to know more about the good things one could make out of left-over foods than most housekeepers. But, then, he is secretary of the Board of Regents of the State University. This address seemed to reverse the order of things. Here was a man really taking away the kingdom of women—the cooking department. The cry has gone around the world that the women were taking men's work away from them, but how is this?

Dr. Minora Kibbe gave a very clear talk on Civil Service Reform. Dr. Kibbe is chairman of the district and gives all her subjects deep thought.

PUT SAN FRANCISCO ON THE MUSICAL MAP!

Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, President of the New Era League, and her officers are daily executing works of value for the city, which are unquestionably bearing fruit. The latest advancement they have made in that line is to undertake the financing of The People's Philharmonic Orchestra. The plan is clever and remarkably practical; and should be a great success, for they are not asking "something for nothing." They are giving far more than they are receiving: and everybody wants that. The idea is, that for every dollar subscribed four tickets will be mailed to the subscriber, which may be used for gifts to friends or employees, if the buyers are otherwise engaged. Clubs of men or women are requested to come together and send in their subscriptions in that way—one dollar for four people.

For a really fine musical performance this is, without doubt, the most inviting and reasonable form of high-class music ever offered.

This is art—for art's sake—in the truest sense of the word. The money asked, for the bare necessities of expenditure, can be no inducement to the men who are so willingly giving their knowledge and the benefit of their art for the purpose of putting their city where it should have been long ago—on the musical map. The New Era League gives the aim of the Orchestra as follows: "To create a community love for the world's best music. To place music within the financial reach of everyone. To develop a People's Choral Union where everybody who wants to can learn to sing."

That certainly is an aim, and an ambition, worthy of support. A short account of the work performed and of the personnel of its promoters and directors will suffice to make known its value to San Francisco:

"The Orchestra is now an assured fact, having been working faithfully for a year, and having demonstrated its ability to accomplish an infinite amount of good. All that is needed to make it a permanent orzanization is to guarantee seasons of concerts, and for this purpose we are soliciting your interest and support in a plan to give to San Francisco a People's Philharmonic Orchestra which shall be pre-eminently what that name signifies—a PEOPLE'S ORCHESTRA.

"At present the Orchestra comprises sixty of the most enthusiastic members of the Musicians' Union, who have given their time and energy with only small reward, to lay the foundation for this movement.

"Mr. Herman Perlet conducts the Orchestra, which is another guarantee that it will be a safe and sound organization both fundamentally and artistically. Mr. Perlet has both the experience and the temperament to head such an organization. His long and wide experience as an orchestra and opera conductor has given him an insight into the needs and desires of the people as a whole. His genial temperament combined with a true missionary spirit make him an ideal man to conduct a musical organization which is dedicated to community service. Mr. Perlet is not only a great leader, but also a composer of wide fame. He has just accepted the position of head of the Orchestral Department of the Federation of Musical Clubs of America, being therein associated with Maud Powell, Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler, Ernest R. Kroeger, W. J. Henderson and other equally famous artists. His compositions have been played by nearly all of the well known orchestras, both at home and abroad, and to his long list of successes he has recently added the beautiful musical setting for the "Fall of Ug" of Bohemian Club fame. It might also be added that the "People's Philharmonic Orchestra" assisted in making the Bohemian spectacle the great success it was.

Board of Directors—David Starr Jordan, A. B. Anderson, Walter Macarthur, Ettore Patrizi, Rev. F. W. Clampett, John C. Manning, C. A. S. Frost, Carl W. Mueller, Andrew J. Gallagher, Joseph W. Walker, Dr. T. B. W. Leland, Dr. Max Magnus, Mme. Emilie Tojetti, Miss Lecil Sisk, Miss Genevieve Pyne, Mrs. California Newton, Jesse W. Lilienthal, Charles A. Murdock, Julius Rehn Weber, Filippo Dellepiane, Arthur W. Perry, Mrs. McClure Kelly, Mrs. D. E. F. Easton, Walter Ganon, James E. Rogers, Curtis H. Lindley.

Communications should be addressed to the Financial Secretary, 1058 Phelan Building, San Francisco.

The little cares that fretted me,
  I lost them yesterday
Among the clover-scented grass,
  Among the new-mown hay.
Among the huskings of the corn,
  Where drowsy poppies nod,
Where ill thoughts die
And good are born,
  Out in the fields with God.

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TWO EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY WOMEN PLAYERS OF THE VIOLA DA GAMBA.

By FLORENCE RICHMOND.

I am indebted to Olga Racster for putting me into close contact with the cherished duties of those graceful women—the Greek Muses—whose duty it was to sing of the immortals, and of the Sirius who sat upon rocks, to sing ditties to the passing mariners. Olga Racster declares it should be woman's prerogative to sing, while men should monopolize the more technical branches of music, such as composing, and playing the flute and string and brass instruments.

Unfortunately, every woman is not blessed with a melodious singing voice, yet the instinct to sing being in her, she has turned to the best imitation of the human voice she can fined, that is, the violin and the violoncello. Today these instruments, and even the viola, count innumerable votaries, both professional and amateur, among the fair sex; but who was the first brave lady to "saw the catgut with the horse's tail" history does not recount. Where history fails, however, myth steps in and supplies us with the information that the invention of producing musical sounds from a stretched string originated in the twang of Diana's hunting bow. Then the beautiful poetess, Sapho—whose name has been handed down to us much besmirched for the reason that she was in advance of her time—is assigned the honor of inventing the fiddle-bow mounted with horse hair. St. Cecelia—whose name now graces numberless musical societies—is said to have united instrumental and vocal music in divine worship, about the year 230. Little is known accurately about this saint, but legendary lore pronounces her to have been a noble Roman lady who embraced Christianity, and was forced by her parents into a union with a pagan named Valerian. She eventually converted both her husband and his brother to her faith, and they three suffered martyrdom for their convictions.

The emancipation of woman is a steady growth and today there are few professions in which she does not compete side by side with man. In the rough and tumble of the battle, she must lose much of her ephemeral qualities, but, fortunately, there are careers open to her in the sphere of art where her feminine evanescence is the principal charm of her work. In music, more especially, her emotional value and quick instinct are indispensable, and here she retains her personality with ease. She cannot perhaps build Masses like Bach, or Oratorios like Handel, but she can interpret the works of the great masters with much spontaneous insight, and one cannot forget that she has written some of our most popular songs. "Annie Laurie" was the work of Lady Jane Scott; Lady Arthur Hill wrote "In the Gloaming," and Lady Scott Gattie composed the widely known ballad, "Douglas."

In the eighteenth century the cult of the gamba amongst English ladies was at its height. No drawing-room was complete without a viola da gamba hung upon the wall. It was in this century that Dr. Burney in his colossal "History of Music" says: "This year and the preceding year (1721-22), Mrs. Sarah Ottey frequently performs solos at concerts on three several instruments: harpsichord, bass-viol and violin." For some reason, Mrs. Ottey's career has been allowed to live solely on the reputation of these few lines. Apparently Mrs. Ottey's career as an artiste extended over but three years. About fifteen years after Mrs. Sarah Ottey's last bow to a London audience, a baby, who was destined to become a beautiful and talented woman, was presented to Thomas Lord by his wife, nee Champion. Ann—as her parents christened her—grew up among gentle surroundings, and was received by the most fashionable society. But Ann Lord had an intellect that sought for something else besides the pastime of varied social delights. Her musical gifts were developed with all the powers of her culture-loving mind. Her voice and singing were praised by the most excellent critics of the day. One of Ann Lord's most admired characteristics was the delightful manner in which she could accompany her songs on the guitar or viola da gamba. She established a musical salon, and to these came Arne, Teuducci, Rauzzini, Rinto, and a host of musical celebrities and fashionable dilettanti.

The latter years of this brilliant woman's life were spent with a friend who lived in the Edgeware Road, and she died there, at the age of eighty. To the last she played upon a favorite viola da gamba, "made in 1612, of exquisite workmanship and mellifluous tone."

BOOK REVIEWS.

Rarely does one come upon such exquisitely wrought verse as the little volume, "Out of Bondage," by Fanny Hodges Newman, and recently issued by the Paul Elder Co., San Francisco. The book is most artistically done, printed on fine home-made Italian paper. The preface itself is a gem. The edition is limited. In the salutation the author graciously says, "If any meet me in the way, I greet him singing." And the songs she sings are songs indeed; full of true lyric quality, perfect in form, songs right out of a true poet's heart. In the initial poem "Out of Bondage" we feel a courage as stirring as that in Henley's splendid "Invictus"; in "Out of the Harbor" there is caressing cadence as tender as Rosetti's; "The Sea My Brother" is like the finely molded lyric of Shelley, showing exquisite method and true poetic feeling; the melody of Swinburne lifts through "Certainty"; "City Bygone" reminds one of the measured swing of some of Browning's short poems; Miltonic majesty in "Babylon"; the true revolutionary spirit of Byron in "Martyrs"; and the colorful music of Tennyson in "The Hermit." While the author shows the influence of other poets, there are splendid bits such as "Prometheus," "The Western Sea," "Edict Royal" and "The Runner" that are purely new notes in poetry essentially the author's truest expression. Occasionally she thrills with cosmic emotion and one is tempted to say it is then that she sings best as in "Futility." We hail you, Fanny Hodges Newman as a sweet singer, worthy the name.

* * *

The Power of Mental Demand.

By HERBERT EDWARD LAW.

A volume of gripping essays on the essentials of accomplishment. Vitally practical, they are intensely personal, basing both their argument and their appeal upon the power within the individual to lay hold of those mind forces which govern human action, of whose laws we are just beginning to learn, and to make them the means of his purpose through the development of himself. Throughout, the author holds that accomplishment, achievement, purposeful results—what we call success—is within the absolute domain of natural law; that we attain it only through those laws; but that those laws are at our command, if we will, to draw on illimitably, but only as we develop ourselves by their use, to use them further. In the essay that gives its title to the book, the obedience of the power of accomplishment to our mental demand, when that demand is made in accordance with its laws, is comprehensively stated. The other essays develop and illustrate the thought in other relations, emphasizing particular phases or applying it to particular results. Viewed through these essays, business loses all sordidness; it becomes the realm of almost spiritual law, but without ceasing to be a very vital, practical and everyday thing.

"The development of a big business enterprise—the biggest business enterprise—is less a matter of capital than of men. It can be done without capital—is constantly being done—but it cannot be done without men. But the men have to be created; that is the right material has to be found, trained and developed; it has to be molded, educated, developed and inspired. The process is one of building up, of creation, not of cutting down, adapting, reducing, fitting. A great work can be accomplished by ordinary men inspired by the greatness of the work they are called on to do; but never by even great men who lack inspiration." Sold by Paul Elder Company. $1.25 net. By mail $1.33.

* * *

Outlines.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

A collection of brief imaginative studies related to many phases of thought and feeling, and representing an effort to give an interpretation to familiar human experiences. "Indeed they are 'Outlines,' these sketches of various phases of human experience," says the Boston Evening Transcript; "but outlines drawn by so sure a hand that each stroke tells. Nor could any elaboration of detail, however skillfully made, more vividly depict their subjects. The art of suggestion is perfected within these brief essays, each of which, with material enough for a novel, is a model of condensation. Their allegorical form is especially attractive, carrying the immemorial appeal inseparable from it.

"The essays have already caused much discussion; roused in some cases—'The Dilemma,' 'Before the Throne,' 'The Jewels,' and others—some adverse criticism; for Mr. Barry tears ruthlessly the veil from many a cherished fallacy of our vaunted civilization. But as to the beauty of their diction and the distinction of their style, there can be no difference of opinion. Many of their thoughts are as old as the race, but they are presented in so original and striking a manner that they appear new.

"In the studies dealing with labor, Mr. Barry has put into concrete form many social conceptions and ideals under general discussion to-day. The themes concerned with the life of the spirit

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* * *

Social Ruba'iyat of a Bud.

By MRS. AMBROSE MADISON WILLIS.

A purple and gold glimpse behind the scenes in Vanity Fair. In a very clever way the author shows Cupid out of work, while the up-to-date Bud is mistress of her own heart, which she unlocks at will—but only with a golden key. Imbued with the author's spirit of satire, the book has been done in purple and gold on luxurious double-leafed duplex paper, with clever illustrations and decorations by Elsie A. Harrison, of London, England. From the full-length presentation upon the cover of the Bud, luxuriously wrapped in cloth of gold, the spirit is maintained throughout the volume. Sold by Paul Elder Company. 75 cents net. By mail 81 cents.

* * *

A great drama has been translated and published by Mr. William F. Burbank, of the Union Square Hotel, San Francisco. Mr. Burbank is a quiet, scholarly gentleman, whose love of the best literature led him into the writing of this drama, at first for his own pleasure, later, as appreciation grew among his literary friends, who read the manuscript, he concluded to publish it.

The drama, bearing the title of "Belshazzar," is a translation from the Spanish, but so carefully done and with such beauty of language, that it flows on as spontaneously as a classic from a native tongue.

The name of the drama makes quite clear what the subject-matter is, and arouses the interest of the reader, who is at once plunged into the company of Belshazzar, Daniel, Cyrus, Nitocris, Elda and Nebuchadnezzar, also the Fall of Babylon. All of those famous characters might not make a great drama, but Mr. Burbank brings to his work the requisite art and knowledge.

Among those who read the manuscript and passed upon its worth are: Miss Ina Coolbrith, Joaquin Miller, Madge Morris, Jerome Hart, Herbert Bashford, Fred Emerson Brooks, Hon. Chas. A. Towne, former United States Senator from Minnesota, and Adolph Vivas, consul for Nicaragua, who read the Spanish edition, followed by Mr. Burbank's translation; the latter he pronounced, "A very fine and accomplished version, and interesting."

The above writers, whose criticisms are sought after in the literary world, gave very careful attention to the translation, and their criticisms are all in favor of the work, and predicting a great future for it.

The translation is now in the hands of the greatest English dramatic company, with a view to its production, which would be on a most magnificent and costly scale.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE LESSONS.

By Mrs. H. R. Stewart.

A CHEAP PRUNE CAKE.

½ cup of butter.
2 cups brown sugar.
2 eggs.
1½ cups milk.
4 cups flour.
3 teaspoons baking powder.
1 tablespoon ginger.
1 teaspoon ground cloves.
2 teaspoons cinnamon.
2 cups prunes.

Cream together butter and sugar, add eggs well beaten, then milk, spices and flour.

To Prepare Prunes—Put in stewpan with cold water, bring to a boil, drain, then take out pits and chop in bowl. Flour well before adding to batter. Currants and citron may be added if cared for.

FILLINGS AND ICINGS FOR CAKES.

Custard—2 cups sugar.
3 cups milk.
3 heaping tablespoons cornstarch.
Yolks of 5 eggs.
1 tablespoon butter.
2 tablespoons vanilla extract.

Scald milk in double boiler, add cornstarch dissolved in little milk, stir until smooth. Add sugar, cook 10 minutes. Add egg yolks, cook 4 minutes, take off and add vanilla.

Cream Filling—2 cups milk.
3 eggs.
3 tablespoons cornstarch.
1 cup sugar.
Flavoring.

Cook as above.

Cream Filling No. 2—1 cup thick cream, whipped to a solid froth.
½ cup powdered sugar.
1 teaspoon extract vanilla.

Mix lightly together and use at once.

Fig Filling—½ lb. chopped figs.
2 tablespoons sugar.
3 tablespoons boiling water.
1 tablespoon lemon juice.

Cook in double boiler until thick enough.

Orange Filling—As lemon filling, using but ½ cup sugar and oranges instead of lemons.

Lemon Filling—Grated rind 2 lemons, their strained juice.
2 cups sugar.
Whites of 2 eggs.
1 cup boiling water.
2 tablespoons flour mixed with cold water.
1 tablespoon melted butter.

Cook together in double boiler, adding beaten whites last.

Chocolate Filling—¼ cake chocolate grated.
½ cup milk.
Yolk of 1 egg.
1 cup sugar.
1 teaspoon extract vanilla.

Boil sugar, chocolate and milk till thickened,

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add yolk, cook 2 minutes, take from fire, add vanilla.

Chocolate Transparent Icing—Melt 3 ounces fine chocolate with small quantity water in pan over fire (stirring constantly) until it becomes soft. Dilute this with ½ gill of syrup, work until perfectly smooth. Then add to boiled sugar as above.

White Icing—The whites of 4 eggs.
1½ lbs. white sugar dust.
Juice of ½ lemon.
¼ oz. extract rose.

Place the whites and the sugar in a bowl with the juice and extract. Beat with a wooden spoon until, letting some run from the spoon, it maintains the thread-like appearance for several minutes, when use as directed.

Chocolate Cream Filling—½ cake chocolate, grated.
Two-thirds cup milk.
½ cup sugar.
1 tablespoon butter.
Pinch salt.
1 teaspoon extract vanilla.

Boil gently until thick.

Cocoanut Filling—To custard add 2 cups freshly grated cocoanuts.

Fruit Filling—4 tablespoons finely chopped citron.
Same of chopped raisins.
½ cup chopped blanched almonds.
¼ lb. chopped figs.
Whipped whites 3 eggs.
½ cup sugar.

Whip whites with sugar, add fruits, and beat well.

Prune and Nut Filling—Soak ½ lb. large prunes over night. Steam until plump and soft. Remove pits. When cold add ½ cup chopped blanched almonds and stir into this whites 3 eggs, beaten stiff, with ½ cup powdered sugar.

Clear Icing for Cake—Put 1 cup sugar in a bowl with a tablespoon lemon juice and whites of 2 eggs. Mix together smooth and pour over the cake; if the cake is not hot enough to dry it, place it in the mouth of a moderately warm oven.

Boiled Icing—Boil 1 cup granulated sugar with ½ cup water till it ropes when dropped from fork. Pour gradually over stiffly whipped whites of 2 eggs, beating hard. Add flavoring and use at once.

Transparent Icing—Place 1 lb. pulverized white sugar in saucepan with ½ pint water. Boil to consistency of mucilage, then rub sugar with wooden spatula against sides of pan until it assumes white, milky appearance. Stir in 2 tablespoons extract vanilla; mix well together. Pour this while hot over top of cake so as to completely cover it.

Baker's Soft Icing—Boil 2 cups granulated sugar with 1 cup water without stirring till it ropes when dropped from fork. Take quickly from fire, let stand untouched till blood-warm. Beat till thick as soft dough, take in hands and knead till soft, smooth and creamy. Pack in covered glass and keep in cold place. To use, put some in bowl, set in hot water, stir constantly till soft enough to spread. Flavor and use. Will keep indefinitely.

SUNSHINE.

A laugh is just like sunshine,
It freshens all the day,
It tips the peak of life with light,
And drives the clouds away;
The soul grows glad that hears it,
And feels its courage strong—
A laugh is just like sunshine
For cheering folks along.

A laugh is just like music,
It lingers in the heart,
And where its melody is heard
The ills of life depart;
And happy thoughts come crowding
Its joyful notes to greet—
A laugh is just like music
For making living sweet.

MUST CUPID HAVE LOCOMOTOR-ATAXIA?

(Continued from Page 6.)

gienics, is an established fact. For, are they not openly fighting against them in many States? But, why, the other part of the world is quite unable to understand. To work for health and happiness—for themselves and for their children—is surely of greater value than all the millions some can scrape together, if passed on with a heritage of disease of either mind or body.

However, as love and life are inseparable—the beginning and end of humanity on this planet—we should not worry about Dr. Oshner's prediction. Usher in the age of eugenics and hygienics, Mr. Doctor, and we'll guarantee that Cupid will keep busy—in California, at least!

WHERE PARIS MODELS ABOUND.

Probably nowhere in San Francisco can the dainty effects in this season's millinery creations be better judged than at the parlors of Conklin & Caldwell, in the Whitney building. Mrs. Caldwell has just returned from the East, bringing a large number of beautiful models, both of Paris and New York creations, and these have called forth the admiration of a number of San Francisco's exclusive women. Those eager to obtain the very latest creations will be amply repaid by a visit to this shop, which is rapidly becoming known as the place where the last word in modish millinery is to be heard.

Women are always glad to learn of something new and helpful for the semi-invalid or for the woman who is expecting confinement, where they may go and have perfect rest and quiet, and at the same time have the very best of treatment and experienced nurses. In such cases attention is most essential. At the Cosmopolitan Home for Nurses, 457 Oak street, one can have at a very reasonable price the very best of care and attention. For $25.00 a confinement case will be taken care of; of course if the patient requires extra nurses the charge will be larger. By the month the rates are from $60.00 to $80.00; this also includes the nurse.

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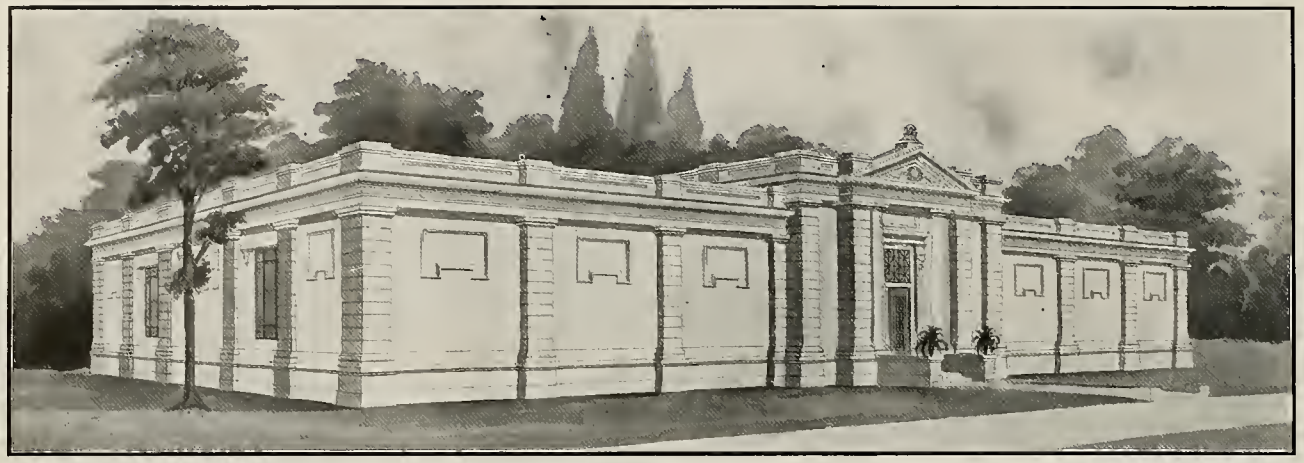

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A PRECIOUS GEM OF A CLUB

The Amity Study Club is certainly a precious gem of a club—not that you hear much about it; perhaps that is just why. Amity and Work—Work and Amity, with now and then a few hours of real social pleasure, without striving after effect, makes up the round of the club members' efforts.

Mrs. Charles H. Smith is leader of the Amity Study Club, and all the study work and social enjoyments are held at her beautiful home on Ashbury Heights. Mrs. Smith is a young woman of wonderful charm and personality; she makes and holds friends without apparent effort. She is a director of the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association, and has been its valued program chairman for two years past. She is a musical composer, a poet and a scholar—truly a woman of soul and temperament. So it is no wonder that large results spring from this small club, whose number do not exceed twenty. Love and harmony are the keynotes on which the leader plays and the members follow quickly in her footsteps. It fills that truly American home, and the one who is so favored as to be a guest carries away a sense of its delight. The club is only two and a half years old; it meets once a week and studies according to the plans laid out by Mrs. Smith. And her methods can not be so well told as in her own words. This is her object and that of all the members:

"To develop to their fullest extent the capacities for the good, the true and the beautiful with which the God who made us has endowed us. To advance along the lines of higher culture by 'endeavoring to hold stable the better and more beautiful elements in existence, and to retain them present, loving and consoling.'"

Mrs. Smith takes up the study after the following manner, saying, "We work for a good vocabulary, diction and pronunciation. Also, the cultivation and strengthening of the memory. Not only the literature of long ago, but also the vital matters of the day are discussed and studied. If a country, say Egypt, is before us, we supplement the history of Egypt by a play, book, or opera connected with it, as Antony and Cleopatra, Salammbo, albeit indirectly, and Aida.

From our modest dues of 25 cents per month we have a library of 120 good books, gleaned mainly from the dusty shelves of some old book store, and often enriched by sound comments on their margins which a prior owner has loved to write. A new book that is a necessity and an acquisition also is purchased.

Often during the year we celebrate distinctive days, Hallowe'en, St. Valentine's Day, and patriotic occasions.

Every member gives of whatever talent she possesses. We have four good vocalists, two or three pianists, many good dramatic readers.

Women of note often address the little family. Last month it was Mrs. Van Anderson Gordon, who; in her truly spiritual way, gave an afternoon with Emerson. On February 26 it will be Mrs. Pauline R. Bird, who will give a series of talks on Ibsen and Grieg, featuring Peer Gynt, with instrumental and vocal illustrations.

Truly, an afternoon with the Amity Study Club impresses on one's mind a deep regret—mingled with true enjoyment—regret that everyone is not so blessed as to be able to learn along the same lines, and enjoyment at the thought that many can. Following are the members of the class, all women of talent, whose accomplishments would do honor to any assembly—and many of them well known in club and social life:

Mrs. Charles H. Smith, Mrs. Vincent Walsh, Mrs. Margaret Weinmann, Mrs. Walter Bartlett, Mrs. Prosper Reiter, Mrs. A. O. Wardwell, Mrs. Minnie E. Ellen, Mrs. Russell Walsh, Mrs. George Dannemark, Mrs. Edgar Barrow, Mrs. Norman Wear, Mrs. Howard Devine, Mrs. Clara Morken, Mrs. James W. Plachek, Mrs. Gustave De Mamiel, Mrs. Burton Chapman, Miss Abbie Geraghty, Miss Helen Wannenmacher, Miss Tyna Wannenmacher.

The following poems are by Mrs. Charles H. Smith:

CHILDLESS.

By FANNIE Y. SMITH.

So light a weight she was. She lay
As softly as a snowflake on my breast.
Her coming filled with sunshine all my day
And lifted from me all that had opprest.

Her baby fingers,—tinted like a shell
And soft as rose leaves, fluttered o'er my face.
Her eyes, wherein the angels seemed to dwell,
Illumed and sanctified my dwelling place.

So light a weight she is! beneath the sod
Scarce heavier than a flower doth she rest.
And I can only blindly turn to God,
And hide my sorrow on his loving breast.

* * *

So little makes me happy! just a gleam
Of sunlight falling on the tender grass,
A rose unfolding perfumed dewy leaves,
A flight of swallows twittering as they pass.
The wind's cool kiss that lingers on my brow,
A little feathery cloud athwart the blue,
These fill me with delight,—make sweet my days—
And give my soul a wider, nobler view.

I ask so little! just a friend's warm hand
Close held in mine to guide me on my way,
A little laughter, bubbling like new wine,
And music, at the dying of the day.
A book to call my own, perhaps of classic lore,
A dog's dear honest eyes to look in mine,
A garden spot to tend with watchful care,
And Love! To make this grey old world divine!

—Fannie Y. Smith.

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EVERY MORNING.

A Little Crystal of Thought For Every Day in the Week.

SUNDAY.

Home is a testing-ground. If we are disagreeable there, nothing we can do outside will ever make up for it.

* * *

MONDAY.

Most of us need to do a good deal in the way of making the best of things as we go through life if we are to live it as we should.

* * *

TUESDAY.

Most of us expect good work from others. Perhaps the fact that when we do get it we don't show that we appreciate it is one reason why we are so often disappointed.

* * *

WEDNESDAY.

"Oh, Lord, whatever comes, keep me from getting sour," prayed Mrs. Wiggs, the heroine of the "Cabbage Patch." Many of us would do well to echo the prayer.

* * *

THURSDAY.

There's a great art in accepting things as they are, and making the best of them. A pleasant way of taking unpleasant things will carry one successfully over many a hard place.

* * *

FRIDAY.

Everybody in this world means to be pretty good to other folks. When they ain't it ain't always their fault. Sometimes 'tis the other folks. —Mary Wilkins Freeman.

* * *

SATURDAY.

If a household is to run smoothly, every member of it must try to be just to the others. Injustice rankles more than almost anything else.

SUMMER WARDROBES.

The time has approached when we must procure our wardrobes for the summer. In many instances we go to the ready-to-wear dealer to make our purchases.

Mme. Lucile, late of New York City, claims that ready-made dresses are many months behind Parisian fashions. The reason is plain, as the wholesale manufacturer of the East must have his stock ready for the Western buyer in January. Our new spring models are made before Christmas. If our gowns are copied from the latest Parisian journals we can be as chic and up-to-date as the ladies of fashion in Paris. To procure the best effects requires the skill and experience of a designer of taste and originality. Before Mme. Lucile went into business for herself in New York City she was employed as a designer by the most exclusive houses there. Among them were Redfern, Aitken, Son & Co., etc. She is now in San Francisco and prepared to give us the fruits of her experience and skill. She will be pleased to meet ladies at her parlors in the Gaffney Building, 376 Sutter street, between the hours of 9 and 5.

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To prevent this unthinkable calamity descending upon the State, we appeal to all thinking men and women to *Register* immediately and vote on November 3rd against this threatened evil.

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THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

Vol. VII. No. 8-9. SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH-APRIL, 1914 Price Ten Cents

"After The Panama Our Rivers"

By MRS. E. G. GREENE.
State Chairman Department of Waters.

The stupendous achievement of changing the turbulent River Chagres into the beautiful Gatun Lake during the development of the Panama Canal fully demonstrates the possibilities of flood control of the Mississippi and other "irresolute" rivers which during the time of floods become raging torrents destroying many human lives and millions of dollars' worth of property. In addition to the testimony relating to the Ohio flood, the estimates of the recent destructive flood in Texas show that 40,000 square miles were laid waste, between two and three hundred persons killed, one hundred million dollars in property lost.

In response to the demand of the Nation for protection from the prevention of floods, Hon. Francis G. Newlands introduced into the Senate in 1911 a bill known as the "River Regulation Bill." It is a bill to create a Board of River Regulation and to provide a fund for the regulation of navigable rivers in aid of interstate commerce, to provide for flood prevention, and for the protection of watersheds from erosion. It contemplates establishing a system of storage reservoirs.

This bill has been urgently presented through the press, endorsed by a large number of associations, and sustained by surveys and investigations covering a period of years. It has also been incorporated into the platform of three political parties. The Democratic party "holds that the control of the Mississippi River is a national problem and favors co-operation of the United States and the respective States in plans for the comprehensive treatment of waterways." The Republican party "favors a liberal and systematic policy for the improvement of our rivers and harbors." The Progressive party "demands that our rivers shall be opened for traffic as an indispensable part of a great nation-wide system of transportation in which the Panama Canal will be the connecting link."

In a convention held in New Orleans May 15, 1913, the Newlands Bill as amended was heartily endorsed; its speedy enactment by Congress was urged, in order that the development of the Mississippi Valley be no longer retarded by the flood menace. The amendments to the bill include reconstruction of levees.

This bill calls for a unified, comprehensive system. It proposes to unite all the hydrographic activities of the Government into one harmonious plan.

Under this system a Waterway Commission is created and a Board of River Regulation. The President of the United States is to be chairman of the Commission, and the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the chairman of the Board of River Regulation are to be members of this commission.

The Board of River Regulation consists of the chairman, who is a member of the commission, the heads of important allied Federal bureaus, and the Corps of United States Engineers. The bill carries an appropriation of $60,000 annually, for ten years.

The speech of the Hon. Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona, before the Senate, September 15, 1913, is a very comprehensive analysis of the Newlands Bill, both pro and con; it also embodies excerpts and analysis of the report of the Commission of Corporations and Transportation by Water in the United States, and it contains other material of much value to the student of the Newlands Bill.

Mrs. Emmons Crocker of Massachusetts, chairman of the Conservation Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, advises a campaign of education on the Newlands Bill in the several States. Mrs. Crocker writes: "We hope you all will do what you can to educate the people in your State to the merits and value of this bill and, when you receive a call from the General Federation Chairman to bring your forces to bear on it at a certain stage of its progress in its journey through the legislative bodies, you will be prepared to act promptly and forcefully to further its passage."

In response to a request to the District Chairmen, C. F. W. C., their views on "Why California Women Should Be Interested in the Newlands Bill," Mrs. J. L. Craig, Alameda District Chairman, writes: "Since the extent of the Newlands Bill is Nation-wide, it may seem that California has no more reason to be interested than any other State, yet she really has. Of the $600,000,000 to be expended under this act, one-twelfth is to be used in California. We have extensive valleys, to be sure, but we have less than two per cent. of the entire population, so you can readily see why we should feel personally interested. We have the dread of floods during the wet season, and the fear of failures during the dry season, but these conditions are neutralized in the perfect system of conservation outlined in the Newlands Bill."

Miss Adaline Gray, San Francisco District Chairman, heartily endorses the work for the Newlands Bill and will be ready to co-operate with the General Federation Chairman, and to interest the District Clubs as far as possible, upon her return from the East.

Mrs. W. S. Kendall, Northern District Chairman, writes:

"The improvement of the water conditions of the northern district is one of the most vital problems confronting the people of Northern California, at the present time, and is one which cannot be overestimated. Upon the proper conservation of her natural resources depends, not only the prosperity, but the very life of the Nation.

"The Newlands Bill offers perhaps the best means for securing the needed improvements. It provides for both Federation and State annual appropriations for ten years of not less than $5,000,000 from each for Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys and also appropriations from property owners."

Nothing will give greater impetus to the development of the general water problems of California than the discussions and final passage of the Newlands Bill. In many parts of the State enterprises well started are adjusting their plans to meet the provisions of the bill, thus greatly enlarging the scope of the work. This is especially true of the San Joaquin District, where extensive irrigation plans are developing. There are several organized bodies considering the water problems of this district, among them the San Joaquin Water Problems Association, which proposes to deal with the work of irrigation, drainage, reclamation, and the conservation of the water supply of the entire valley. The Turlock and Modesto Irrigation Districts have demonstrated the value of storage water. George H. Maxwell, executive director of several associations dealing with water problems, says: "Statistics show that 2,500,000 acres in the Sacramento Valley and 7,360,000 acres in the San Joaquin Valley are capable of irrigation, and there is water enough flowing into the sea to cover the acreage in the upper Sacramento Valley to the depth of 11½ acre feet, and in the San Joaquin to 20 inches, while there is but a small percentage under irrigation." Mr. Maxwell speaks of the frightful waste of water in California, both in the Sacramento and the San Joaquin Valleys. He says, "a system that will impound and distribute this great water fall will solve the flood problem, meet the demands of irrigation and transform the valleys into an empire of wealth and population."

Another very profound water problem in California is that of water power. The particular problem of water rights comes under the jurisdiction of the State Water Commission, whose rulings are based upon legislation and the findings of the courts. To the uninitiated the laws governing water power seem simple of interpretation, but to one skilled in the mysteries of past use they are not so simple and involve a vast amount of patient investigation, deliberation, and a wise judicial application. The awakening of California to the value of its waters opens up a new field for investigation and study. The indifferent or uninterested citizen is surprised to learn of the great work which has been and still is being carried on.

The large cities of the State are hastening to secure the best and most adequate water supply. The story of the beginnings of the Los Angeles campaign for its domestic water sup-

ply is most interesting. San Francisco's struggle to secure the best possible domestic water supply is a well-known current event of Nation-wide interest. The report of the Citizens' Committee, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento to investigate all sources of water supply was rendered to the Chamber of Commerce June 28, 1913. The water supply in the past has been the Sacramento River; and the committee recommended its continued use as a source of supply, and that the water be subjected to the method of purification outlined in the report of the sub-committee on Sacramento River Water.

Sacramento leads all other California cities, as far as heard from, in the appointment of four women upon its Citizens Committee for the investigation of its domestic water supply. At the recent Waterways Conference held in Oakland, under the Civic Center, women presided over the program, prepared the resolutions, and arranged for the conference.

Mrs. Harriet W. Strong of Los Angeles in her able paper upon "Source Conservation," prepared for the Waterways Conference at the State Federation meeting at Fresno, presented a brief analysis of the Newlands Bill, saying: "What is all this to us? All citizens, voters and tax payers, have duties to perform along the following lines: to become acquainted with existing customs and laws regulating water—storm water and underground, both surface and artesian; to learn what is good in the present system and laws, also the weak points; but most important, to learn future needs and requirements, especially new laws." Closing she says: "I beg you support legislative measures to improve the present conditions. This handling of flood water is the greatest necessity to-day. Support the measures intelligently, and when you vote—vote right."

Senator Newlands, in his plea for the bill, urged it at once as a business measure and as one that would lead the people into easier, happier, and fuller enjoyment of the bounties of nature. His call was for men of vision, for men whose perspective could sweep far beyond the half billion dollars the Government is asked to spend for irrigation, flood protection and navigation.

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The Millstone That Hangs About the Neck of the School System

By DR. FREDERIC BURK.

Our school system represents the abiding faith of the people that it is upon the efficiency of the schooling of the State must depend for the quality of its citizenship, for the integrity of its social institutions and for the material prosperity of individuals. In this faith the people set apart, more than one-half their revenues derived by direct taxation, and they do so freely, cheerfully and confidently. The best energies of their intelligence have been spent in devising and shaping ultimate goals of this schooling, an earnest body of teachers rendering the service of the soul to make this school system harvest what the people hope and believe should be the products. Yet, despite the faith, despite the magnificent equipment and administration and despite the fidelity of the workers, an inexplicable canker of inefficiency, as shown by foregoing figures, somewhere and somehow prevents the full and legitimate fruiting of our school system. We have neglected to scrutinize what has been handed down to us by the dead hand of tradition. We are using as the chief operating tool a mechanism that makes any reasonable degree of success impossible. The results show it.

The class system has been modeled upon the military system. It is constructed upon the assumption that a group of minds can be marshaled and controlled in growth in exactly the same manner that a military officer marshals and directs the bodily movements of a company of soldiers. In solid unbreakable phalanx the class is supposed to move through the grades, keeping in locked step. This locked step is set by the "average" pupil—an algebraic myth born of inanimate figures and an added pedagogy. Under this fundamental assumption the following conditions necessarily must be forced:

1. That all pupils in a given class shall be assigned, and shall master with even thoroughness, exactly the same length of lesson each day.

Otherwise there would be no class. Unless the length of daily lesson is fixed, and even thoroughness of comprehension is assumed, the pupils would string out tandem and instruction would necessarily become individual.

In actual experience the requirement is impossible, and uniformity is a threadbare semblance. While some pupils do prepare the lessons to the exacted length, others do not do so, and, under any conditions, a uniform comprehension is always a mirage of stupid assumption. The class system has no remedy for this state of affairs. All that the teacher can do is to carry the class along over the established route, somehow, upon schedule time, and at the end of the year, or half year, sort them out. Some are sent on, and others, who have stumbled and lost step, must be sent back to do the work of the year or half year over again. Such is the chief cause of over-age. It is quite obvious that the failures, under these conditions, are not due to faults that pupils themselves can overcome, or the teachers avoid, but they are due to the false and impossible assumptions of the system itself. The school has no right to assume what is manifestly impossible—that all pupils of a class, despite physical and mental differences, despite accidents and other exigencies which life constantly entails, can or will daily learn the same length of lessons with even comprehension.

A debilitating by-product of measuring out of uniform lessons is the establishment, early in the child's plastic mind, that the thing to do in life is to do what is measured out for one to do—never any more, under any circumstances, and as much less as possible, under all circumstances. This soul-withering dogma, hammered by the class system into the growing mind, becomes the life doctrine which is largely accountable for prevailing inefficiency and failures in life work. It is recognized that this school-bred falsity is a very general and noticeable characteristic of the school and college graduate upon entering life occupations.

2. The graded system assumes that all pupils, during the school exercise, shall pay exactly the same degree of attention, and shall reach comprehension by exactly the same mental process, and shall reach it simultaneously.

We all remember that the first thing our first teacher said at the beginning of the first day we ever went to schol, was, "Class! Attention!" She and her successors kept right on saying the same thing, many times every hour of every day, during all the years we ever went to school.

Literally translated, this saying means: "Now, sit up, straight, stringent and still. Stiffen your muscles—heads to the front. Fix your eyes on me—all of you. Think about the one thing I tell you to think about, in just the way I tell you to think about it, and keep right on thinking about it for as long a time as I, acting in obedience to the school program, feel you ought to think about it. Then I will look at the program and tell you what next to think about."

To force one pupil to give attention to a prescribed topic is a task worthy of any pedagogic steel. But reflect a moment upon the assumption of the system that a teacher can and shall force forty pupils to put themselves in this unnatural state, simultaneously, and maintain it for ten to forty minutes at a stretch, day in and day out. To maintain forced attention for more than a few seconds is impossible. What our minds really do is to slip and rest and then take a fresh grip to bring the state back again. Learning in classes under this requirement of forced attention is one continual body-wriggling, brain-fagging, nerve-frazzling and soul-soddening struggle to yield a juiceless attention, to fight against distractions with yielding steps, and to suffer a racking fatigue that knows no to-morrow. There is no escape except into the restful stupidity of chronic inattention.

I have not overdrawn the picture. We are simply accustomed to the spectacle. We have become numb to it. The worst consideration is to come. If out of this tremendous school effort to force simultaneous class attention there were results, then might we balance profits and find mitigating circumstances. But when we reflect upon the astonishing littleness of what the school teaches in its long years of attendance, compared with what boys and girls learn under free and natural attention out of school in short periods, we are brought face to face with the realization that the withered tree has in truth yielded withered fruit. It is just what we should expect. The effort to force and hold the mind in that state of vacuous attention preliminary to actual learning uses probably 80 to 95 per cent. of the total physical and mental energy of an indi-

vidual. This leaves only 5 to 20 per cent. of energy with which to learn the lesson the teacher has started out to teach. The most strenuous and dutiful pupils, wriggle physically and mentally as they will, can not and do not pay attention in a class recitation except intermittently. The knitted sequence of argument the teacher may have carefully prepared is grasped only here and there. Let us realize that never at any one time, in the most dutiful of classes, are more than one-third to one-half the pupils paying their feeble but best attention. Years of trained experience in simulating the appearance of attention has made most of them past masters of the art.

Our entire school system, from kindergarten through the university, both inclusive, is therefore operated with fearful waste of energy, and its undertakings are ever under the tremendous handicap of low-power and intermittent attention. These conditions necessarily mean slow and foggy learning and corresponding ease of forgetting. Nor, under the class system, is there any means whatever of remedying the situation. As long as we persist in a system which lays the condition as necessary that forty pupils must pay simultaneous, even, and continuous attention to an imposed subject of study we must content ourselves with a degree of attention of such low power that invention, originality and reasoning are impossible. All that we can ever get out of this system is just what we always have gotten—a feeble ability to memorize words and texts and a corresponding evanescence of memory of them. Is there any teacher in the land who will gainsay this truth?

Yet, outside the unnatural conditions of the school, in life itself, there is another kind of attention, of high-power intensity, and by which, frequently, wide reaches of comprehension are spanned as by a lightning flash. It is by this kind of attention that inventions and discoveries are made, conquests won, new trails of civilization blazed and memory made intelligent and indellible. This may be called dynamic thinking. But the flickering, low-power attention which the forced conditions of the lock-step class at best can produce never approaches this dynamic state. By forced attention, galley slaves worked, and the muscle labor of erecting the pyramids was goaded. By forced attention the pyramids were not conceived; nor by it was poem ever written, invention or discovery ever made, wrong ever righted or soul ever saved. As long as the school remains content with the glowworm degree of attention, which is the best the lock-step system has ever given or can ever hope to give, so long must pupils work in the school room at a snail's pace and with glowworm degree of mentality.

3. The graded class system assumes that all pupils shall make exactly the same rate of progress and promotion, despite absences, despite illnesses, despite all variations in physical and mental conditions, despite all differences in ambition, in temperament, and in degrees of resulting application.

The class system, by its fundamental dogmas, is forced to ignore and deny the existence of these varying contingencies and to assume, in practice, the obvious absurdity that no pupil in the class will ever be absent, sick, or vary from the standard of application. The class system has no devices to meet any contingency. There is no alternative except to wait until the end of the term or year and turn the misfits back over the work with resultant over-age.

4. Measuring one pupil according to the abilities of other pupils.

Under the class system the pupil is marked and rated by comparison with the mythical average pupil. Under this assumption a certain number necessarily must always be above this average, and another group, by the same necessity, must ever be below this average. Otherwise, there would be no average. It is obvious that if the general diligence and quality of each member of the class should be raised, however much, this comparative basis would require that the "average" should also be raised and a certain number would still be rated as inferior. Laggardism is therefore a condition necessarily created by the system itself, for if we establish an "average" it at once means that nearly one-half the class must ever be rated as inferior.

The terms "excellent," "fair," "poor" upon the report cards mean not what the pupil has done, measured by his own abilities, but what he has done measured by other persons' abilities. What little Billy needs to know is how he measures up with the talents God has given little Billy, and it is quite immaterial and irrelevant to him how little Billy measures up to the standard of the talents God has given Tommy or Mary. This system serves no educational purpose whatever. It makes representations which are grossly deceiving to teacher, parent and to the pupil himself. This comparative rating is beyond the control of any individual. In practice we find that pupils, once discouraged, tend to sink to the lower levels in every class. This false stamp of inferiority is constantly hammered into them, by the class markings, for years. Can we estimate the effects of this false, irrelevant, comparative rating upon subsequent life character, confidence and life success?

5. The class system does permanent violence to all types of pupils.

(1) It does injury to the rapid and quick-thinking pupils, because these must shackle their stride to keep pace with the rate of the mythical average. They do so, usually, at the price of interest in their work. Their energy is directed into illegitimate activities with the result that in the intermediate grades a large portion of them fall into the class of uninterested, inattentive, rebellious, and unmanageable pupils.

(2) The class system does a greater injury to the large number who make progress slower than the rate of the mythical average pupil. Necessarily they are carried off their feet by the momentum of the mass. They may struggle along, with greater or less pretense, but eventually they are discovered and put back into the next lower class. The standard of progress should be set, not by the average, but at what the slowest pupil can do in the given school time, and provide that those who by diligence or more rapid progress can profit by these qualities shall advance accordingly. By setting the pace of a mathematical average, education for nearly one-half the class is made impossible. They are foredoomed to failure before they begin. They are foredoomed not because of any factor within their control, but because the standard having been set in the middle of the class, nearly one-half necessarily fall below it. The figures show the result—one-third to one-half the pupils remaining in the schools are over-age—not counting "considerably more" than fifty per cent. who have left largely because of over-age. The class system has no right to set a pace which necessarily a large percentage, or for that matter any percentage, can not possibly maintain. This policy is of course as inhuman as it is stupid.

The Unmeasured Evils of the Class System.

We have viewed the evils of the locked-step class system from the standpoint of statistics and some of its measurable results. While those facts are in themselves appalling, they are, in all probability, far from the worst features. We have not considered what must be the effects upon character, upon ambition, upon legitimate self-pride, upon all the motives that make for success and individuality in later life. We have not tried to estimate what it must mean to subsequent life and character to shamble through the school course, as all pupils must, in lock-step with a mythical average—to walk, moreover, with no inspiration from individual motives or goals, but ever goaded and restrained only by the juiceless requirement to keep the step. We have not attempted to realize the effects upon personal ambition of those who "repeat," who know themselves over-age, and feel that the eye of contempt from their fellows is ever upon them. Can we picture to ourselves the state of mind of the little people who are turned back to retravel for a half or whole year the road over which they have already stumbled, and what scars upon character this bitter experience must leave? After fifty per cent. of the pupils in the school system have been exterminated by the time they have reached the sixth grade, twenty per cent. to twenty-five per cent. of the survivors know they should be in the seventh grade, ten per cent. to fifteen per cent. know they should be in the eighth, and five to eight per cent. know they should be in the high school grades. And the ratios grow worse with each succeeding grade. Still worse, these pupils know there is no power of individual effort which can help their situation. Can we feel the scalding humiliation of these little children, who, under the rules of the system, are hourly and daily measured by the lock-step with a mythical average pupil? They are regarded as stupid, hopeless, and fit only to be diggers of earth and bearers of water. They themselves are forced by the marks to disbelieve in themselves, to feel that they are inferior, to conclude there is something out of gear in their thinking apparatus. In most cases we may safely say they have been grossly misrepresented by the class system. Like distorted reflections one sees of himself in an imperfect mirror, the error is in the mirror, not in the person. The class system is such an imperfect mirror, and thousands of young people yearly start life with pictures of themselves which are the grossest caricatures of truth, and thus, without belief or confidence, are foredoomed as life failures.

Are Not These Things True?

Could any system be more stupid in its assumptions, more impossible in its conditions, and more juggernautic in its operation? Every one of its premises is palpably false; every one of its requirements is impossible and every one of its effects is inefficient and brutal. Nevertheless this system has endured and has been endured for centuries.

The Defense of the Lock-Step Dogma.

The only defenses ever offered for the failures and brutalities of the class system resolve themselves into pitiable pleas that no substitute has ever been established, and that it is an easy system for administrative bookkeeping. If little Billy falls into the system's discard, it is a simpler bookkeeping to enter Billy as a failure than to enter the system as a failure, and to consign Billy, rather than the system, to the ash heap. The system is not constructed upon sound principles, to teach children. It is a crude and primitive machine which falsely measures and cruelly maims the victims of its own impossibilities. Its existence is a fearful indictment of us who are in charge of education—of

(Continued on Page 31.)

History of California's Viticultural Industry

By ALBERT H. ELLIOTT.

There is the same romance about the origin of the vineyards of California as there is about the historical origin of California itself. From Mexico in the South came the Franciscan Padres and their progress up the State was marked by the Missions with which the early history of the State is linked. They found a beautiful land, an Italian climate, and a little black grape growing wild along the river bank.

The first wine grapes were planted in California by the Franciscan Fathers in 1772.

They reasoned correctly that if the grape grew wild, it could be cultivated and made a valuable product of this new country.

Father Serra's Work.

So Junipero Serra brought the vine to California and the Mission grape is one of our well defined varieties. The grape, the fig and the olive thrive in a land where sunshine is almost perpetual. Around the Missions there were planted the vines brought from Mexico and even today may be seen vines which have borne grapes from the time when there was no State of California until the present. When the terrible ravages of the phylloxera and the Anaheim disease attacked the vines, a large acreage of the Mission grape was wiped out but enough escaped to leave it a well defined type and to remind us of the origin of the grape growing industry of the State.

We can get a better idea of the economic value of the vineyard industry of California by looking for a moment at its picturesque history. There are three fairly well defined periods. First, the period of the Mission vine beginning with 1769; second, the inrtoduction of the Eruopean vines and the destruction of the vineyards by phylloxera and the Anaheim disease; third, the rehabilitation of the vineyards by grafting into the wild persistent vines which were discovered to be immune to the grape disease.

Of the early and romance period of the grape vine development, we are interested to know that when Don Gaspar de Portola came into California, he found the grape indigenous, and before Junipero Serra began to be worshiped as a saint, he left around his Missions over two million vines of the Mission variety of grape.

After the abandonment of the Missions, the vine industry slumbered until Americans began to come into the State drawn here by the gold discoveries. They found the vines still clinging to the old homes of the Franciscan monks and they began to cultivate them with real American zeal.

Our Pioneer Vineyardists.

There is a significant similarity in all that was done by the California pioneer. Just as he faced hardships to go into the mountains of California and dig for gold, so the pioneer cleared the same mountain side of pine and cedar and brush, and planted the vine. It was a long wait of three or four years, while the vine matured, but he was a pioneer and was patient. He must experiment with different land and different varieties until just the right land was found adapted to the right vine. Infinite patience, great industry, determination in face of adversity—all these qualities those early vineyardists required and all these qualities they had because they were California pioneers.

Foreign Grapes Introduced.

In 1861 the State officially recognized the growing vine industry and sent Colonel Arpad Haraszthy to Europe, commissioned to select and ship home cuttings from the most highly prized varieties of all kinds of vines produced there. It was then known that the climate and the soil of our State were well adapted to the growth of the grape, and the State decided officially to recognize the industry and put it upon the proper basis. A hundred thousand vine cuttings were sent here and distributed to the vine growers of the State. These cuttings included fourteen hundred of the choicest varieties of grape. From these plantings have resulted some 160,000 acres of wine grapes, about 110,000 acres of raisin grapes, 50,000 acres of tables varieties. Consider this grand total of about 320,000 acres of vine production in California, and then agree with me that at least our viticultural industry of the State merits our serious consideration!

A Costly Plague.

Nothing could have been more disheartening to the grape growers than the terrible phylloxera, a plague which stole upon them in 1880, and left their vineyards a row of parched stumps—monuments to their dead and buried hopes. Just as there was a romance in the historical beginning of grape culture, so in 1880 in Sonoma, Napa, Yolo, Placer and El Dorado Counties, there was tragedy in vine culture for those men, who saw their work of years gone.

Our Dry and Sweet Wine Districts.

The dry wines are produced from grapes which grow in districts contiguous to San Francisco Bay, where because of the fog the temperature is modified and the grapes ripen at a point of sugar and acidity suitable for fermentation such as choice dry wines require.

Sweet wines are produced from the grapes grown in the interior counties, where the soil and climate conditions are such that the grapes ripen at a comparatively high sugar and low acid point.

It was the dry wine section which felt the phylloxera scourge. Vines had to be pulled up and vineyards had to be replanted with the heartbreaking wait, and the fear of another plague. The grafting to roots of resistent stock already in the ground, or grafting before the planting of the cutting, was then resorted to with success.

The Anaheim Disease.

The sweet wine section was also visited with a different scourge. A mysterious disease, baffling to attack, made its appearance around Anaheim, Santa Ana Valley, from whence the plague gets its name. More than 5,000 acres were stripped of vines. All the sections south of the Tehachapi Mountains suffered before the spread of the disease was checked and over 30,000 acres in Southern California was the record of devastation. A large portion of these acres have been replanted to vineyards and new districts have been established like the district around Cucamonga, which once was sandy desert land.

When we add the 30,000 acres of land destroyed in the South by the Anaheim disease, to the 70,000 acres destroyed in the north by phylloxera, we gain some idea of the enormous destruction of property suffered by our pioneer vineyardists and the courage and perseverance necessary to go forward with vine culture under such circumstances.

Enormous sums of money have been spent in the rehabilitation of our vineyards until now there is about $150,000,000 invested in vine culture—surely an industry of which we have a right to boast! And it took confidence and trust to make such an investment and to wait patiently the years while the new vines were growing.

In 1862 a commission, appointed by the State Legislature, distributed thousands of cuttings of European wine grapes and urged the farmers to plant them everywhere. To-day there are about 160,000 acres in California devoted to wine grapes.

State and National Aid.

Aid have been given to the vinegrowers. Since 1876 the Agricultural College at Berkeley

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A Plea for the Life of a Boy, Aged 18---Louis Bundy---Murderer

By HENRY B. MONGES.

Shall we hang a boy in California, or in these United States of America for that matter? Certainly no more wretched example of this cruel law has been before the public in many years. It is bad enough to hang the ordinary, hardened man criminal, but to take a boy in his teens and "hang him by the neck until he is dead" is certainly a strange proceeding for a civilized—or rather, I am reminded—an enlightened country and in this great twentieth century at that. Twentieth century! To what does that refer? Oh! yes, 2000 years ago a master amongst men —a Son of God was born (crucified, too, I believe by the people to whom he tried to teach mercy). He taught mercy even unto the least of those who go astray: But it seems that while we still date our year from that event, we have forgotten what he taught even though we do call ourselves "Christian."

Some time ago I had an experience, when asking the public to sign a petition, asking for the abolishing of Capital Punishment. I never could have believed that so many nice looking men, and women, too, would say, "I believe in hanging"; "I believe in killing them"; "they ought to have something worse, even, than that." One woman said, "I'd boil them in oil," another, "they ought to be burned alive." I might not have been astonished had a savage looking man said this, but when women, sweet, refined appearing women, say such things, I am ready to throw up my hands. Of course I met many of the opposite kind, many only too glad to sign such a request—thankful for the opportunity; but I had learned that underneath the white skin of our so-called civilization there is a "barbarian," ready to rend asunder, with a savage glee, as did the wild men of the forest in days of old. At first I tried to argue people into signing the petition, but I soon gave that up. If their hearts were not merciful enough, if they had not already been educated, by life, in the spirit of the "Golden Rule," then a few arguments at that time would hardly convince them in the few moments one could take to present them.

The public is being educated, but by life and not by those who should lead, the man in the pulpit or the man who reaches the public ear through speech or the public eye through the printed page.

The public is a strange bird (I am one of them). They often "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." Some time ago the Times Building of Los Angeles was blown up by dynamite and some twenty men were murdered. The public gasped, the press stormed. Did they hang the criminals? No, and rightly, I am glad to say. But here is a miserable little boy, probably abnormal, a moral idiot, who has committed a dastardly crime—killed one person. Now we listen to no mercy. Why? Is it because he has no powerful organization or friends back of him, or because he has no money to fight and evade the law?

Here in California on one of the hop ranches at Wheatland, a man (at least he is called such) permitted conditions to arise (see as per report of Carleton H. Parker, executive secretary, Commission of Immigration and Housing of California to Governor Johnson) so vile, so immoral, so inhuman, that agitators were able to bring about a riot, and murder was done. The workers were oppressed, they were aroused in their weakness and became a menace. The strong hand of the "Law," at the request of the Hopfield owner, who asked for protection, stepped in and in the end several minions of the so-called "law" were killed, and the unfortunates who agitated have been convicted and sentenced for murder. They are not to be hung, however. Now if hanging is really just and right, the owner, the man whose fault it all was, should be hung. The public should, in its indignation, punish him. But do they make a sign or sound? None whatever. Justice is indeed blind. A "white slaver" may ruin a young girl, body and soul. A trickster sometimes high in the social ranks may rob of every penny of a life savings, some old man or woman, leaving them helpless to starve and die—rob them, however, within the law, and hence may go scot free, or, at worst, a light penalty. A mine owner may, through criminal carelessness or desire to save expense in dollars, by neglect and poor equipment for safeguarding life, allow a hundred men to burn to death, leaving women and children homeless and penniless to starve. No one says hang them—at least only a few, and they do not say it loudly enough to awaken the dead conscience of humanity. We read about these things when they are published, but they soon are forgotten as we turn the page, and it is so now with many of us when this plea is being made for this eighteen-year-old boy.

Hanging is bad enough, even for the worst. By killing we take away that which we cannot again give back. Death is the great mystery and all in time must face the ordeal, but every opportunity should be given by Society, by the State, for men to meet that great event when nature shall make the call, under the most favorable conditions. It comes soon enough. If we, as a State a social unit, did our full duty by each individual unit composing it, we might then have some vestige of right to take a life, if it failed to live up to the high ideals and grasp the great opportunities made possible for it. But we know that we fail in our duty. Are we not as a body politic making criminals daily under the present social regime? Do all have the full opportunity for developing all his or her powers, physically, mentally and spiritually? Is not the struggle of existence such that it is impossible for many to reach beyond the merest existence? Yet the earth contains abundance for every living thing, abundant food, shelter and pleasure, if some few were not allowed (by the inertia of the mass, it is true) to take all, leaving nothing but the scraps for the many. We—society—owe these weaker brothers much —certainly we should not kill them. That is shifting the burden of Personal Responsibility to some unknown sphere and future. We should educate, or strive to do so at any rate. If we have made criminals (and we surely have), then the least we can do is to keep them where they can do no harm, and if they refuse to reform, imprison them for life. I do not mean this in any sentimental vein. I believe that at the center every human being is divine, and when we let it, it will speak. It bids us be merciful, and true mercy and true justice mean the same thing. We should at least be consistent. If we propose to hang such as this unfortunate eighteen-year-old boy, then we must most certainly hang those who commit worse crimes. Who says "What is worse than murder"? Don't you know? Then you are indeed ignorant. There are many enduring a living death, there are many whose very souls are murdered, and they who are responsible for these things walk amongst us with smiling faces and soft voices—free. Let us at least try, first, to reform, and try to see if the moral idiot can not be brought to see the right. Then if we fail, it will be time enough, indeed, to kill him, or rather murder him. Is that too strong? To kill outside the law is murder (sometimes), and within the law, or rather under the law, it is— —uh—Oh! just making him pay the penalty of his crime.

Men have not grown better because of more severe laws. There was a time when there were forty or more crimes punishable by death. I am sure there is no one (or hardly any one) who will not agree that it is better so, that criminals are not more numerous or more vicious now than formerly—in fact it is quite the contrary. We have, in spite of ourselves, grown more merciful. Then why stop? If hanging did not deter men from stealing, then why will it deter them now from murder? As a matter of fact, I do not believe that the murderer, or any criminal for that matter, thinks much about the penalty when committing his crime—particularly murder. This act is often an impulse of anger, or some vicious streak suddenly aroused and uncontrollable, and after it is done, the actor is as normal as any of us.

This crime of Louis Bundy was a particularly vicious one; no extenuating circumstances exist that I can discover. Simply a vicious nature, actuated by greed. He probably did not realize that he was committing a murder; he, probably, has now no realization of what he has done.

Will killing him make him realize it? Could he not be brought to an understanding, and perhaps, then, by a helpful useful life, help to make some slight amends to society and the family he has so cruelly wronged?

Killing a man will not reform him, and since we believe in the conservation of energy, we must believe that the destructive energy of this boy will not be destroyed when liberated from his body by death. It is barely possible that we may be liberating it, freeing that which now, at least, is confined, and may by proper training and education be brought under control and made constructive rather than destructive. Who knows but what this destructive force, when now let loose, may not go on destroying and creating havoc somewhere, if not here on this earth. This is at least reasonable and within the realm of the possible. We know that we can control it in the body of the boy; we know nothing of it when it is set free.

We would abolish war, as we have abolished dueling and the numerous other foolish things that take life in the name of honor! Let us now become truly civilized, truly enlightened, and not let this legal murder continue as a law upon our statute books. Let every "human heart" whose eyes read this, by some means, appeal to the Governor of this State, the Hon. Hiram Johnson, to commute this death sentence to a life sentence. Do not let this State have the stain upon it of having taken the life of an eighteen-year-old boy. Give him at least one more chance—and help him to make good by reaching his heart and mind, and bringing him to a realization of the fact that he is a living soul. So mote it be.

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WHOLE REFORM OR NONE.

What to do with the women thrown on society by the abolition of the redlight district, has long been a problem for social workers. The Federation of Women's Clubs called a special meeting in Washington, D. C., to devise ways and means of caring for the women of the redlight district of Washington who would be driven into the streets by the enactment of the Kenyon bill. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President, attended the meeting by special invitation. Many plans were discussed, all calculated to give a measure of relief to the unfortunate women. Among the most feasible were plans to raise $25,000 to build a garment factory, and thus give employment to the women. But so far as can be ascertained, there was nothing done to actually provide for the women pending the maturity of plans for the future.

Not long ago a very unusual thing occurred in St. Louis, Mo. Ten women of the segregated district, completely abolished by the efforts of the Women's Protective League, visited in a body the president of the League. Regarding the visit we quote from an editorial in a daily paper of recent date:

"Their visit to the organization responsible for closing the district, in search of employment and with tales of lack of food, homes and means of support, brings home to all reformers and laymen, emphatically, the fact that such reform measures have a serious aftermath.

"It may be conceded that many men and women are sincere in their efforts to forever eliminate the social evil, but it is also possible that, in their eagerness to do so, they fail to consider what shall become of the unfortunate women. True, in some cities it has been said that 'respectable' jobs at $6 or $8 a week will be open to them. Aside from a discussion of that wage offer to those women, however, the fact remains that there are hundreds of young daughters of poor families who are unable to get a job at even $5 or $6 a week.

"What was said by the ten women to the president of the woman's club and other officers of the institution who were called in, may never be known. The club women said they would assist their visitors to obtain work.

"The visit of those ten women seems to bring out the fact that women of the segregated districts are individuals and not to be thought about as a great body of lost souls that are to be banished—somewhere, anywhere—and forgotten."

To be effective reformers, women can not be satisfied with half length accomplishments. To abolish the redlight district of a city is only the beginning of the work of reform along that line. Some adequate provision for the future of the unfortunates who have lived by vice is the next step in the reform.

CLUB WOMEN ENDORSE NAVAL HOLIDAY PROPOSED WITH ZEST.

The Los Angeles Federation of Women's Clubs, recently in session at Santa Barbara, struck a note that does credit to organized womanhood and entered a field of influence in which club women and all women, whether organized or not, may be potential—that is, in promoting world peace. The Los Angeles Federation, with pronounced enthusiasm, declared in favor of a naval holiday among the great powers of the world. If all women's clubs in California and in other equal-suffrage States, as well as in States that have not yet accorded the franchise to women, were to voice their sentiments strongly in favor of these universal peace measures, their influence would have effect where it would do most good. Congress, the body that must declare war before the United States engages in hostilities, has a keen ear for public sentiment. As there are 4,000,000 women voters in the United States to-day, with the number being augmented from time to time, as equal-suffrage States are added to the growing list, the influence that women are able to wield at Washington is not merely sentimental—it is a practical, powerful political influence that is within their grasp—the kind of influence for which the average Congressman has very wholesome respect.

It seems to the Star that the women's organizations of this country should get into this great work of promoting world-peace, heart and soul. There is no cause before the world to-day more vitally important than this—no cause more intimately bound up with the welfare of women and children and the homes of this and other lands. If women's organizations throughout this country specialized on this one great question of suppressing war—if they persisted in memorializing, teaching the people and stirring up public sentiment, this country soon would be a much more aggressive force for universal peace than it is to-day.—Pasadena Star.

GRAPE JUICE WILL NOT SAVE CALIFORNIA'S GRAPE INDUSTRY.

It is difficult to understand how the California Dry Federation expects to win success at the polls next November, with their prohibition constitutional amendment, when their most distinguished speaker, Eugene W. Chafin, twice Presidential nominee for the Prohibition party, goes into the grape sections of this State and insists that "prohibition will not hurt the grape industry a single cent's worth, but will prove a benefit"; that "both wine and table grapes could be sold for the manufacture of grape juice"; that "the demand for grape juice is greater than the supply"; and that "one big manufacturer told me that $32 a ton was paid for grapes used in the manufacture of grape juice as compared to $8 and $10 for grapes paid by wineries."

It is unfortunate that Mr. Chafin was not able to spend a year in California studying our table grape, raisin and wine industries before he volunteered such absurd statements. A few months' course at the University of California's Department of Viticulture would have made him hesitate to spread such misinformation, for when the public learns the truth he is going to be accused of either being grossly ignorant or deliberately unfair.

Costly Experiments.

If there is such a demand for grape juice, we wonder why the grape juice plants that were established a few years ago at Lodi, Modesto, Kingsburg, Rochester, Cucamonga and other sections of California have stopped manufacturing grape juice and gone out of business.

As a matter of fact, the principal reason was that the grapes in those sections did not make a particularly palatable grape juice. The manufacturers paid the same price as the wineries—not $32 a ton—but there was no demand for the juice and so they closed their doors and pocketed their losses, convinced that they had made an awful mistake. And yet Mr. Chafin would advise crushing all the grapes in California for grape juice purposes.

Our wineries are not equipped to produce grape juice and it is doubtful if any sane man or collection of men would want to enter on

such an undertaking after studying the experiences of the plants just referred to.

Absurdity of Chafin's Theory.

Not more than 100,000 gallons of grape juice are now made in California, after the efforts of five years for its introduction. This is the product of 833 tons of grapes, which could be grown on, say, 277 acres of land in California.

According to the bulletin issued by the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners on March 15, 1914, there are to-day 170,000 acres of wine grape vineyards in California, producing on an average of three tons to the acre. That would mean 510,000 tons of wine grapes to be made into grape juice. To this would be added the 100,000 tons of table grape culls and second crop Muscat raisin grapes that also go to the wineries. These 610,000 tons would produce 120 gallons per ton, or 73,000,000 gallons of juice.

Since grape juice cannot be handled in bulk, it must be bottled, and, as the ordinary bottle goes four to the gallon, it would take 292,000,000 bottles.

With 12 bottles to the case, it would take about 24,333,000 cases. The average weight to the case is 55 pounds, or 1,338,333,000 pounds.

With 30,000 pounds to the carload, 44,611 carloads would be required. With 40 cars to a train load, it would take 1,115 train loads, or over three train loads every day in the year, including Sundays, to move California's grape juice!

It must also be remembered that even if all our grapes were suited for grape juice, there is not money available nor can it be borrowed to buy glass to hold the grape juice product of the State's yield of grapes. The juice would have to be transported in bottles, as it cannot be shipped East in bulk, since a seed-hole in a barrel will start fermentation.

How Grape Juice Is Made.

Few people have any idea of the manufacture of grape juice, the care that has to be taken, the capital invested, the loss of spoiling and breakage, and introduction to the trade. Many people seem to think all you have to do is to crush the grapes, run the juice into a tank, bottle and ship it out and get your money. But a perusal of Circular No. 108, recently issued by the University of California, is enough to make anyone hesitate before entering upon such a venture. Briefly summarized the process is as follows:

Gathering and care of the grapes.
Extraction of juice.
Stemming, crushing, draining, pressing.
Preliminary clearing and defecation.
Sulfiting, settling, racking (Fining).
Final clearing.
Pasteurizing, settling, addition of acid (Fining), filtering, conservation.
Bottling, corking, sterilizing.

Grapes have to be gathered with care, and nothing but the soundest can be used, then crushed and stemmed, the juice to be separated perfectly cleared. To prevent danger of fermentation, the grapes will have to be cooled and the juice kept below 50 degrees F., a difficult task in Fresno, San Joaquin and other counties in the summer. If the fruit is warm, you have to temporarily paralyze the fermentation with sulphurous acid or use potassium-metabisulfit. Care must be taken not to use so much as to injure the flavor of the juice, to say nothing about the stomach. It is claimed that sulfit is not injurious and will prevent oxidation, the main cause of the loss of the fine flavor.

Then comes pasteurizing, as the sulfiting or refrigeration only temporarily kills the fermentation. Pasteurizing means to heat the juice to about 175 degrees G. for a short time and then cool rapidly, but it must be kept from contact with the air or else it will spoil, and then must be placed immediately in sterilized casks or barrels. After settling for a few weeks, it may be bottled, then sterilized again and tested for any defect.

This is a general outline of the process. All the different details and precautions in the successful production of grape juice belong to the expert manufacturer.

Other Obstacles.

Another point we must reckon with is that 90 per cent. of the demand is for red grape juice and 50 per cent. of our California grapes are white and cannot be made into red juice. Besides, grape juice can be made successfully in California only in those sections where the grapes have a high percentage of fruit acids and, even in those sections, only a few of the varieties now grown can be used for grape juice purposes.

Opinion of an Expert.

Professor F. T. Bioletti, of the Department of Viticulture, University of California, is of the opinion that "though we can make grape juice much better than the grape juice of the East, it will undoubtedly take years first of all for the manufacturers to learn the proper methods, and secondly, to develop the market."

The dry leaders have based most of the arguments they are advancing in favor of grape juice on the University's Bulletin No. 108, but they have not always interpreted the text as Professor Bioletti intended they should. In a letter to the California Grape Protective Association, dated March 31st, he says:

"I have read carefully the newspaper clippings from the Fresno Republican of March 5th and March 11th, containing a letter from Mrs. M. Pettit and a report of an address by Eugene W. Chafin. Both articles as printed, so far as they refer to wine-grape growing and grape juice, are completely misleading.

"Mr. Chafin's statement that 'prohibition will not hurt the industry (of grape growing) a single cent's worth, but will prove a benefit,' is nonsense if he refers to the kind of prohibition contemplated by the proposed constitutional amendment. If enforced, this amendment will completely destroy the value of all the wine grape vineyards and decrease the value of nearly all others.

"His statement that grapes are worth $32 per ton for grape juice and only $10 for wine is cruelly misleading. Ninety-five per cent. at least of the wine grapes will be unsalable for any purpose at any price if they cannot be used for wine.

"Mrs. Pettit's use of a quotation from our Circular No. 108 on Grape Juice is equally unjustifiable. Taken as it is, disconnected with the context, it is calculated to convey the impression that the grape grower can immediately find a market for grape juice. This is untrue and no such impression would be received by any intelligent reader of the circular itself.

"Other similar unfair use of our publications have come under my notice, and I shall be glad if you can do anything which will correct the eroneous impressions they are sure to make."

Mr. Chafin's claim that "the demand is greater than the supply" can easily be refuted by asking any grocery man, who will tell you, if he tells the truth, that the call for grape juice is very limited and confined almost entirely to widely advertised brands.

To-day the annual production of the United States does not exceed 2,000,000 gallons. What chance would the manufacturers have to dispose of 74,000,000 gallons?

The Eastern production has been on the market over twenty years, and the Welch grape juice people (who, by the way, have contributed $10,000 towards Mr. Chafin's National Prohibition fund) and other Eastern concerns have freely advertised their product and have established a limited market for their product, which is very different from the California juice.

To overcome the sweetness in California grapes they have to be picked before they develop their full percentage of sugar. It would be impossible to so pick and handle the full crop of wine grapes in California.

No amount of money or effort on the part of the winemen or any other manufacturer could carry out the promise that Mr. Chafin and other dry leaders are making to the vineyardists. It is the wildest dream of a theorist!

It is impossible in the space at our disposal to adequately explain the terrific losses that would be sustained by the State if the wine industry were wiped out and our raisin and table grape industries crippled by this drastic amendment. On another page we are printing an extract from an address delivered by Albert H. Elliott, at a Viticultural afternoon, given under the auspices of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, at Healdsburg, on February 28, when he pictured graphically the heroic struggles of our pioneer vineyardists.

In our next issue we will show how the loss of this great industry would affect every individual in the State of California and lay bare thousands of acres of land that are absolutely unfitted for anything but viticulture. We will also discuss the so-called "compromise" amendment, which, if adopted, would prolong the agony of the vineyardists fourteen months, and then destroy them.

OUR COPY SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

"The Woman Citizen" has on its staff a writer of advertising copy who has written the copy for some of the biggest pieces of business ever placed by Lord & Thomas of Chicago and J. Walter Thompson of Chicago and New York.

The copy service of these advertising agencies needs no comment. It is known to be the best in the world.

Our copy writer helped to make it so. He stands ready to serve you no matter how small the space you buy in "The Woman Citizen." He will write your copy for you, if you do happen to have a trained expert on your advertising.

The Woman Citizen Copy Service Dept.,
964 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

"A woman, financially independent and self-supporting, has a right to propose marriage to a man. The barbaric and senseless old custom that denies woman the right of selecting her mate is to be broken down. Men will soon see how much to their advantage it is to marry women who have had an equal privilege with themselves. Men are businesslike, and keen to appreciate essential beauty. They will soon see the beauty of the feminist movement." So spoke Miss Maria T. Daviess, well known woman writer, in a recent interview in New York City.

* * *

Miss Betty Thorpe, daring woman rider who mounted her trusty steed at Spokane, Wash., a short time ago, and started on a long canter across the continent, is now storm-bound at Kalispell, Mont., but will continue her journey as soon as the weather permits.

* * *

Mrs. Jack Gouraud, widely known as a globe trotter, has begun a journey into the Sahara Desert from Cairo, Egypt. Upon her return to Paris next spring she plans to give an Egyptian fete which will in sumptuousness and magnificence rival those of the olden days given by the "Sorceress of the Nile."

* * *

Mrs. Georgia Bullock, a Los Angeles attorney, is the first woman lawyer in California, to defend a man charged with murder. Mrs. Bullock has successfully handled criminal cases, but this is her first murder case. The man she is to defend is William E. Davis, former gunman and self-confessed slayer of three men in border times. He is now accused of the murder of William G. Wheeler of Sawtelle, and is depending upon Mrs. Bullock to free him on an alibi.

* * *

The Chicago Record-Herald, in a first page article on the results of registration day and the registration of 158,026 women, says:

"Prophecies of persons who contended that consideration for women on the part of men would cease when the women became their equals were proved false.

"Instead, the men who served as election officials and party workers and who registered as voters, showed that the polling place has a more chivalrous atmosphere than the street car. Women who for years have hung on straps and forced their way through clouds of smoke in the filthy vestibules of street cars were amazed when the same men stopped smoking when they entered polling places, removed their hats as they gave way in the lines of voters waiting to register, and showed the courtesies that are considered typical of the drawing-room.

"The rule of courtesy was almost universal. It was observed in the First and the Eighteenth wards—long branded as the strongholds of the most depraved of men. It was shown in the aristocratic Sixth, Seventh and Twenty-fifth. In the Tenth, the Sixteenth and the other bailiwicks where English is heard less frequently than other tongues, the men were as patient and considerate as they were in other sections of the city.

"It seemed to make no difference whether the polling place which the women entered was a school house, or a barber shop, or even a livery stable. The great majority of the men who served at the polls as officials and those who watched the registration as workers for the parties, seemed eager to prove that the new voters were welcome to participate in the settlement of public questions and the management of public affairs.

"There were exceptions to the rule, but when acts of discourtesy to the women voters occurred they were quick to be resented.

"The chivalry of the male voters and the election officials was less of a surprise to those who had prophesied evils that would come with suffrage than the matter-of-fact way in which the women performed their new duties. The majority of the women who went to the polls for the first time seemed to know what was expected of them as well as the more experienced male voters. They occasioned little trouble to the election officials, and the majority of them took no more time in getting their names upon the poll books than did the men. The greatest difficulty was with the women in the wards where the foreign-born population was large. Many of them who were eager to vote found that they could not do so because their husbands had failed to take out naturalization papers, and they were hard to convince."

* * *

To fit herself for the task of bringing enlightenment to the women of Russia is the avowed purpose of the Baroness Olga Meyendorff, of St. Petersburg, who arrived in America recently. The Baroness has matriculated for a course of study at the National Training School of the Young Women's Christian Association, in New York, where she is enrolled as Miss Meyendorff.—Ex.

PRESS AGENTING.

How press agents' yarns excite us—
Mary Garden has bronchitis,
Elsie Janis lauds the onion,
Bernhardt has a private bunion,
Mrs. Fiske protects the horses,
Lillian Russell raps divorces,
Mary Ryan studies cooking,
Hattie Williams' dog's good looking,
Doris Keene wears cut glass slippers,t
Bessie Abott's hobby, dippers,
Anna Held wears jeweled stocking,
Fanny Ward's new gown is shocking,
Schumann-Heink's a copper's teacher,
Gertrude Hoffman scores a preacher,
Kitty Gordon's back's hand painted,
Frances Starr says ragtime's tainted.
Mrs. Carter scores scene shifter,
Mary Shaw becomes "uplifter,"
Blanche Bates tries her hand at farming,
Billie Burke's new curl is charming,
Charlotte Walker loves the water,
Ethel Barrymore has daughter.
Laurette Taylor hunts and fishes,
Eva Tanguay owns gold dishes,
Helen Ware's for women voting,
Percy Haswell's fond of boating,
Fritzi Scheff has laryngitis,
Marlowe has appendicitis.
Goodness, how those yarns excite us!

—Cleveland Press.

MRS. CORNWALL MARRIED.

Mrs. Arthur W. Cornwall, one of the former publishers of The Woman Citizen, was married to State Senator Louis W. Juilliard of Santa Rosa, on Wednesday, April 1st. The wedding was a quiet home affair as Senator Juilliard has been very ill for several weeks. The bride is one of the best known club women in the State, having been connected with the State Federation of Clubs as Secretary for a couple of terms. In 1908 Mrs. Cornwall led the crusade against impure milk which was at that time the menace of the city. Her work in the Red Cross League is a matter of history. She is an active member of the California Club and it is rumored that she will be made First Vice-President of that club at the election next month. The Woman Citizen joins with the many friends of Senator and Mrs. Juilliard in wishing them long life and happiness.

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MR. THEODORE PARKER LAWRENCE
THE KIRLAW STUDIOS
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LESSONS BY APPOINTMENT
435 Powell Street Third Floor

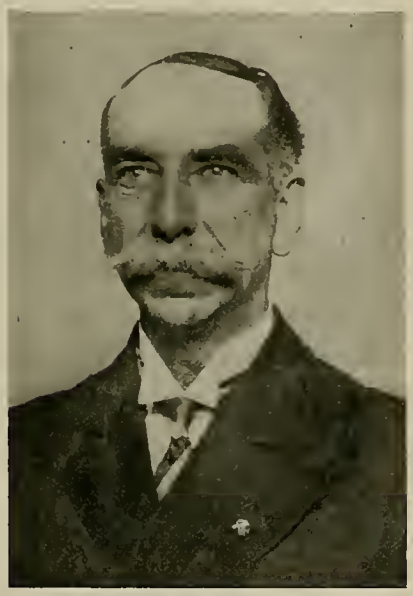
The Polk-Street District

By EUNICE CAROTHERS.

Block after block, stretching away into miles of ruins smoldering slowly to ashes, debris charred and blackened, everywhere the street as far as eye could see in utter chaos, seamed and gashed by the terrible forces of earthquake and fire—that was Polk street eight years ago.

Block after block stretching away into miles of well kept, attractive, prosperous looking shops, buildings being erected, remodeled to suit incoming tenants, a street splendidly paved and lighted, and everywhere the forces of friendly co-operation and commercial enterprise visible—that is Polk street today.

The transformation wrought in eight years seems magical, impossible. And it has been possible only through the tireless energy, wise business management, friendly co-operation and



W. S. MAXSON.

harmonious concerted effort of the residents and business men of the district.

Eight years ago when San Francisco was making her mighty effort to rehabilitate herself, no particular district could be favored. The great general common needs had to be met first, and those needs were matters involving the disbursement of millions. But the city had voted bonds for the paving of Polk street previous to the fire. However after the disaster that laid the city desolate there was no money to float these bonds. Purchasers could not be found. It was then that the men behind the magical transformation of the Polk-street district first appeared. They were merchants and business men of the vicinity and they came forward with a plan to raise the amount necessary to float the bonds and do the improvement work desired.

This movement was the inception of the Polk Street District Improvement Association, which is now the moving civic and commercial force in the community and stands in all its activities one of the finest and best organized and most efficient working bodies in the city today.

The property owners on the street were approached and induced to purchase the necessary bonds to raise the money with which to pave the street. The bonds were sold and the money raised in a comparatively short time. After this the street was paved and other splendid improvements followed rapidly.

For thirty years there had been unsuccessful efforts to have Polk street regraded and extended to the bay. The final accomplishment of

A. STALDER.

this seemed next to impossible because the property owners in the bay district claimed too great damages from the city. This difficulty blocked the project every time it was brought up for years.

Finally Mr. W. S. Maxson, the present secretary of the association, overcame this difficulty. At one of the meetings in which some of the property owners claiming tremendous damages were present, Mr. Maxson asked the valuation of the property as shown by the figures in the tax assessor's office. The figures showed that the property owners were claiming more damages than the value of their property, and as they were unwilling to pay taxes according to the valuation which they had set on their property when claiming damages they capitulated to the association and the street was regraded and extended.

The next big undertaking was the present lighting system, which was installed at a cost of several thousand dollars. The association now contemplates securing a lighting system which will extend from the civic center to the bay and make the Polk street district one of the best lighted in the country.

The association concerns itself with all problems relating to the welfare of the community, no matter whether they are social or commercial. The fine results they have achieved and are achieving are a tribute to the genius of the organization and its admirable corps d'esprit.

Through the efforts of the Polk Street District Improvement Association a public playground for the district was secured. The city has recently appropriated $25,000 for the purpose of purchasing apparatus for this playground, which when fully equipped with its new apparatus will be one of the finest in the city. In fact everything conducive to the wellbeing of the children of the district is of primary importance to the association. Before the activity of the organization, children were barred from the best apartment houses and tenants with children were generally undesirable. But this condition no longer prevails. A merchant expressed the situation rather neatly not long ago when he remarked: "Before the fire babies, parrots and dogs were barred absolutely. Now you see baby buggies and parrot perches for sale at all the furniture stores, and every kiddie you see has his dog."

Conforming to the awakening to the demands of the children and to the increase of families with small children in the district, the association is at present also actively interested in the new annex to the Spring Valley school now under way.

And it is pleasing to note that while such admirable men as A. Stalder, W. S. Maxson, A. Elberg, E. Galli and Val Schmidt have worked tirelessly for the improvement and upbuilding of the district, the women have also kept pace. The members of the California Club have erected at 1750 Clay street one of the handsomest clubs in the state, and its furnishings and equipment are in keeping with the building. And their various activities have always been such as to foster the fine movements relating to social welfare that have been put forth by the association.

Perhaps one of the most notable of the social achievements of the association is the fact that more than fifty applications for licenses for saloons in the district have been refused at the protest of the organipation. It is in no way the purpose of the organization to prevent the operation of quiet, orderly places of this character, but they have filed with the Police Commissioners a standing protest against the objectionable saloon, and it is doubtful if any man could today secure a saloon license in the Polk-street district without having his application passed upon by the organization, such is the confidence placed in the association and the standing it has with city officials.

In fact Polk street aims to be free from anything that would be objectionable to women

MR. ELBERG.

traversing the thoroughfare alone at night. It aims to be a woman's street. It aims to be a street where women can do their shopping at any hour and receive the same courteous treatment, the same quality of service and the same

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Strictly Home Cooking
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Near Pine

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JAPANESE ART GOODS
1423 POLK STREET
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA

goods that they receive in the high rent districts down town.

And these ideals are being surely, quietly achieved. The efforts of the Polk Street Improvement Association have been greatly augmented by the union with the Larkin Street Improvement Association. This union was effected some time ago, and instead of the two street organizations working separately and independently they now work harmoniously as one organization under the title of the Polk Street District Improvement Association.

The association has accomplished its objects without agitation through the newspapers or other publicity mediums, and the steady normal growth of the district, the general prosperity enjoyed by those engaged in business therein and the modern up-to-date attractive appearance of the streets of the district are a monument to the

MR. GALLI.

efficiency and effectiveness of the organization and the enterprise of its officers.

The first store opened in the district after the fire was that of Stalder-Hinkelbein & Co., retail hardware dealers. From rude counters constructed of rough boards and a meager stock in a chaotic condition, the store has grown until it is now one of the most important in the district, doing a fine business and, in fact, one of the largest of its kind in the city. The stock is of the highest quality, attractively displayed, and nowhere in the West will the customer have prompter and more courteous service than in this store. Mr. A. Stalder, one of the members of this firm, is also the president of the Polk Street District Improvement Association and may well be said to be its moving spirit. He is ably assisted and counseled by the other officers of the organization—W. S. Maxson, secretary; A. Elbergist, vice president; E. Galli, second vice president, and Val Schmidt, treasurer.

The Polk street district attracted many business men who had been located elsewhere before the fire because of the energy and activity manifested by those interested in its development, and among these was Mr. George Walcom, president of George Walcom & Co. Mr. Walcom is one of the business men of the old school. He has been in business in San Francisco for thirty years, in the Polk street district for five years. His store has all the appearance of a downtown metropolitan establishment. He is one of the best known interior decorators in the city and his removal to the Polk street dis-

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SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE.

trict was a distinct acquisition. His line of tapestries and upholstery brocades bear the unmistakable marks of quality, and the entire store reflects in its management and atmosphere the genial, gentlemanly, kindly, affable, courteous spirit of the man himself. He shows his linoleums, wallpaper and tapestries with the same conscientious care, pride and dignity with which he tells one about the appreciation his customers show regarding his work. He spoke feelingly of how a woman known throughout this country for her lavish entertainments and gracious manners came up to him and thanked him for handling the decorations for a recent reception which she gave. He remarked: "Of course she had the best we have, but she paid for it. I have been doing work for her for thirty years, and each time I serve her she always tells me how she appreciates my efforts to please her and thanks me as graciously as though I made no charge at all. I'm getting along in years to be sure, but I feel as if I never want to leave this joyous world while there are people like that to work for." Mr. Walcom has given conscientious service and sincere appreciation to his customers, and it has brought him sincere appreciation and success in return.

The store of E. F. Peterson & Co. is a delight. The establishment has a distinct European atmosphere. The firm executes orders for furniture of any style or period and many of the handsomest homes in the city and its environs bear testimony to the artistic achievements of their craftsmen. A splendid antique oak dining room set of the Elizabethan era, recently finished for a fine home in Piedmont, would do credit to any old world palace. Skilled European craftsmen are employed and their work bears the unmistakable stamp of individuality and quality. This firm stands in the front ranks of exclusive interior decorators in the city of San Francisco.

The Polk street district is well worth a visit to one not familiar with the excellence of the shops and the class of merchandise to be found in the vicinity. While it recognizes its relation to the city as a whole, it is a community in itself and is justly proud of its independence and achievements.

One of the most interesting places one would encounter in a visit to the district is the Coulter Brothers Rattan Works, recently taken over by Mr. G. N. Shingleberger. All articles on sale in the handsomely appointed store are manufactured in the factory in the same building. The stock includes easy rockers of attractive design in willow, reed and rattan, tables, couches,

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DIRK VAN ERP
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ORIGINAL AND UNIQUE DESIGNS EXECUTED IN BRASS AND COPPER

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Next to Polk Theater
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Registered Optician in Attendance Phone Prospect 1602
Smith
THE JEWELER
FORMERLY WITH HADRE & CO
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SAN FRANCISCO

chairs, bedsteads, nursery beds, cradles, book racks, etc., etc., following the lines and patterns of standard articles of wood. Only the finest German reeds and French willow are used. The raw material is imported and goes through several processes, including immersion in vats of chloride of lime before being used by the workmen. Trained workmen are employed and furniture is manufactured from any special design desired. One of the finest lines of porch furniture in the West is turned out by this factory. It is finished in enamel or stain of any color. In fact any article of reed, willow or rattan can be so finished if desired. Mr. Shingleberger served his apprenticeship in his own factory as ordinary workman before buying it. One can see that he knows and appreciates the need of workmen for cheerful, sanitary surroundings; his factory is as clean and well ventilated as a dairy and as well lighted as a photographic studio. His ultimate big success is inevitable.

And such a flower shop as that of John R. Sievers and Leo Jones one often reads about and seldom comes upon. Both are newcomers in the district, but both are already well known and deservedly popular. The shop is superb in its entire arrangement. A profusion of the choicest cut flowers and rarest, finest potted plants are displayed with exquisite taste. One finds the same goods, the same service that one finds at the farther downtown florist's shop, with reduced prices. Already the skilled decorators of the Sievers flower shop are in demand for fashionable functions in the district. And the engaging personalities of both men are winning for them many friends in their new location.

But by no means are all the laurels to be plucked by Polk street and district merchants to go to men. Many of the most progressive and successful shopkeepers and merchants in the district are women. Among these is Mrs. Hardin, a newcomer. Her tailoring establishment at 1144 Sutter street is just a year old. Its clientele is exclusive and unique. The constant change of fashion often necessitates the remodeling of expensive gowns too costly or too recently purchased to discard. Travelers returning from abroad with gowns purchased in Paris find many changes advisable, but fear to place this delicate work in the hands of the ordinary tailor. To provide the required skill and art to handle work of this character the Paris Shop has been established. Mrs. Hardin's phenomenal success is the answer to the question as to whether such a shop has a place in the commercial life of the district.

Ray Rice is also one of this number. She has just opened a beautiful new store, exquisitely finished in white enamel. Her sister who lives in Paris, France, is her European buyer. The latest French models are now displayed in her shop windows.

Elizabeth Hall of Upper Polk street has been in business in her present location seven years. She manufactures hats, and also does remodeling. Her work bears the unmistakable stamp of good taste and perfect skill.

L. Becker Co. have recently opened a finely appointed family liquor store, where they are specializing in the products of the Calistoga Vineyards, and catering to a very high class trade.

Mr. A. Elberg, first vice president of the Polk Street District Improvement Association, has a ladies', gentlemen's and children's furnishing store, with a line of merchandise unexcelled anywhere in the downtown district. He established his business on Polk street in 1910. His policy of courteous, conscientious service, re-

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funding money when desired and strict attention to the demands of his trade have made him one of the leading merchants of the district. And his sincerity, public spiritedness, kind and affable manner and generous, genial disposition have made him one of the most popular men on the street.

Polk street boasts of as finely equipped confectionaries and catering establishments as one can find anywhere in the city. Among these the Red Cherry stands as a leader. Mr. Schwarzenbeck, formerly proprietor of the Golden Pheasant down town, enjoys the same patronage in the district that he enjoyed in his former business. All the goods sold over his counter are made in the place, and he has lately placed on the market a popular bakery specialty known as Tetrazzini coffee cake. The great diva herself has written Mr. Schwarzenbeck a letter commending its excellent quality—so no wonder its sale is immense.

One of the surest signs of the enterprise and advancement of the Polk street district is the Russell Creamery. It is one of the most modern, up-to-date and sanitary establishments of its kind in the West. The cattle from which the supply of milk and cream comes are kept at the spacious and luxurious Newman Farms, where the cream is pasteurized before it is shipped to San Francisco for distribution. The demand for Russell cream by high class hostelries is so great that the cream is not sold at retail at all. But the Clover Leaf Butter, which is the chief Russell product, is retailed in the city. A large refrigerating plant on the Newman Farms increases the facilities for the latest improved sanitary methods of handling dairy products. The Russell Creamery was established twelve years ago. Mr. Russell is always glad to have his patrons visit the creamery and see how Clover Leaf Butter is made.

E. C. Chapman has a clean, sanitary place at 1755-7 Polk street. While he is a newcomer in the vicinity, he has already established a reputation for fine business dealing and strictly first-class methods of operation. He has marble and glass counters in his store, and the cooks use marble slabs in their work instead of the ordinary kitchen tables. In the one year he has been in the district he has trebled the business of the establishment which he now owns.

The district now boasts an art school. It is Best's Art School at 1625 California street, near Van Ness avenue. In this school the student is prepared for newspaper and magazine illustration. A. W. Best and his wife, Mrs. Alice Best, have charge of the school. A number of years ago, a group of newspaper artists, who have since become famous, formed a class for the study of art in the studio of Mr. A. W. Best. Among them were Maynard Dixon, Gordon Ross, J. A. Cahill, Theo. Langguth, G. W. Fischer, and others. The mode of study in the Best School is based on the actual experience of these artists, with the object of producing results in the shortest time. Many tedious methods of study in vogue in other schools were eliminated, only necessary work being taken up. Mr. A. W. Best is well known in the East and on the Pacific Slope as a landscape painter and illustrator. Mrs. Alice Best has a wide reputation as a painter of portraits, designer and poster artist, both here and abroad. The location of such an institution in the district is a certain indication that the district has passed its formative period, that it has arrived.

The Polk street district now stands a center of commercial and social activity, alive with civic interest and emphasizing the spirit of progress that has so characterized the city of San Francisco for the past eight years. Its achievement and development are monuments to the keen brains and tireless efforts of the officers of the Polk Street District Improvement Association who have served from time to time, and to the hearty co-operation and splendid corps d'esprit of the body as a whole.

The Polk street district is a wonderful object lesson to other districts in the city, and to other cities in the State and country.

Be sure to visit the Russell Creamery, 1300 Polk Street, and see how "Clover Leaf Butter" is made.

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By ALICE DAVENPORT.

The political pot began boiling with vigor on March 21st when it was rumored about that Anthony Caminetti will be a candidate for Governor of California on the Democratic ticket. It is stated that he will resign as United States Immigration Commissioner to enter the gubernatorial race. Lorin A. Handley, President of the Los Angeles Board of Public Works, is the present choice for his running mate. It is authoritatively reported that Caminetti will hand in his resignation as Commissioner-General of Immigration to President Wilson before April has given way to May.

Following the announcement of Congressman Joseph R. Knowland in Washington lately that he would not consider any proposition to become a Republican candidate for Governor, attention is again turned in certain Republican quarters to Congressman J. C. Needham.

As far as heard from, prospective and actual candidates of various parties thus far announced are included in these lists:

Governor—A. H. Hewitt, Republican; Anthony Caminetti, Democrat; Hiram W. Johnson, Progressive; John B. Curtin, Democrat; J. Q. Hayes, Republican; Chief Justice William H. Beatty, Republican; J. B. Sanford, Democrat; Fred Hall, Democrat; Edward White, Democrat; Sydney Van Wyck, Democrat; Charles F. O'Neill, Democrat; Charles King, Democrat; J. C. Needham, Republican; Jack London, Socialist and Prohibition.

United States Senator—Joseph R. Knowland, Republican; Samuel Shortridge, Republican; A. E. Boynton, Republican; Chester H. Rowell, Progressive; Francis J. Heney, Progressive; Thomas F. Griffin, Democrat; James D. Phelan, Democrat; J. Stitt Wilson, Socialist.

Secretary of State—Frank C. Jordan, Republican; F. J. O'Brien, Progressive; James M. Murphy, Progressive; Thomas Monahan, Progressive.

Attorney-General—U. S. Webb, Progressive.

State Treasurer—W. W. Phillips, Republican; E. L. Head, Republican; W. R. Williams, Progressive.

Superintendent of Instruction—Edward Hyatt, Republican; Allison Ware, Progressive.

State Controller—John S. Chambers, Progressive.

Surveyor-General—W. S. Kingsbury, Progressive; Frank E. Wright, Republican.

Justices Supreme Court—F. M. Angellotti, Chief Justice; W. M. Conley, Chief Justice; Lucien Shaw, J. D. Murphy, W. P. James, Associate Justices. One chief and two associates to be named.

Charles King of Hardwick will announce himself as a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket within the next two or three days. King is chairman of the Kings County Democratic Central Committee and is well known throughout the entire San Joaquin valley. He has lived in Kings county for many years and has been identified with many big projects there.

Seven Candidates.

The entrance of the Hardwick man into the race will give the Democrats seven candidates at least from which to choose at the primary election. The six who have already announced themselves are John B. Curtin, Fred Hall, J. B. Sanford, Edward White, Sydney Van Wyck and Charles F. O'Neill.

The San Francisco Democratic Club has indorsed Henry Colombat as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, and he has consented to run. Julius Kahn will seek re-election on the Republican ticket.

Hon. Fred H. Hall of Bakersfield announced his candidacy for Governor February 28 at Visalia. It was a gala event, his friends turning out in large numbers, and judging from the enthusiasm shown he should have no trouble in securing the nomination next August. Mr. Hall is a native of Tulare county and a resident of Bakersfield, where he is largely interested in oil and the banking business. Twenty-two years ago Fred Hall married Miss Ruth Stokes of Visalia and is now the proud father of four children—two boys and two girls. Mr. Hall started married life as a poor man. During the exciting days of the Sontag and Evans escapade, known to all Californians, he served as Deputy Sheriff. It was then he established a reputation for bravery and has ever since been known as a man who knows not physical fear. But bravery is not the only virtue to which Fred Hall is heir. From the extreme north to the farthest corner of the southern end of the state he is famed for his generosity, honesty, integrity and business ability. His friends and enemies unite in saying: "Fred Hall's word is as good as his bond."

Mr. Hall served a term in the State Assembly, where he distinguished himself in the fight for equal suffrage. There was never any doubt in the minds of the women as to where he stood. With Fred Hall on the job the workingmen and women knew that their interests were being taken care of.

If elected Governor the laboring man will know that his appeals will be given instant attention, for Fred Hall has known what it is to labor for his daily bread.

The saving of the State's money; favoring a bill to allow the traveling man while away from home to cast his ballot by mail; the conservation of the State's water rights; the control of the San Francisco harbor by the city and, as he said in his opening speech, "the elimination of the freak bills signed by Governor Johnson," are the measures Mr. Hall will stand for. Mr. Hall is a Mason and an Elk.

Out of a total State registration on March 16 of 593,361 the Republicans registered 236,769, the Progressives 127,785, Democrats 127,383, Socialists 33,062, Prohibitionists 20,633 and declined to state 46,065. These figures were prepared by Secretary of State Jordan, returns having been made to him.

The Republicans lead in 40 counties, the Democrats in 16 and the Progressives in 2—Alameda and Sacramento. Both San Francisco and Los Angeles show Republican pluralities. The registration by counties follows:

Counties.	Republicans.	Progressives.	Democrats.
Alameda	27,915	30,682	7,850
Amador	895	264	896
Alpine	11	4	....
Butte	3,016	1,314	1,891
Calaveras	530	86	850
Colusa	547	267	1,167
Contra Costa	5,085	1,483	2,356
El Dorado	760	246	782
Fresno	3,636	2,698	4,744
Glenn	944	314	1,180
Humboldt	4,771	2,526	1,187
Imperial	1,673	508	1,392
Inyo	480	58	293
Kern	2,537	579	3,719
Kings	1,952	480	1,533
Lake	513	104	594
Lassen	755	142	546
Los Angeles	71,261	40,857	32,877
Madera	706	333	980
Marin	3,176	1,309	1,249
Mariposa	227	58	436
Mendocino	2,489	547	1,760
Merced	1,351	328	1,656
Modoc	844	33	728
Mono	29	2	24
Monterey	1,817	702	1,229
Napa	1,679	764	868
Nevada	1,041	848	728
Orange	5,688	2,298	2,985
Placer	1,594	964	1,223
Plumas	177	77	117
Riverside	3,812	2,256	1,565
Santa Clara	11,205	5,149	4,869
Santa Barbara	2,890	1,177	1,507
Sacramento	6,726	7,276	4,515
Santa Cruz	2,148	461	1,100
San Benito	734	195	748
San Francisco	9,729	5,521	5,385
San Joaquin	4,489	1,071	2,789
San Luis Obispo	1,255	522	987
San Mateo	4,422	1,002	838
San Diego	13,669	2,711	5,252
Shasta	1,477	533	1,204
Sierra	175	76	132
Siskiyou	1,495	618	1,596
Solano	4,202	1,034	2,158
Sonoma	4,867	1,538	2,948
Sutter	310	140	222
Tehama	1,861	438	1,515
Trinity	120	30	113
Tulare	2,193	1,113	2,414
Tuolumne	558	95	701
Ventura	1,128	491	638
Yolo	759	466	898
Yuba	753	381	685
Del Norte	354	31	204
San Bernardino	5,491	2,021	2,535
Stanislaus	1,859	1,149	1,635

The announcement from Washington that William Kent will try for re-election to Congress in order to prepare for making the race for the Senate in 1916, when Senator Works' term expires, has given another twist to the tangled political situation, and leaders in all parties to-day are digesting this bit of information.

That Kent will have the support of many Democrats in his district was learned in Washington, say his friends, by letters from these Democrats, who propose to make him their nominee by writing his name on the ballot.

Knowland Coming Home.

Another announcement from Washington is that Congressman Knowland will come home and announce his candidacy for the Senatorship to succeed George C. Perkins as soon as the hearings on the trust legislation are over. It is said Knowland's determination to run is keeping Congressman Kent from coming out for the Democratic nomination, which he feels sure of winning against James D. Phelan, but fears the final outcome in a campaign against Knowland.

From Visalia comes the news that F. H. Hall has planned to announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor at a rally to be given in that city February 28.

Johnson to Give Accounting.

Governor Johnson is in Los Angeles campaigning.

Rudolph Spreckels issued another defiance to the regular Republican machine and accused the Brenner wing of the party with misrepresentations.

Three men are now in the field seeking the Progressive nomination, the other two being F. J. O'Brien of Chico, and James M. Murphy of Sacramento. Frank C. Jordan, the incumbent, is the only Republican who has thus far announced his candidacy and the Democrats have no candidates out for this position yet.

Young Republicans.

A meeting to form a temporary organization of young Republicans in the State has been called for April 11 in San Diego, according to an announcement made recently from the Republican State Central Committee in San Francisco. There are now thirty young Republican clubs in the State, twenty-one of them being south of the Tehachapi.

Following the temporary organization, a meeting will be held during the last week in June, the announcement stated, to make the temporary organization of the central body permanent. United States Senator W. E. Borah is scheduled to speak at the second meeting, after which it is the plan to tour the State in the interests of the young Republican movement.

Form Johnson Club.

At a big meeting of Progressives held in Stockton, a Johnson-Eshelman Club was organized for San Joaquin County. This is the first gun that has been fired in San Joaquin County for the Progressive cause.

It is reported that former Governor George C. Pardee may become a candidate for Congress on the Progressive ticket to succeed Joseph R. Knowland, who it is said, is preparing to run for the United States Senate on the Republican ticket. State Senator Arthur Breed and Speaker C. C. Young have also been mentioned as possibilities, but the general talk seems to have centered about Pardee. Breed says he will seek re-election to the Senate.

Underwood Anti-Coupon Bill

(H. R. 13723.)

By FRED M. PRINCE.

Fred M. Prince

While several important bills are being passed in this 63d session of Congress which tends to aid the ordinary people of the United States of America, we should pause for a few moments and see whom are the champions of the people's cause in Washington. As we peruse the list of the different names of the Congressmen and Senators now in Washington, D. C., we cannot help but pause when the name of Hon. Oscar W. Underwood is reached.

Congressman Oscar W. Underwood, who hails from Alabama, stands today, one of the foremost representatives of the ordinary people of this whole United States of America. Mr. Underwood is a man who will deny himself the privilege of campaigning for office, when he has the welfare of the people at heart and, therefore, stays at his desk in Washington to try and succeed in having bills passed in Congress that will brighten the paths of the people of this country.

Mr. Underwood has recently introduced a bill in Congress known as the Underwood Anti-Coupon Bill (H. R. 13723). The text of Mr. Underwood's bill is as follows: "A bill to levy a tax upon the issuance of coupons, prize tickets and other devices and on the redemption, payment, purchase, or exchange of coupons, prize tickets, tags, bands or other articles, things or parts of articles or things that shall have been attached to, or packed in or with, or formed a part of, or encircling, or given with any manufactured tobacco, cigar or cigars, cigarette or cigarettes, or snuff, or any stamped package or receptacle thereof, and to forbid the packing of other things into packages of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes or snuff."

This bill fixes a stamp tax of two cents for every coupon, prize, tickets, etc., attached to such tobacco packages. It is proposed the tax shall take effect September 1 of this year. Heavy penalties for violation of the proposed law are fixed. The coupon as it is used today by the United Cigar Stores Co. with its large chain of stores scattered over the entire length and breadth of the United States is continually increasing the business of the said company and decreasing the business of the independent retailers to such an extent that the said retailers are gradually being forced to go out of business.

The fact has been mentioned so many times in all the retail trade journals of this country and also by the retailers in all lines of business that it is the intention of the so-called Tobacco Trust to start chains of retail drug stores, shoe stores, dry goods stores, candy and grocery stores and other lines with a coupon which may be interchanged between these different chains of stores, that it is very essential that the Underwood bill should be passed at this session of Congress, thereby forestalling this great danger which confronts the independent retailer in all lines.

The coupon has been in operation in the tobacco industry for the past ten or twelve years and the indepedent retail dealers in tobacco can readily see the damage it has done in the past, by the way in which so many have lost their business and legitimate means of earning a living. With the present conditions existing by the use of the coupon together with the so-called trust starting its chains of retail stores of all kinds using an interchangeable coupon as mentioned heretofore, there can be no other possible result but the ruination of the business of the independent retailers of the United States.

Therefore, there is only one way to remedy this serious condition now existing all over the country and that is to abolish the coupon.

It is hoped that Mr. Underwood will have the support of his colleagues in Congress in the passage of his Anti-Coupon Bill (H. R. 13723) which will relieve a great body of men engaged in an honorable business who are at present menaced by the operation of the so-called Tobacco Trust's coupon system.

Furthermore, it is sincerely trusted that the people of Alabama, who should be proud of the earnest efforts of Mr. Underwood who is a candidate for the Senate from that State, will lend him their loyal support in his being seated in the Senate.

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SOLID SILVER NAPKIN CLIP, $1

In order to introduce our goods over a wider field, and to show specimens of our work, we are offering a solid hammered Silver Napkin Clip (holder) bearing raised initial (any letter) for One Dollar. Mailed free to any address on receipt of price.

This handsome and useful article makes an appropriate gift for all occasions, birthdays, etc., and is eminently suitable for a card party prize.

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A California woman visiting in New York City wrote us the other day: "We Californians are justly proud of our splendid hotels, our wonderful climate, our magnificent homes, our glorious traditions, and history as a State, but the thing that thrills me with greatest pride at being a Californian is the political activity and developing civic strength of California women. There is just one thing in the State that shows this activity and strength as a thermometer does the temperature, and that thing is the WOMAN CITIZEN. It voices the desires, needs, aspirations, activities and demands of the wide-awake, active, thinking women of the State and entire country for that matter, as no other publication has ever done. It is the highest 20th century note in current literature. Every time I see a copy on the news stand I want to walk up to it and salute it."

That letter caused deep satisfaction in this office.

Of course we have received many letters filled with sentiment of this kind before, but none that expresses so exactly the policy and purpose of the WOMAN CITIZEN.

We believe that it is truly the highest note in the current literature of the 20th or any century.

This is the age of woman. Her hour has been struck. She is coming into her own after centuries of patient waiting.

The WOMAN CITIZEN has its ear to the ground, to discern the tendencies of the development of the 20th century woman—for she is a new factor in civilization—to record her achievements, to proclaim her demands, to point out her needs, to voice her aspirations, to fight her battles and to shout her triumphs when she has won them.

It stands to represent her in all the activities in which she may serve the world.

Each number contains articles by people who are living and feeling intensely with their times, who are keenly alive to the forces back of the awakening of women throughout the world, and who analyze these forces and point out the practical lesson they teach.

Delightful bits of verse, clever short stories, chatty information about clubs everywhere, domestic science lessons, discussions of living composers, American artists, dress, and the stage are all features that make the magazine a necessity. Its sociological, political, philosophical, and critical articles, fiction and verse, expressions of current opinion and general news features are all presented in the most attractive form for the busy reader. No other publication covers the field covered by the WOMAN CITIZEN.

Women must have it to get the best that pertains to the vital things in their daily lives; men must have it to keep in touch with the tendencies that the development of women are taking. Women, in the last analysis, are the purchasers of the world. The order of women is changing. It is of the keenest importance that the business man and the professional man note the changes. And in view of this fact we number already among our subscribers thousands of men throughout the United States.

A dollar buys more when you spend it for a year's subscription to the WOMAN CITIZEN than when you spend it for anything else.

Subscribe now, for the price to new subscribers will be more next year.

ADDRESS

CIRCULATION MANAGER

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

964 PHELAN BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

California Federation of Women's Clubs

By MRS. JAMES W. ORR, President.

February has been a strenuous month in federation circles, and for the president a continuous pilgrimage.

It is among the pleasant surprises that are frequent in my experience to chronicle the advent of eleven new clubs since the last writing bringing the total membership to 380.

Two district conventions in February are to be noted—both showing by attendance, enthusiasm and personal interest the fine results of intelligent leadership. Mrs. H. A. Bates was re-elected president of the San Joaquin Valley District and Mrs. W. C. Colby re-elected to serve the Alameda District another year; this honor came to both at the close of their annual meetings, and is in itself a distinct compliment.

I have received many courtesies from club women in my trips through the State and wish now to express my appreciation. Mrs. R. C. Moodey of Santa Rosa entertained me at the time of the San Francisco district meeting and at Hanford I was the house guest of Mrs. Dixen L. Philips, and the dinner guest of Miss Ida Moodey. The privilege of addressing the students of the High School at Hanford was shared with Miss Ednah Rich, president of the Normal Training School of Santa Barbara and State chairman of Home Economics.

At Hayward Mrs. E. W. Burr opened her beautiful home to Mrs. Colby, Miss Briggs and myself and paid us the compliment of entertaining the husbands and wives of the local board at a large dinner party.

Corona Club presented federation in a unique way at a recent luncheon when the spirit of the federation was impersonated by Mrs. J. C. Lynch as an ample, stately, hospitable and gracious lady welcoming her children home, listening to their tales of adventure, their hopes and plans and promises. So she sits, serene and high, this mother of clubs: she sends us out to do her work which is likewise ours; to use our talents to their greater increase and for the common good.

A pleasant occasion was the annual luncheon of the Alta Mira Club of San Leandro. Blossoms of cherry and quince, the yellow jonquil and the violet decorated and perfumed the room. The young daughters of the club members served the luncheon, smiling and happy as they passed.

The February executive board meeting was largely concerned with the annual State meeting which will open at Riverside April 28th. The plans of the local board include a reception, a get acquainted party on the opening afternoon, auto rides every afternon at 4:30 and a tea at the Victoria Club.

The official "call" and the credential cards will go out to all clubs in March.

Mrs. George Probasco of Burlingame is chairman of credentials.

Mrs. Calvin Hartwell chairman of resolutions.

Mrs. R. J. Waters chairman of nominations.

Miss Sylvia Anderson of Riverside will look after the placing of all club exhibits.

Mrs. Annie Little Barry will conduct a half hour parliamentary drill every morning.

Morning meetings are for business.

Department work will be presented by able speakers. The convention will close at noon Saturday, May 2nd, with the introduction of new officers. The Mission Inn and other hotels in Riverside will provide ample rooming accommodations. The convention will be housed in the Congregational Church. Rooms for all committees will be placed at our service in the church building, and a luncheon will be served every day in "Pilgrim Hall" of the church. The railroads offer the usual convention rate of a fare and one-third, receipt certificate plan; or a one-way rate for the round trip if 125 tickets can be sold for a definite date.

My dates for March will take me to Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, Berkeley, Jackson and Sutter Creek and Woodland.

CLUB LIFE HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Los Angeles District Federation of Women's Clubs was held at Santa Barbara March 6th to March 9th. Approximately 450 women representatives from the district were present. The big meeting was held at the Potter Hotel.

Heading the Los Angeles delegation were Mrs. W. C. Mushet, president of the district, and Mrs. James W. Orr, president of the California Federation, who went south for this particular event, and in whose honor the Ebell Club gave a luncheon March 2nd.

The convention opened with a president's council at which Mrs. Mushet presided. The topics discussed were "Clubs For the Employed Women," "Children's Rights," "Purposeful Reciprocity Days," "From the Music Club's Standpoint," and "The General Club's Standpoint." Interesting department conferences were held, and a conference on "Universal Peace," opened by Mrs. J. B. Nichols, was full of promise of big things.

Mrs. Russell J. Waters of the General Federation, and Mrs. J. W. Orr of the State Federation, spoke greetings to the assembly.

The program for the convention, arranged under the supervision of Mrs. John J. Abramson, was one of the strongest that the federation ever presented. Matters of vital interest to the district, the State and the nation were discussed fully from all angles. A special feature was the exhibit of the music department under the direction of the district chairman, Mrs. John J. Abramson. This consisted of compositions by club members, each in a separate folder, suitable for exhibition purposes. The song, "The Quiet Hills," by Mrs. Blonda Banks Coldron and the federation song by Miss Adele Humphrey were sung by the entire assembly at the regular sessions.

Following is a list of delegates from the Los Angeles Clubs:

Los Angeles Ebell—Mrs. William L. Jones, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, Mrs. C. Q. Stanton, Mrs. James W. Johnson, Mrs. Charles F. Guthridge, Mrs. Stephen D. Brooks, Mrs. Louis A. Gould, Mrs. Allison Barlow, Mrs. Henry Van Bergen, Mrs. George A. Brock, Mrs. Charles W. Chase, Mrs. Charles F. Anderson, Mrs. Frank H. Stanhery, Mrs. Sidney J. Parsons, Miss Ellen Augusta Lamb. Alternates—Mrs. Leon F. Moss, Mrs. Harry Andrews, Mrs. James Bert Stearns, Mrs. William R. Mailc, Mrs. Harmon Ryus, Mrs. Thomas Marshall, Mrs. Phoebe Lord Houghton, Miss Sallie Smith, Mrs. E. W. Martindale, Mrs. H. Montague Porter, Mrs. M. T. Waite and Mrs. George W. Herron.

Friday Morning Club—Mrs. Russell Judson Waters, Mrs. Oliver P. Clark, Mrs. Frank Garrett, Mrs. Andrew W. Francisco, Mrs. Edward Rankin Brainerd, Mrs. Randall Hutchinson, Mrs. F. M. Douglas, Mrs. John J. Abramson, Mrs. Maurice Low, Mrs. Frank Caldwell, Miss Julia Story, Mrs. Seward Simons, Mrs. William Baurhyte, Mrs. W. C. H. Noble. Alternates—Mrs. C. H. Halleck, Mrs. W. D. Spalding, Mrs. W. A. Paxton, Mrs. A. N. Davidson, Mrs. Luther Brown, Mrs. M. Hamilton, Mrs. J. D. Fredericks and Mrs. Emma de Garmo.

Hollywood Woman's Club—Mrs. Cassius Smith, Mrs. E. W. Cason, Mrs. R. B. Lane, Mrs. Harry T. Wright, Mrs. Jacob Stearn, Mrs. George K. Patterson, Mrs. L. Frank Baum.

Los Angeles Civic Association—Mrs. Oliver C. Bryant, Mrs. Cora Deal Lewis.

Los Angeles City Teachers' Club—Miss Lela Glasscock, Miss Ida Glasscock, Miss Cora Lamb, Miss Edna Earle, Miss Jeanette Morbut, Miss Margaret Smith, Miss Jennie Maxwell, Miss Blanche Vance, Miss Maude Watters. Alternates—Miss Alice Merrill, Miss Mary Weller, Miss May Foster, Miss Wilhelmina V. Goarberg, Miss Evarena Mayne, Miss Serena Christensen, Miss Ida V. League, Miss Jessie M. Hawkins, Mrs. Harriet Hollingsworth.

Wednesday Morning Club—Mrs. J. C. Brown, Mrs. W. B. Tilley, Mrs. M. D. Chemherlin. Alternate—Mrs. F. R. Willis.

Boyle Heights Entre Nous—Mrs. Sue B. Reynolds, Mrs. L. T. Coldren, Mrs. William D. Standard.

Highland Park Ebell Club—Mrs. A. A. Phillips, Mrs. J. A. Dickinson, Miss T. E. Roberts, Mrs. E. L. Quinn and Mrs. E. O. Faulkner.

Southern California Woman's Press Club—Mrs. Emma L. Reed, Dr. Lottie Park, Mrs. Fletcher Howard.

Outlook Association—Mrs. James F. Scherfee, Mrs. E. M. Williams, Mrs. G. B. Anderson.

California Badger Club—Mrs. Arthur C. La Brie, Mrs. Leonard Sevyer, Mrs. James Ormsby.

Cosmos Club—Mrs. A. C. Humelbaugh, Mrs. James Scott, Mrs. S. T. Allen, Mrs. D. Hunter, Mrs. H. E. Lanzit, Mrs. J. L. Miller, Mrs. Benjamin Rhodes.

Los Angeles Browning Club—Mrs. Milton K. Young.

Galpin Shakespeare Club—Mrs. Helen Henderson Steckel, Mrs. E. C. Gates.

Ruskin Art Club—Mrs. George Sinsabaugh, Mrs. W. S. Bullis, Mrs. N. P. Conrey.

Los Angeles Travel Club—Mrs. Fred Kuck.

St. Cecelia Club—Miss Willy Smysel.

Averill Study Club—Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, Mrs. C. P. Dodge, Mrs. W. H. Sanders, Mrs. F. K. Adams, Mrs. George O. Brewer.

Harmonia Club—Mrs. William F. Howard, Mrs. William Duffield.

Rosecrans Club—Mrs. George B. Dexter, Mrs. T. W. Barton, Mrs. Addie Johnson.

Woman's Orchestra—Miss Lucy Fuhrer.

Business Woman's Civic League—Mrs. L. Edith Wetherby, Miss Sue Brobst. Alternates—Miss Lloy Galpin, Miss Maria Lopez.

Colorado Cliff Dwelling Association—Miss Josephine Dryden.

Reciprocity Club—Mrs. F. L. Scofield and Mrs. L. V. Graham.

The Harmonia Musical Club of Los Angeles held an interesting meeting at the home of the president, Mrs. William F. Howard, 973 Western avenue, March 12th. Mrs. Frederick Gros, who had charge of the program read a paper on "Musical Clubs in America."

* * *

The Ruskin Art Club, Los Angeles, gave an unusually interesting program March 11th at its regular meeting. The program was in charge of Mrs. F. P. Halstead and Mrs. W. S. Cochran. The subject was "The Pulpit During the Reign of Louis XIV." Topics were discussed by Mrs. E. Stanton Hodgin, Miss Victoria Witmer, Mrs. C. J. Dockstader and Mrs. H. T. Fennell.

* * *

Mrs. John S. Montgomery was elected auditor of the Alameda District of Federated Women's Clubs. It was Mrs. Montgomery, president of the Lodi Women's Club, who extended the invitation to the district to convene at Lodi next year.

* * *

The various women's clubs of San Diego are making big preparations for the International Peace Day celebration to take place at the San Diego clubhouse May 18th. Mrs. B. C. Sutton and Mrs. J. Byers Smith are in charge of affairs and announce that every department of army, navy, civic and educational organizations will be represented. All public school organizations, men and women's clubs are invited to cooperate in making this celebration a great success. Messages from foreign rulers including King George of England, Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and Emperor William of Germany will be read.

* * *

The Oakland Woman's Club presented an "Immigration" program February 26th. "Our Debt to the Foreigners" was the subject of an inspiring talk. Miss Molly Connors gave an entertaining impromptu talk, and Mrs. J. D. Peters told of the work among the three hundred or more Portuguese who came from their country to San Leandro and then went on to other fields, and how they had been cared for. Miss Blanche Morse, Mrs. C. S. Chamberlain and Mrs. L. P. Crane were other speakers.

* * *

W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippines, and Norman Hapgood were guests of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs held February 6th. Pure food, truthful advertising and milk legislation were discussed. The report of a committee recommending the support of eight legislative bills on these and other subjects was adopted.

* * *

The club women of Manchester, N. H., have demanded a separate ward for women and children prisoners in the city jail of Manchester. The State Federation recently made a survey and urged this ward and asked the appointment of a matron. The city council is said to favor the reform.

* * *

According to a club journal from an eastern State an active "buy at home" campaign is carried on by the Woman's Club of Wilmington, Del., in co-operation with the Mercantile Association of that city. It is thought that this will lower the cost of living and enable merchants to give more efficient service.

* * *

Many of us are not aware of the great activity of Canadian club women. The woman's club movement has made leaps and bounds in the Dominion in the last decade. At a recent meeting of the Montreal Woman's Club Mme. Heliodore Fortier addressed the club on making their work efficient. During her speech she said: "Let us keep the thought that we as club women will care in our hearts for our city and our Dominion, that we may help to advance their interest by working ever to create public sentiment by upholding and supporting whatsoever things are pure and lovely and of good report." Industrial conditions for women, vocational training, international peace and industrial arbitration are some of the things that Canadian club women are working on.

* * *

We welcome to our exchange table "The American Club Woman," a neat, well gotten up journal of American club life, full of live entertaining club gossip, good editorials and delightful bits of wit. It is a New York City publication.

* * *

At a recent meeting of the Shakespeare Club of Pasadena, Mrs. Lillian Burkhardt Goldsmith, well known and well beloved in Los Angeles and Pasadena Club circles, discussed in a masterly manner Ellen Key, whom she called "superwoman." "Love and Marriage" by the great Scotch-Swedish author formed the basis of Mrs. Goldsmith's talk. Perhaps no book in recent years has been so widely discussed by educators and reformers as "Love and Marriage." Certainly no man or woman of the century has struck a more profound note in the philosophy of marriage than Ellen Key. And Mrs. Goldsmith was right when she said that while we may not always agree with Ellen Key, we can never ignore her. Speaking of the author Mrs. Goldsmith said:

"Ellen Key is a 'superwoman,' who does not appeal to all but only to those who think deeply, but who, while handling her subject purely, handles it with equal frankness and 'would never call a spade a garden trowel.' Yet while one may differ from her one cannot ignore her, and while organized society cannot follow her to the radical point of advocating the right to love-born children out of wedlock, this same society has already begun to acknowledge her counter tenet, the immorality of children born of loveless wedlock.

"Ellen Key is described as about sixty or seventy years of age, of Scotch descent and claiming Cromwell as forebear on the maternal side; an old-fashioned, genial, cheery, unaffected woman, in spite of her decidedly modern and radical doctrine. Though neither wife nor mother, she embodies universal motherhood, her offspring being all those who labor and are heavy laden. Her sympathetic attitude toward children is heaven-given, and her great plea is for a recognition of the majesty of the child. She whole-heartedly condemns all parentage without love, all immature parentage and all parentage of the unfit, and she equally condemns all the fit who refuse the office and duty of parenthood. While she insists that the present classification of 'moral' and 'immoral' needs revision her doctrine is clean in that she stands for liberty and not license. She declares that the new woman demands purity in the man, and her vision of the woman of the future is of a woman who is chaste not because she is cold, but because she is passionate, who will demand a great love because she has a great love to give."

* * *

The Portland women's clubs are actively urging the use of the school houses as social cen-

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ters. They are contemplating, and in fact have fairly begun work that is much like that of "The Little Mother's Association" of New York City. This work relates to the care of children whose mothers are employed during the day. The children must either go home to an empty house or play in the streets during the hour and a half or two hours that intervene between the adjournment of the day session of school and the return of the working mother to her home. It is to have the children pleasantly and profitably employ this time that the club women are working.

* * *

According to Mrs. A. F. Jones, president of the northern district of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, an aggressive campaign to beautify the great State highway through the northern counties of California, by planting trees on each side of the road, will be made. This will be one of the principal topics at the coming convention at Woodland, Cal. The movement will probably be undertaken in all the counties simultaneously with a view to securing united action in the matter. A campaign will be outlined for tree planting to begin as soon as construction work on the various units of the State highway is completed. If the plan of the women is put into action when the highway is completed it will be lined with stately trees. An effective means of securing the beautification of the road has been found in the law providing for the appointment of a county board of forestry, which would have power to plant and care for the trees in their particular county.

* * *

At a recent meeting of the Shakespeare Club, Pasadena, Cal., one of the most active members announced that since reading "Our Vanishing Wild Life," by William Hornaday she had been thoroughly converted to the principles of the Audubon Society, and begged the club women not to remain inactive but to raise a memorial to themselves and their country by doing all in their power to aid in the passage of laws for the protection of this "vanishing wild life" so that to posterity may not be left a "birdless, gameless, fishless country."

* * *

The Oregon Woman's Press Club went on record at a meeting Wednesday, March 4, as indorsing the proposed Portland city ordinance governing meat inspection. At the same meeting Mrs. Callista M. Dowling was appointed delegate to meet with a special committee from various organizations to discuss the development of artistic environment in public schools.

* * *

To Mrs. Sarah A. Evans, president of the Oregon State Federation of Women's Clubs, we are indebted for the following interesting biennial chat:

Mrs. Frederick Dow, State president of Illinois, is planning to keep open house during the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, June 9-19, at Hotel La Salle, that, as head of the hostess State, she may be of all possible assistance to the various delegations which have their headquarters at that hotel.

With the assistance of the past State presidents, she will hold a reception from 2 to 4 o'clock, Saturday, June 13, for Illinois delegates and many distinguished clubwomen from all parts of the country. This will be one of the attractive social features of the convention. Other State presidents are planning for dinners and receptions.

Miss Grace Julian Clarke, of Indiana, will

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give a press luncheon, followed by a conference, at 12:30 Saturday, June 13, at one of the downtown hotels. There will be short, crisp, pointed speeches by members active in press work throughout the country, with addresses by leading newspaper women of Chicago. This will be followed by a general discussion presenting the how, where and why of publicity work.

Some of the topics discussed will be "The Future of the Club Department in the Newspaper," "Why Is a Press Committee?" and "Holding Out Inducements."

After the seven working days of the convention there will be a sociological pilgrimage under the direction of Mrs. Willis O. Nance, of Chicago, chairman of the excursion committee. This will include an automobile trip over the park and boulevard system, with visits to Hull House, Fellowship House, Gadshill Settlement and numerous playgrounds, when the school children of the city will furnish entertainment for the guests in pageant and otherwise. Tea will be served at the various stopping places and each little group of women will be conducted by a member of the executive committee, who will be ready to explain the different points of interest visited.

There will also be excursions to the stores and shops, where arts, crafts and textile exhibits will be seen, and the visits to the Art Institute will be under the direction of competent guides.

The local biennial board is never for a moment forgetting that it has made "comfort" its slogan, and there will be maintained in each hotel a room in which will be found a member of the hotel committee, the bureau of information, the press, reserves, registration and local board ticket committee, ready to answer all questions and do everything possible for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Arrangements have been made whereby State headquarters will be located free of charge in the hotel in which a delegation is assigned.

* * *

BULLETIN NO. 1.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs will hold their Biennial Convention in Chicago. June 9th to 19th. Mrs. George M. McCoy, Chairman of Transportation, California Federation of Women's Clubs, announces that arrangements are being made for a special train to leave Oakland, June 5th, on arrival of 10:20 a. m. ferry from San Francisco. Leave Sacramento 1:45 p. m., arrive Salt Lake City June 6th, at 2:15 p. m. The delegates and visitors will be met and entertained for about three hours by the Salt Lake City and Utah club women. Invitations have been extended to the State delegations of Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Nebraska to join us en route. Arrive Colorado Springs 5:35 p. m., June 7th. Arrive Denver 8:15 p. m. Arrive Omaha 4 p. m., June 8th. Leave Omaha 6 p. m., arriving in Chicago June 9th at 7:45 a. m.

It has been made necessary to start on June 5th instead of June 4th to secure the round-trip summer rates which are as follows: $72.50 round trip, good for three months, with stop-over privileges and choice of routes returning.

Pullman rates: Lower berth, $13.00 each way; upper berth, $10.40.

Hotel La Salle has been assigned as Hotel Headquarters for California Club Women; rates from $1.50 to $8.00 per day.

The Local Biennial Board of Chicago are planning much that will interest and entertain visiting club women, and everything possible will be done for their comfort and pleasure.

The California special will pass by daylight over the beautiful Sierra Nevadas, and through the Grand Canyon. Official route of train will be via Southern Pacific to Ogden, D. & R. G. to Denver, Union Pacific to Omaha, Chicago & Northwestern to Chicago.

For reservations and further particulars, address Mrs. George W. McCoy, No. 2410 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

* * *

MRS. A. F. JONES.

Mrs. A. F. Jones is slated to be the President of the Northern Federation of Women's Clubs for another term. She is one of the most popular women in California, and her fellow club members are looking forward to the time when she will head the State Presidency ticket. Mrs. Jones is the Oroville representative of the Woman's Panama-Pacific Exposition Board, and is a delegate from the Northern District State Federation of Women's Clubs to the Biennial at Chicago next June.

* * *

Civil service reform, politics, history, landmarks, industrial and social conditions, civics, waterways, forestry, home industry, education, art, literature and international peace were the varied subjects that were crowded into the programme and were admirably discussed during the twelfth annual convention of the Northern district of the California Federation of Women's Clubs.

The issues were well handled. Mrs. B. F. Welton of Yuba City and Mrs. George W. McCoy of Sacramento were elected delegates to the general Federation of Women's Clubs, which is to meet in Chicago in June.

Theodore A. Bell and Samuel Shortridge had the distinction of being the first gentlemen speakers on the calendar. Bell discussed home industries, while Shortridge pointed out some salient points in favor of international peace. Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge of Sacramento described the woman in politics as being the right party in the right place.

Women Should Vote.

No woman should be too busy to vote, for all the great problems of the age should be of interest to everyone, she said. Mrs. F. W. Quast of Rocklin declared that women are active in civic improvement. Mrs. C. F. Edson spoke on women and children in industry, saying that women are being drawn by necessity from their homes to the factories. Mrs. W. S. Kendall of San Francisco advised the women to take an interest in the State waterways.

Mrs. A. M. Seymour of Sacramento discussed the big brother movement, a plan in favor of looking after the boys who are turned out of reformatories. Mrs. J. W. Orr, State President, volunteered the statement that the present northern district meeting was the best yet held.

Mrs. C. W. Walsh of Auburn told of the many landmarks being placed to commemorate valorous deeds and sufferings of the early pioneers. Mrs. E. B. Stanwood of Woodland addressed the convention on the pioneer mothers' monument, paying a high tribute to motherhood.

Speaks on Literature.

Mrs. George W. Hamilton of Auburn spoke on literature, referring to the friendships that sprang up between good authors and good readers. Mrs. F. G. Sanborn, president of the women's board of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, gave an instructive talk on the part woman is to play in the Exposition work. Mrs. H. D. Lawhead and Mrs. May Dexter-Henshall explained some new ideas of education. Mrs. A. A. Goddard of Sacramento spoke on civil service reform, urging the enforcement of the laws. Miss Retta Parrott discussed industrial and social conditions, declaring that the most perplexing problems of today could be settled by education.

Mrs. Emily Hoppin, State Secretary, urged the women to attend the State convention at Riverside, and discoursed at length on the value to women of attending conventions, and a plea for patronizing home industries was strongly voiced by Mrs. H. B. Wilkins of San Francisco. Mrs. E. G. Denniston of San Francisco explained the Sarah Platt Decker memorial endowment.

By unanimous consent of the nominating committee and the clubwomen in general, the following were elected officers of the Northern District of the California Federation of Women's Clubs for the ensuing year:

President, Mrs. A. F. Jones, Oroville.

Vice-President, Mrs. A. M. Seymour, Sacramento.

Auditor, Mrs. V. S. Woolley, Chico.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. O. Hamilton, Oroville.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. O. B. Whipple, Oroville.

Treasurer, Mrs. Emily Hoppin, Yolo.

Members of the State Credentials Committee, Mrs. W. S. Kendall, Sacramento; Mrs. G. W. McCoy, Sacramento; Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge, Placerville.

As was expected, Sacramento was named as the next convention city, Chico withdrawing an invitation after Mrs. Hugh Bradford of Sacramento made a strong appeal in favor of the capital city.

(Continued on Page 23.)

A Woman's Champion

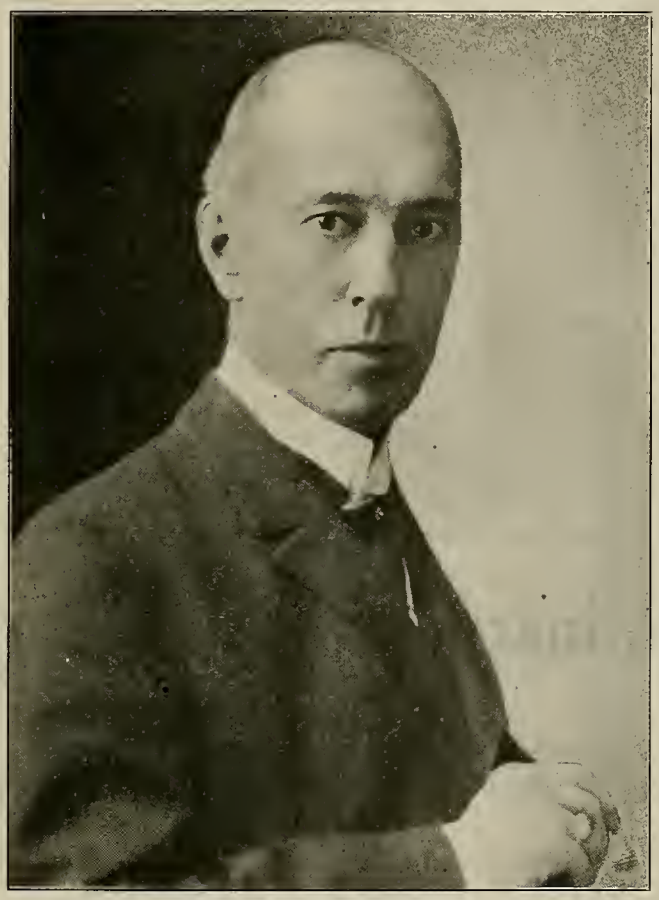
By JULIA BURNS.

The time will soon be here for the women of California to prove to the men of California and to the world at large that they are capable of the same loyalty to their friends in politics that they are in business and social matters. In other words, in expressing their preference for various candidates at the polls, at the primaries next August and at the final election next November, the women of California will be called upon to make a great expression of their loyalty to the friends who helped to make political expressions from them possible, by aiding the cause of woman suffrage. Or they will merely vote as certain influences and caprices of choice constrain them to vote. The Woman Citizen predicts that they will be loyal; that the women of California will not merely vote, but that they will vote solidly for those who made it possible for them to be citizens. In doing this they can make no mistake, for the man who worked for woman suffrage is the man for whom they will vote. The Woman Citizen is pleased and honored to present to its readers information about such a man, Samuel M. Shortridge.—Editor's Note.

Samuel M. Shortridge, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, has always been a supporter of the rights of women to the ballot. During all his active life he has been a warm advocate of equal suffrage and has lost no opportunity to advance the cause of woman's right to vote. He has done this because he believes that that right belongs to her; and, as in all matters of importance, he has been outspoken in his belief, even in the early days of the movement.

While it is a popular thing for candidates, now that women are voters, to say nice things of the political sagacity of the sex, Shortridge began his championship of the cause at an early age—sixteen to be exact—and it is not to be supposed that at that time he had aspirations one day to be a United States Senator. He had probably read, of course, that little fiction in the school books that any American boy might some day be President; but it is doubtful if he ever thought seriously that he might be one of them, or a Senator. At any rate he had little object to cultivate the "woman vote," for women did not vote then, and were not thought likely soon to do so.

Yet at an early age Shortridge showed himself the same champion of women that has marked the course of his subsequent career. He was living at Salem, Ore., at the time, and though the incident that is related of him is of no great present-day importance, it is typical of the courage and enthusiasm with which he has always espoused every cause that has commended itself to his approval.



Samuel M. Shortridge

In those days Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway was one of the most active campaigners on the Coast in behalf of woman suffrage, and in Salem young Shortridge was the only one among the men and youths of the place who had the courage to assist her. Mrs. Duniway tells of the incident in these words:

"In the early days of my work for equal suffrage, when Mr. Shortridge was a boy of sixteen, I went to Salem to hold meetings in the opera house. I was my own agent and manager in those days, and it was difficult to get boys to distribute my 'dodgers,' because other boys would laugh at them. I mentioned my dilemma to Mrs. Clara Shortridge Foltz, at whose home I was a guest. Young Sam, who was present, arose to the situation and said: 'Fetch out your dodgers! I'll distribute them.' And he did, to such effect that the opera house was crowded during two or three consecutive lecture evenings. When I tendered my young friend the usual fee for his services he said: 'Not a penny. I'm proud to do such work for the sake of my mother and my sister.' I said then that 'Sam would make his mark some day.' And he has."

It is told by others who witnessed the distribution of the dodgers that young Shortridge exposed himself to many jeers for aiding a cause that was then weak. Some of his tormentors he roundly trounced and others he marked for later attention.

The refusal of the boy Shortridge to accept any pay for his services to a political cause was an early-established policy from which he has never departed. Ever since he became actively identified with the stalwart Republicanism for which he is noted, he has contributed his services freely and enthusiastically to the party. Beginning with the Blaine campaign in 1884 down to the present he has toured the State from end to end during every important campaign, and not only asked no pay for the speeches he has made—a somewhat striking contrast to the notions entertained by a certain Wilson cabinet official—but has paid his traveling expenses out of his own pocket.

A well-remembered illustration of Shortridge's ideas as to accepting compensation for political services to his party was furnished a few years ago when it was discovered that Presidential electors might claim $1000 for a day's services in this State. This discovery came through a forgotten code provision making the pay of Presidential electors the same as that of legislators. By a constitutional amendment passed in 1908, the compensation of legislators was increased to $1000 for the term, and in the minds of many lawyers it was believed that nothing stood in the way of the collection of $1000 by each of California's ten electors after they had gone through the form of casting California's vote for President and Vice-President.

Then came Shortridge, not alone with an emphatic and to-be-expected refusal to take the money, but with a denial of his legal or moral right to it. "I have no moral, ethical or legal right," he declared, "to the $1000 which it is generally believed the people inadvertently voted into the pockets of Presidential electors, by adopting the constitutional amendment increasing the compensation of legislators, and I will not accept the money." That settled the matter, and the bugbear which had troubled the minds of politicians and many others was dispelled.

Shortridge's high standing at the bar, his intellectuality, his forensic power and native genius, and his great services to Republicanism in the State, make him the logical candidate of his party for the Senate. His championship of the cause of women should, and unquestionably will, bring him the great bulk of the Republican women's votes.

FRIENDS HONOR THE MEMORY OF MRS. KENT.

The memorial services held at Tamalpais Centre in memory of the late Mrs. Adeline Elizabeth Kent were attended by several hundred people who knew and loved the good and noble woman during her lifetime. The services were very impressive, and were presided over by Mrs. Peter Hamilton, President of the Tamalpais Centre Woman's Club.

Mrs. Peter Hamilton, President of the Tamalpais Centre Woman's Club, and a very dear friend of the deceased, in a pleasing and effective manner made the opening address. In the course of her remarks she touched upon Mrs. Kent's connection with the club and Tamalpais Centre. In part she said: "In the death of our beloved Honorary President, we all fully and keenly realize our great loss. She was a true friend and her devotion to those she loved would make a bright chapter in any life. As Honorary President of our club, we knew her best, and nothing but the thought of the loving hand that has removed her can reconcile us to her absence. While she has gone from the scene and the pleasures of life, she will still live in the hearts of the members of the club and those who knew her best. She was loyal, kind and generous to a fault, and I never knew her to miss a meeting of our club last year. Her retiring nature led her to hide her best qualities from the public gaze, but they were revealed to those who enjoyed her acquaintance; yet it was in her home and with the orphans and the poor that her true worth was most conspicuous. She had made it possible for us to meet in this beautiful club house, and through her thoughtfulness and generosity she brought the women of Southern Marin together so that today they are like one large family.

"It is sad, indeed, to see one so well equipped for life taken so unexpectedly, for her age did not diminish her unselfish solicitude for her friends and loved ones, nor destroy the charm of a kind, thoughtful or indulgent disposition. In the club she was the same to us all, sweet, kind and loving. Her wealth or station in life made no difference to her. The May Day Festival and the Old Settlers' Day were two events in each year that occupied her attention and brightened her thoughts. On May Day she would mingle with the children and enter into the spirit of their enjoymnet. She idolized them. The same could be said of Old Settlers' Day. She loved to meet the old pioneers of the county and grasp them by hand, and out of the respect to her memory we should continue the Old Settlers' Day each year. I heard her say she had a mother's affection for the club, and it will be the duty of the members to keep up the love and ever respect her memory."

TAMALPAIS CENTRE.

The Tamalpais Centre Woman's Club, the large and active woman's club of Southern Marin, held an unusually interesting meeting on March 6. Many of the two hundred members and numerous guests beside were present, coming from the various towns of Ross Valley and from San Rafael. It was "Kentfield Day," following the plan adopted this year of assigning days to the towns in rotation, and after the business meeting, the President, Mrs. Peter Hamilton of San Anselmo, turned affairs over to the Kentfield members.

The program consisted of songs by Mr. Clifford Sherman of San Francisco, whose wonderfully sympathetic voice drew forth much applause, and of a vigorous address by Dr. Mariana Bertola, Chairman of the Federation Department of Hygiene. Members had been asked to hand in ideas or discoveries which they had found useful in household management. Many of these were read and created much interest, and prizes were given for several of the best.

After the program the meeting resolved itself into a delightful reception to the founder of Tamalpais Centre and Honorary President of the club, the late Mrs. A. E. Kent. It was Mrs. Kent's 80th birthday celebration and the club members will ever treasure the memory of this day, glad that Mrs. Kent could be with them once more before her long and beautiful life was ended.

Mrs. Mary Hart, President of the Alaska Cruise Club, returned to San Francisco March 29 from a two-months' trip to Tacoma and Southern Alaska. While in Alaska Mrs. Hart took up a homestead of 160 acres in Dyea, once the gateway to the interior Yukon. While in Alaska she arranged for exhibits for the Panama-Pacific Fair in this city next year. Mrs. Hart reports that the Southern Alaska Indians are eager to go en masse to the Exposition. If necessary, she says, she can furnish over one hundred of them for the fair. Besides Alaska exhibits, the Alaska Cruise Club will send a basket weaver, a moccasin maker, a blanket weaver and a worker in metals, ivory and totems to the Exposition to display their handicraft. The Metlakahtha Indian band of forty pieces has the Exposition craze, and Mrs. Hart will see if arrangements can be made for taking it to San Francisco. This busy and popular club woman's next trip will be to Houston, Texas, in April, where she goes as a delegate to the National Editorial Convention. While there she will speak on "Journalism in the Far North."

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CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

(Continued from Page 20.)

One of the most notable events of the Santa Barbara convention was the stirring address of Miss Mary Foy on "The Responsibility Inherent in the Franchise." The point emphasized by Miss Foy was the responsibility resting on California women to pass to the next generation unimpaired the great democratic institutions of the State, changed though it may be, but with the spirit of democracy and liberty preserved. She said: "The great need is that we should not lose any of the good things gained by past endeavor, but rather that we should add to these, so that future generations shall possess a finer, larger and more splendid democracy than that which is ours to enjoy. Women should study and know the significance of our institutions, that the vote shall represent honest individual judgment."

* * *

To Ada K. Wallis of the editorial staff of a Los Angeles daily, we are indebted for the following interesting news of the convention.

Miss Foy declared that California women have gained a marvelous grasp of affairs.

It is evident, she said, that the women of California are wrestling with great problems and meeting them on a high, intellectual, statesman-like and patriotic plan.

The report of Mrs. H. A. Cable, chairman of legislation for the Federation, who probably will be elected president of the district, was one of the most significant of the morning.

Women's First Concern.

"The primary concern of women," she said, "is the enforcement of laws. But of eighteen measures proposed by the women of California, at the last session of the Legislature, all but two were enacted."

She stated that measures which will come up as referendum legislation attention at the next election are those known as the redlight and abatement bills, the "blue sky" law, water conservation, and non-sale of game measures. She urged that the women work for their adoption.

"With the next session," she predicted, "we may look for a health certificate for marriage and the community property bill, both measures our women should support."

Resolutions relating to the following subjects were passed:

Palmer child labor bill; Newlands waterways bills; the proposed naval holiday for one year; international conciliation project; the plan to hold a peace conference in San Francisco in 1915; plan to establish an artist's censorship of public buildings; Torrens land act; resolution protesting against amendment of the Flint-Carey bill; resolution indorsing the constitutional amendment concerning minimum wages; plan to eliminate from compulsory educational curriculum the subjects of music, drawing, domestic science, sloyd and sewing; resolution endorsing the works of the Boundary Stone league; resolution protesting against any redistricting plan for Los Angeles district clubs; plan for change in the federation by-laws whereby will be established a new method of conducting nominations and elections in the district federation; resolutions of thanks to the Santa Barbara women for courtesies extended, and a resolution deploring the present tendency of the press to present as news revolting details of crime and other objectionable matter.

The desire for a more democratic method of election than is possible under the present system is responsible for a resolution introduced asking a change in the by-laws that will permit of the convention as a whole participating in the selection of candidates as well as the election of their officers.

Mrs. J. H. Francis, chairman of education, gave an amusing account of replies received by her from clubs on the best educational program of their year.

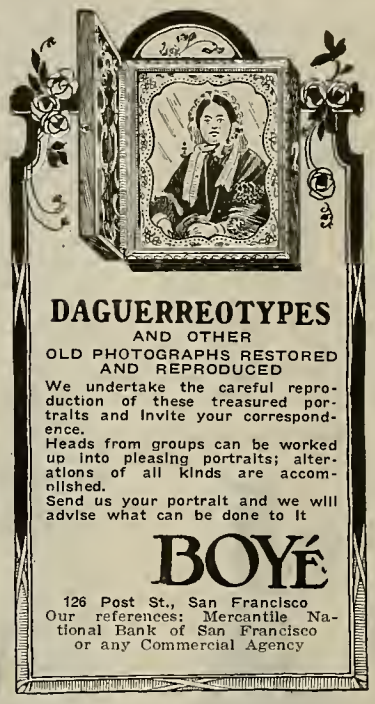
Whittier Woman's clubs replied, said Mrs. Francis: "We do nothing educational. There is no crying need for that sort of thing in this town."

Averill Study Club said: "Our own development is our most important work."

The Friday Morning Club said: "We are opening to an invited public our public affairs meetings."

Echo Park Mothers' Club said: "Care of the child's throat and the study of conditions in the home."

Mrs. Hester T. Griffith spoke on the redlight abatement and injunction bill which will come before the people of California as a ref-



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JOHN O. BELLIS, *Gold and Silversmith,* formerly at 328 Post Street, wishes to announce that in order to meet urgent need for a more central location, he has moved to

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JOHN O. BELLIS

erendum measure next fall, and urged on the women the importance of supporting it.

White Slave Question.

Miss Margarct Baylor whose topic was "The Need for Civic Centers," touched on the white slave question, referring to this as the greatest of all evils and called on the women to do all in their power to eradicate it.

Mrs. Lillian Matthews spoke on the mother's compensation act. There are, she said, forty-five institutions in the State receiving State aid and 7000 children receiving aid. Half of this number are in institutions.

The speaker, who is one of three special guests in the State having this work in hand, said it is the purpose to bring each department of the work up to the highest possible standard of excellence. There is no revolutionary policy, said she, no purpose to tear down—but a lifting up to a steady idea.

The address on the work and plans of the organized State Board of Education by Mrs. O. S. Shepherd, Barum, member of this board was a leading feature of the afternoon session.

The discussion, in general assembly, of the question of redistricting developed an interesting attitude on the part of the Santa Barbara and Ventura women.

Through their spokeswomen, Mrs. Winfield Metcalf, of the Santa Barbara Women's Club, and Mrs. Goodyear of Ventura, they made it emphatically evident that they mean to remain in the Los Angeles District Federation because they like Los Angeles and Los Angeles club women and consider it a great pleasure to come to Los Angeles.

One vital topic considered was that of federation for the wage women's clubs, handled by Miss Edith Hodgkins, president of the Los Angeles City Teachers' Club, who had special leave of absence from her school duties for the convention.

The best results, she said, will be achieved if the distinction between those who earn a living and those who keep homes is not too distinctly drawn. Both are doing their share of the world's work. The two principal ways in which women may be helped is through education and the larger opportunity to help themselves.

* * *

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which will hold their biennial convention in Chicago in June, is a demure little woman, but she has in her the stuff that great leaders are made of. Her home is in Austin, Texas, and she has long been a leading figure in all the affairs of interest to women in that city.

* * *

Women are being appointed to the police forces of many cities. There is now very little effort on the part of "antis" to laugh down the effectiveness of their service. There are now two policewomen for Alameda County, Cal. They are Miss Beatrice A. McCall and Mrs. J. H. Platts. They patrol the entire county. Miss McCall asserts that they will

(Continued on Page 27.)

Elbert Hubbard

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Women Worth While

MRS. META J. ERICKSON, of Oakland, California,
President of The Amador Central Railroad—the only Woman Railroad President in the United States.

WOMEN WORTH WHILE

Almost every woman of the Executive Board of the Votes for Women Club of Los Angeles has been prominent in the work of some political party. They were party women, strongly imbued with the idea that in a political party their ideals of government could find an expression most effectively. Miss Foy has been one of the most outspoken in favor of party affiliation, but, though a Democrat, has usually discussed the question from the viewpoint of the teacher, a viewpoint that had become habitual through years of service in the schools of Los Angeles—first as principal of one of the grammar schools and later as the teacher of English in the High School. Then, too, she had done much work in the parent-teacher association, always on some phase of the question "How to make good citizens of the children."

Such a viewpoint must naturally be general and so, in approaching the matter of party affiliation, Miss Foy has taken the general view and has tried to show what political parties are, why we should study the political principles upon which the general parties have built up the body of doctrines for which they stand. She has tried to show that it is better to register "not stated" than to register an affiliation with a party with the principles of which she had not familiarized herself. But, once having determined upon her party, Miss Foy would then have women render their greatest service by taking an active part in the primary campaign measuring candidates, first by the standards of party principle.

Miss Foy says: "While every Democrat is a good Democrat to me, I will not wear out good shoeleather, nor talk my throat dry, for a candidate who is not also a good man."

Women's organizations along political lines have occupied much of her time and attention and she feels strongly that the chief purpose of an organization among the women should be for mutual help in study of political principles. Any organization for campaign purposes should be regarded as a temporary expedient, to be resorted to only until women in the several counties of the State have reached a point where they are meeting the responsibilities of citizenship in the party on a normal basis. When women are fairly represented on the Central Committees and in the State Central Committee so that any special requirements of the woman's work in the various fields can be directed by sub-committees of the Central Committees, there will be no call for State women's organizations other than study clubs, and she hopes the day is not far distant when the California Woman's Democratic League can disband, leaving the women to work in the parties along the admirable lines laid down in the California election law. Miss Foy was one of the two women candidates for presidential elector in this State on the Democratic ticket.

Miss Foy went to Washington for the inauguration of President Wilson and was received by him as a representative California woman. Our President has no more sincere admirer than she, and she makes it her constant duty to expound the principles for which he stands, that the women of California who are being attracted to the party by his splendid leadership may better understand the government ideals that control his policy.

Miss Foy is indeed a representative California woman, and a woman worth while. Coming from one of the oldest families in the State,

MISS MARY E. FOY.

and having labored for the enfranchisement of women, she now stands a party leader to be respected and considered, and a tireless worker in all movements that mean the betterment of the race, and the establishment of the citizenship of women on an ideal basis.

* * *

MARTHA BERGH.

A small, erect, little figure, with straight uncompromising lines; a face radiant and glowing, not beautiful, if tried by the canons of art, glowing with something unanalyzable, intangible, but glowing constantly, steadily; deep, clear eyes that always seem to see more than meets them, but always calm, steady, shining; soft hair streaked with gray, parted over a broad, high forehead, and a voice as soft and melodious as Easter chimes—that's Martha Bergh, native of Sweden, masseuse by profession, and friend of the whole wide world.

She has inherited three fortunes, which have been given to the poor; and at hard work, in a profession whose value is not fully appreciated in America, she now earns her living.

To establish in Sweden the methods of administering practical charity that prevails in the United States, is the object to which Miss Bergh has devoted her life and her inheritances. She has been a close student of the methods and results of organized charities in many of the big cities of the United States, including Chicago, where her work among the poor and outcast won for her warm commendation from Harry Olson, Chief Justice of the Municipal Court, who speaks of her as follows:

"Miss Bergh reports the great distress of the poor in Sweden, which results from the system of charity in vogue. She is anxious to interest Americans of Swedish birth and descent in her movement, in order that a new system may be introduced into Sweden; and I can commend her as an honest and energetic woman, who has great enthusiasm for her work."

From the time Miss Bergh inherited her first fortune she devoted herself to charitable work, and she soon discovered how faulty were the Swedish methods of dealing with the poor and needy. Then she wrote a book, entitled, "Every One's Right and Every One's Duty," in which she did not spare the system, nor hesitate to speak out plainly. This work brought to her the warm commendation and endorsement of Queen Sophia and many other important personages in official life.

The magnitude of the undertaking of this earnest little woman, and the difficulties she must overcome are best told in her own words. Already she is on the way to the realization of her golden dream of helping those of her country who desperately need help; and if she never sees Sweden again she has brought gladness, and cheer, and health to so many sick, sorrowful and afflicted in this country that she might well be called "Velsignad Froken Bergh."

Regarding her work, she says: "I am trying to raise enough money in this country to found an institution in Gothenberg that will combine all the best features of American charitable institutions. In Sweden there is no way that prompt relief can be given to sufferers. One must be helped at the place of residence. Often poor people are taken sick away from home. They must be subjected to much delay before anything can be done for them. Often these delays are fatal. It is the system and any attempts to reform it fail because of the prejudice in old countries against innovation.

"I want to start the work for the poor in Sweden along the lines I have found in operation in the United States. When the people once see what can be done they will support it I am sure. I want to be able to have trained Christian nurses, and I want to be able to give relief to suffering people at once, as you do in this country, and not see them forced to wait weeks and then die without being helped."

Miss Bergh is intensely practical. She knows the most scientific methods of dealing with the sick poor and hopes to introduce these into her own country, believing once the Swedish people see the American system of organized charity in operation and discover its practical results, they will come to her aid and make the work national.

In the meantime, Martha Bergh is not sitting down dreaming and waiting for donations to come in. She is working fifteen hours a day, and the work of ten of those hours is given to the poor and needy. She works under physicians' instructions, as well as practices her own method of Swedish massage independently, never asking if a patient can pay, but working hard, steadily all the time; living the practical charity she preaches and dreaming her golden dream of bringing to the notice of her countrymen the results of intelligent devoted charitable service, such as she has seen in the United States, and such as she so well knows how to give.

Salutation, Froken Martha Bergh; you are indeed a woman worth while.

CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

(Continued from Page 24.)

try to reach the young girl who is just beginning to visit questionable cafes rather than try to reclaim those who have become old visitors of such places. She says also that a big factor of her work will be to assist in securing employment for those who are sorely harassed and ready to fall a victim to social vampires.

* * *

Miss Dora Clay, a robust rosy-cheeked young California girl, aged 16, assists her father who is an orchardist in all the outdoor work about his place simply because she loves to do it. She plows ten hours a day and is in perfect physical condition which her mother attributes to her active life out of doors.

* * *

Mrs. James Speyer, widely known as a philanthropist and society woman, has opened her palatial Fifth Avenue home in New York City to a club of young working girls in which she is interested. She holds her home at the disposal of the young girls until they have secured headquarters of their own.

* * *

The women's organizations of Brooklyn, N. Y., are working to have a woman appointed as associate justice in the children's court. The good results from such an appointment in Chicago have spurred the Brooklyn women on to renewed activity. Judge Hoyt of Brooklyn is heartily in sympathy with the movement, and even goes so far as to say that a woman would be a valuable adjunct on the bench of the Court of Special Sessions. Mrs. George Frank is being talked of for the office of associate justice in the Brooklyn children's court.

* * *

Miss Florence Sutton won the final of the women's singles in the Coronado tennis tourney which was held late in February at Coronado, Cal. Mrs. Seymour and Miss W. Houghton of Vancouver, B. C., also played brilliantly.

* * *

Mrs. Belton Rhodes, of Burlingame, Cal., well known in women's club circles, has announced her candidacy for city treasurer of Burlingame.

* * *

Miss A. F. Yerger, woman lawyer of Philadelphia, Pa., has offered to give legal advice free to women who can not afford to pay for it.

* * *

Near Guaymas, Mexico, in the fierce engagements that have taken place between the Constitutionalists and the Federalists, women have been fighting in the foremost of the battles with the men they love for what they believe to be right, according to Robert A Turnbull, chief photographer for General Carranza. Turnbull says that girls ranging in age from 10

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WOMAN'S CLUB DIRECTORY.

Alaska Cruise Club, Union Square Hotel, Post and Stockton Sts.—President, Mrs. Mary E. Hart (Douglas 1990). Club rooms open to members at all times and to the public on Friday afternoon.

Ashbury Heights Women's Club—President, Dr. C. C. Coffin, 1362 Grove St. (Fillmore 405).

Association of Pioneer Women of California—President, Mrs. Laura Phelps, 73 Dorland St. Fridays, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Association of Collegiate Alumnae, California Branch—President, Miss Amy Sussman, 1819 Octavia (West 67). Meets third and fourth Saturdays.

California Club, 1750 Clay St., near Polk (Franklin 3516)—President, Mrs. A. P. Black, 2913 Fillmore St. (Fillmore 3518).

Cap and Bells Club, 1509 Gough St. (West 1245)—President, Mrs. F. H. Coburn, Windmere Apts.

Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Pacific Bldg. (Douglas 3024).

Catholic Humane Society, 1112 Market St. (Market 1529)—President, Mrs. Garret McEnerney, 2898 Broadway (Fillmore 1470).

Century Club, 1355 Frank St., corner Sutter (Franklin 3131)—President, Marie Withrow, 2016 Pine St. (Fillmore 1312).

Channing Auxiliary, Unitarian Church, Franklin and Geary Sts.—President, Mrs. Aurelius E. Buckingham, 2808 Jackson St. (Fillmore 1985). Meets first Monday.

Clionian Club, 220 Post St.—President, Mrs. Emily Louise Secombe, 1520 Willard St. (Park 6786). Meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

Corona Club, 536 Sutter St.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Council of Jewish Women, 2137 Sutter St. (West 5141)—President, Ada Goldsmith (Fillmore 1553). Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Daughters of California Pioneers—Meets second, third and fourth Mondays, at Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Denman School Club—President, Mrs. George H. Irving, 902 Taylor St. (Franklin 1869).

Dolores Mothers' Club.

Forum Club, 220 Post St. (Kearny 460)—President, Mrs. D. C. Heger, 2428 Jackson St. (Fillmore 892).

Francesca Club, 560 Sutter St. (Sutter 1200, 1201, 1202)—President, Mrs. Latham McMullen, 2517 Broadway (Fillmore 3692).

Girls' Recreation Club, 507 Harrison St. (Kearny 2888).

Glen Park Political Club—President, Mrs. Theodore Pinther, 211 Hoffman Ave. (Mission 2388).

Hypatia Club—President, Mrs. Lyman D. Staples, 1144 Church St. Meets at members' homes.

Land Marks League—President, Congressman Jos. Knowland; secretary, Laura Bride Powers, 1242 Taylor St. (Franklin 5211).

La Puerta del Ora Chapter, D. A. R.—Regent, Mrs. I. N. Chapman, Alameda.

Laurel Hall Club, 1750 Clay St. (Franklin 3516)—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474). Meets first and third Wednesdays.

Mills Club, 220 Post St.—Meets third Tuesday.

Native Daughters of the Golden West, Claus Spreckels Bldg. (Sutter 366)—President, Mrs. Alison F. Watt, Grass Valley.

New Era League, 816 St. Francis Hotel (Douglas 1000)—President, Lillian Harris Coffin, Mill Valley (Mill Valley 7-M). Meets Tuesday mornings.

Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, Sequoia Club Rooms—President, Mrs. I. Lowenberg, 2196 Jackson St. (West 7208). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Pacific Musical Society—President, Madam Tojetti, 2848 Scott St. (Fillmore 4071).

Papyrus Club, 420 Sutter St.—President, Kathleen L. Byrne, 2610 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Cal. (Berkeley 5314). First and third Wednesdays.

Philomath Club, 538 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln Brown, 28 Presidio Terrace (Pacific 1771). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Presidents' Assembly—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474).

Potrero Women's Club, Nineteenth and Iowa Sts. (Mission 4365).

Richmond Women's Club, 400 Thirty-fifth Ave.—President, Mrs. J. W. Felt, 466 Thirty-ninth Ave. (Pacific 1356).

San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, 220 Post St. (Sutter 387)—President, Mrs. James Ellis Tucker, 2030 Broadway (West 536).

San Francisco Colony of New England Women—President, Mrs. George H. Fairchild, Duboce Apts.

San Francisco Musical Club—President, Mrs. John Birmingham.

San Francisco Women's Club, 1006 Bosworth St.—President, Mrs. Theo. Pinther, 1006 Bosworth St. Meets Wednesdays.

Sorosis Club, 538 Sutter St. (Kearny 5270)—President, Mrs. Joseph Fife, 3870 Jackson St. (Pacific 2767).

South Park Settlement Mothers' Club—President, Mrs. Emma Seaton, 121 St. Mary's Ave.

Susan B. Anthony Club—President, Mrs. Austin Sperry.

Tamalpais Center Woman's Club—Mrs. Peter Hamilton, President.

To Kolon Club, Calvary Annex, Jackson and Fillmore Sts.—President, Mrs. George Mullin, 2520 Octavia St. (Franklin 8909). Meets first Tuesday.

Town and Country Club, 218 Stockton St. (Douglas 4951, 4952)—President, Mrs. C. Osgood Hooker, Eucalyptus, Burlingame, Cal. (Burlingame 631).

Vittoria Colonna Club, Hotel Richelieu, Van Ness Ave. and Geary St.—President, Dr. Mariana Bertola, 1050 Jackson St. (Fillmore 3398). Meets second and fourth Saturdays.

Women's Club of Occidental Kindergarten—President, Mrs. E. A. Ward, 220 Irvington St.

Woman's Political League, 243 Pacific Building (Kearny 5186)—President, Claribel David. Meets Wednesdays at 2:30. Headquarters open every day during business hours.

Young Women's Christian Association—General Secretary, 1249 O'Farrell St. (West 3853).

Yerba Buena School Women's Club—President, Miss E. B. McFadden, State Normal School (Park 2923).

Alpha Neighborhood Club—Miss Mary C. Bell, 260 Frederick St. (Park 5216), San Francisco, Cal. Meets at Grattan School, second Thursdays.

Local Council of Women—President, Mary T. Gamage, 3010 Pierce St. (West 4090). First Saturday in the month, Hotel Bellevue.

Changes or corrections and names of other clubs will be added from month to month and should be sent in at once by secretaries.

years to womanhood have also joined the White Cross which corresponds to the American Red Cross and are at the front with their fathers, husbands and brothers.

* * *

Madame Coromilas, daughter of a Missouri Senator, is a leading figure in present-day politics in Greece. Mme. Coromilas is the daughter of Senator Cockrill and was married to M. Coromilas while he was Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs. Following the wave of unpopularity of the King and Queen the Minister and his wife suffered many annoyances. Mme. Coromilas is a close friend of the Dowager Queen Olga, and now that the queen has returned to Russia to live, she is exerting her influence with the Czar, to have him strengthen the position of M. Coromilas. Greece wants the favor of Russia, the arch enemy of Turkey, above all things, and if Russia gives a hint that she wants Coromilas back in the foreign office in Athens no time will be lost until Coromilas is back. For this end Mme. Coromilas is working in co-operation with her loyal friend the dowager queen.

* * *

Deputy City Prosecutor Margaret Gardner of Los Angeles, Cal., devotes three days each week to untangling the legal tangles of women. She invites all women to come to her on these days with their contracts and other legal matters before executing them. To keep women who are uninformed regarding the law from making mistakes in their business dealing is mainly the object of Miss Gardner. "I shall try to peddle prevention from my office instead of attempting impossible cures," she says.

* * *

Women have the municipal suffrage in Liverpool, and Miss Eleanor Rathbone, a member of the municipal council, has been such a success in that office that no one could be found to run against her at the last election.

* * *

Single-handed and with very little encouragement from the rest of the town, Mrs. Murray Hubbard started a woman's civic commission a few months ago and as a result there are no improper public dance halls in Covington, Ky., now. The young people dance, but they dance at carefully chaperoned municipal dance halls.

SUCCESSFUL AND HARMONIOUS SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The second annual convention of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, recently held in Reno, was marked by harmony, loyalty to the cause of Votes for Women, determination to win freedom for Nevada women next November, and general optimism as to the situation in each county and throughout the State. Over sixty delegates and alternates were present from various counties.

The slogan sounded by Dr. Aked in his stirring speech at the Majestic Theatre, "Nevada, don't keep your women out," was adopted as a slogan for the campaign by the convention. Nevada is now absolutely surrounded by equal suffrage States.

The convention was memorable because of several important social events in addition to the business sessions of the convention. Mr. and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw of New York addressed the University Assembly and formed a University Men's League for Woman Suffrage. The College Equal Suffrage League among the women of the University is already active. A reception was given the Laidlaws at the Century Club in the afternoon which several hundred women prominent in Nevada society and club work attended. Musical numbers and a suffrage playlet were on the program, after which the guests present met Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw at tea. The State president, Miss Martin, and the two guests made short addresses.

Men's Suffrage Leagues Formed. Over thirty men handed in their names for the Men's League at the Majestic Theatre mass meeting which President Stubbs, Miss Martin, and Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw addressed.

Among the names are those of Judge Norcross, Superintendent Bray, Professor Adams, Professors Lewers, S. W. Belford, President Stubbs, etc. Mr. Laidlaw is national president of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage and a prominent New York banker. Mrs. Laidlaw is with Miss Jane Addams and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw a member of the national board of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

Quite a large sum of money was taken in collections and pledges at the meeting addressed by the Laidlaws, President Stubbs and Miss Martin at the Majestic Theatre the first night of the convention, and that addressed by Dr. Aked and Mr. Belford the second night.

Unanimous Election of State Officers.

All the sessions of the convention were marked by expeditious business methods and harmony.

Miss Anne Martin was unanimously re-elected State president, with a full complement of State officers, representing every county in the State, to support her.

The officers are as follows: President, Miss Anne H. Martin; first vice-president, Miss Bird M. Wilson of Esmeralda; second vice-president, Mrs. W. H. Hood of Washoe; third vice-president, Mrs. Hugh H. Brown of Nye; fourth

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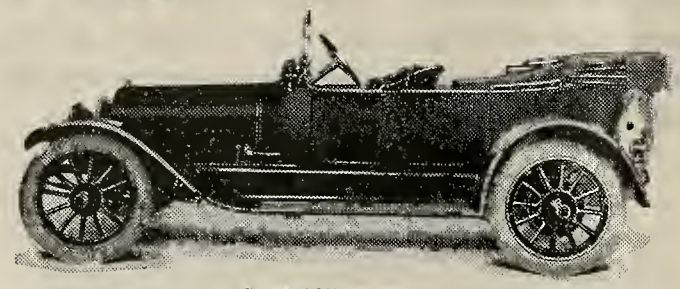

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HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA'S VITICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 4.)

has devoted time to research work in viticulture. Advice is given by correspondence and experimentation.

Also the United States Department of Agriculture has encouraged our vineyardists to set out better varieties of grapes and a dozen experimental stations have been established in California where scientific and practical investigations are carried on.

And finally our historical review would not be complete without calling attention to the further recognition given to viticulture by the Legislature of 1913. By an Act approved May 28, 1913, the State created a commission known as the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, and the entire State is divided into six districts from each of which a commissioner is appointed. Every effort is being made officially to standardize the grape growing industry as almost the chief producing industry of the State.

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Mrs. Walter Longbotham of Sacramento, a figure of note in the musical world, asserted her disapproval of the rag, the tango and the other modern dance creations.

Mrs. B. F. Walton of Sacramento thanked the press for past assistance. She was followed by Miss Etta Cornell, who discussed the club emblem; Mrs. James T. Martin, who gave an enlightening talk on "Philanthropy"; Mrs. M. R. Beard, who told of the State University House Loan Fund, and Mrs. H. J. Kilgariff, who went into the subject of legislation.

A woman's part in shaping civilization by legislation was the topic of Mrs. J. T. Harbaugh. Mrs. Harbaugh held it to be the "duty of every woman to take an active interest in legislative affairs."

Speaks on Value of Peace.

Mrs. W. H. Strief and Mrs. L. P. Crane discussed health conditions, and were followed by Mrs. T. B. Reardon, whose subject was "Necrology," and Mrs. C. B. Swain, who told of the value of peace between nations.

The biennial message was given in detail by Mrs. G. W. McCoy of Sacramento.

H. E. Van Norman, dean of the University Farm at Davis, welcomed the women to the farm, and a well-worded response followed. Mrs. Alice E. Scarlett of Yolo briefly narrated a few of the ins and outs of country life and urged the women to encourage the men in the "back to the farm" movement.

Mrs. Lillian D. Clark gave a brief address, and she was followed by J. A. Filcher of Sacramento, who told of the "women's work at the World's Fair." Then followed the presentation of the new officers and a final adjournment.

THE MILLSTONE THAT HANGS ABOUT THE NECK OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

(Continued from page 3.)

our intelligence, of our honesty, of our sense of personal responsibility.

The Origin of the System.

The system was framed upon the Lacedemonian doctrine of the survival only of the strong. It was perfected in the Middle Ages when the insane and feeble-minded were chained and caged, and when criminals were fiendishly tortured and when the lash was the only means used for moral and mental training. But, to its credit, under the Lacedemonian system, the weak were exposed upon the mountains and thereby mercifully put to death outright, while in our modern world those maimed by the locked-step class system of our schools are stunted in world life to become its social, civil and moral problems. The dogmas upon which the class system are built have long since been uprooted in other fields. In the treatment of the insane, feeble-minded, and criminals, modern systems have taken their places, but in the education of our normal healthy children we traditionally retain this relic of ancient ignorance and barbarity.

The Lost Mainspring.

Let us remember that it is only recently the schoolmasters lost, or rather were forced by civilization's demands to throw away, the only tool by which the system has been even fairly operated. This tool was the lash. Without the free use of the lash which the schoolmaster under the old conditions employed, it is impossible to maintain even a reasonable degree of class attention, to goad the slow, to stimulate the lazy, and to keep the rapid marking time without rebellion. The lash is to the lock-step system what the mainspring is to a steel clock. When modern humanity wrested the lash from the schoolmaster, the class system became as dead and as unusable junk as a clock without a mainspring. The lock-step system can not be operated by moral suasion or by any of the other soft sibilants which a modern mandlin pedagogy has sought to substitute. The experience of the past fifty years and the black figures of statistics demonstrate this fact beyond question or cavil. As well might we attempt to operate a steel clock by means of a putty mainspring.

Two Obvious Alternatives.

If we are to make the class system even tolerably effective, if we expect to secure any modicum of attention, energy and order, then we must permit the schoolmaster again to draw forth his lash, for it was under the axiomatic assumption of its thorough use that the class lock-step system was invented and perfected. The only other alternative is to construct a new schooling system especially designed to be operated by machinery entirely different from that of the old type.

The Conditions of Any Reform.

I wish to make it quite clear that this issue of the class system is fundamental. Within the past few years there have been put forward to relieve the admitted moribundity of the school system many proposed reforms by means of new subjects and materials to prepare for world efficiency. Some of these are probably sound and others of course are mere dreams. But whatever their virtues in theory, their final efficiency in practice depends upon an efficient system of school instruction. If they must rest upon the class system, then they are foredoomed in practice. Whatever rejuvenation there may be in vocational teaching, agriculture, modern current affairs, civic and social betterment, there can be no satisfactory results in any of these if they are hampered by the deadening effects of the class method of instruction. And already the spindling results of "class" vocational teaching, "class" agriculture, "class" nature study and science, etc., are before us. Whatever virtue there may be in these subjects themselves does not maintain itself when run through the mill of the lock-step system. The first step in the education must be to provide a working system of instruction what will make it possible for right movements to succeed.

Next month Dr. Burk will talk on "A Substitute for the Class Lock-step."

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WHY DO PEOPLE SMUGGLE?

By ELLA COSTILLO BENNETT.

It has been many times asked why do people —otherwise honest—smuggle? Why? There must be a reason, and this problem is not half so difficult of solution as would appear on the surface. Simply because many people believe that the Government has no ethical right to collect duty on a large number of things we import.

It has been said that "no law can go higher than the conscience of a people." In other words, if people do not believe a thing to be wrong, no man-made law will convince them that it is; and under such conditions people—otherwise law-abiding—not only refuse to regard seriously a breach of a law they do not consider just, but actually take a sort of—to their conscience, justifiable—delight in defying it.

It is claimed by the custom house authorities that until the recent very rigid observance of the rules under Mr. Loeb's administration, that smuggling—and especially by women—was greatly on the increase, and they wonder why. But the whole thing can be unraveled on the usual basis of all problems—cause and effect. Years ago, only the dishonest, and those who believed any law of which they did not approve was to be defied, resorted to smuggling.

Many who objected seriously to a high tariff were restrained from smuggling the slightest thing by a conscience which whispered, "even if you do not like to pay duty, your country's Government has decided that you should, for the benefit of the hard-working classes. Our industries must be protected that the working-man may have living wages, etc.," and honest people curbed any desire to get in a few extra clothes from Europe, and declared everything.

But the last few years our eyes are being opened. It has been borne in upon our intelligence that the high Government tariff on woolen goods, and other necessities—as well as luxuries—was not made to protect the working-man, nor yet the industries of the country, but to swell the contents of the coffers of multi-millionaire manufacturers and importers, and incidentally keep certain United States Senators in more than pocket money. So naturally when a woman buys a few extra dresses abroad, or a man a few extra suits, he or she, feels that the Government is losing nothing, and that the working-man will be no more benefited by the duty paid than by the books in the Carnegie library, which he hasn't time to read.

Many writers have thoroughly informed themselves upon the workings of the Republican high tariff, and given the rest of us the benefit of their knowledge. And we know now, what we didn't know in the days of our unsophisticated youth, that it would take a microscope to find where the working-man has profited by the high tariff; but when it comes to many of our multi-millionaires and Senators—present and ex—also a few Congressmen, stockholders, etc., we think of: "he who runs may read."

Ida Tarbell showed up in the American Magazine the intricacies of this beautiful "bunco" system of the tariff on wool, and one of the other magazines—Everybody's, I believe—had a series of articles, Schedule "K" on this same high wool tariff problem; and yet the appointees of the Republican party stand aghast at the infamy of the people who will forget, or neglect, to declare on a few extra articles of clothing!

It is an old saying that "a stream cannot rise higher than its source," and it is applicable here. When the Government, or representatives thereof, cease to juggle with the tariff laws, for the benefit of wealthy manufacturers and members of the Senate—representing them and misrepresenting the people—just so soon will smuggling stop and citizens of the Republic be willing to declare all goods and pay what a just and honest administration deems necessary for Government expense and protection of industry—not the head of the industry, but the industry in its component parts,—the working-man along with his bloated employer; and until then, men and women will argue, "why should we pay twice for this article so that manufacturers along similar lines may pocket from the consumers the equivalent of the second payment, and that Senator Blank may hold his job with the party in power?" And a few Paris gowns and an extra half dozen gloves, will be forgotten in the declaration of the dutiable goods, and tempers get ruffled when said gowns and gloves are held for duty.

It is claimed that women are the greatest offenders in the smuggling line. This, too, ceases to be a problem when one stops to consider that a woman requires more clothing than a man, and the rapidity with which styles (man-made) change and the very perishable material of which women's clothing is made, make it very much more difficult for a woman

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than a man to keep presentably dressed, therefore more temptation to smuggle, so that money may extend further. Then again, there is the old question over again solved by the famous "Boston Tea Party," in which the individual says to self. "I did not have a voice in the making of this law, and I do not consider it just. It benefits someone else at my expense." Over goes the tea; in go the clothes. "Taxation without representation," and the defiance of a law one does not consider just and fair.

I am not advocating that it is wise or right to become proficient in the art of smuggling (it is dangerous if nothing else), and I have never had the pleasure of even going abroad—much less getting back again. I am merely trying to unravel the skein that is twisted between cause and effect, and to show that in this particular case of high tariff, there is not only a rank injustice to the people at large, but a more serious problem to be considered, viz: the profiting of the few at the expense of the many being the cause of deceit, and defiance of law, neither attributes of which are desirable in a citizen of the Republic.

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And a pull all together."

A movement has recently been started in Los Angeles whereby the aged and inefficient women who frequent employment offices day in and day out without being able to secure work, simply because they are inefficient and can not give satisfactory service, may be provided with means of earning a living.

These women are to be taught how to do light work, that is, trained to do one thing well.

N. J. Davenport, head of the Municipal Employment Bureau of Los Angeles, has taken the first action in this matter by sending letters to State Senator Lyon and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in which he asks their co-operation in establishing a State institution to receive the old and inefficient women that apply to him in large numbers daily for employment. Davenport's plan in part is:

The establishment by the State of an institution in which women can work at the thing they can do best.

The payment of a wage in this institution figured from the amount of work done by each individual.

Applications for admission to the institution considered by a board appointed for that purpose by the State.

All women and girls, who through past circumstances or age—many have never worked, but are left penniless through circumstances—cannot earn a good living, to be admitted.

The establishment in the institution of courses of domestic science for the benefit of the inmates.

Further details are being worked out by Davenport and Senator Lyon, who says the plan seems to be a good one and has promised his aid. It is probable he will present the matter at the next session of the Legislature.

"The State," said Davenport to-day, "has no way of taking care of its women. Many of the cities are providing means of living to their unemployed men by establishing camps like the one established by the city of Los Angeles. A sum of $1200 has been appropriated by the City Council for this work for March. And it is a very good plan. But what about the woman?

"One woman came up here the other day and said she had not one cent; that circumstances forced her to make her own way from now on, and that she thought she could do housework. She was sent out to a home and it developed that she could not iron, nor wash, nor cook. She could sew buttonholes and do odd things, but a home does not supply a place where one can earn a living by doing that kind of work. It is my belief that the State can.

"Not only a large number of aged women, but many younger women, are now objects of charity against their wills; for they would be willing to earn a living if given the chance. They cost the State enormous sums now; why not have them make this amount up by earning their own living and still do the State some good?"

"This plan certainly appeals to me," said Lyon. "It would have to be worked out in detail, but I do not think that would be much trouble. I am going to meet Davenport and discuss it. I believe that the State should do something about this."

* * *

There is much interest over the naming by President Wilson of two women on the commission of six authorized by Congress to investigate vocational education and make a report on the subject. The women are Miss Florence Marshall of New York City, principal of the Manhattan Trades School for Girls, and Miss Agnes Nestor of Chicago, former president of the International Glove Makers' Union. The other members of the commission are Representative Fess of Ohio, and Representative Hughes of Georgia, Senator Page of Vermont and Senator Smith of Georgia.

Miss Nestor has worked her way up. She went to Chicago from Grand Rapids, Mich., to work in a glove factory for a small wage. She has learned the labor problem from the hard side of it. She has gone through strikes and has known poverty. She has worked day after day, year in and year out at her trade. She be-

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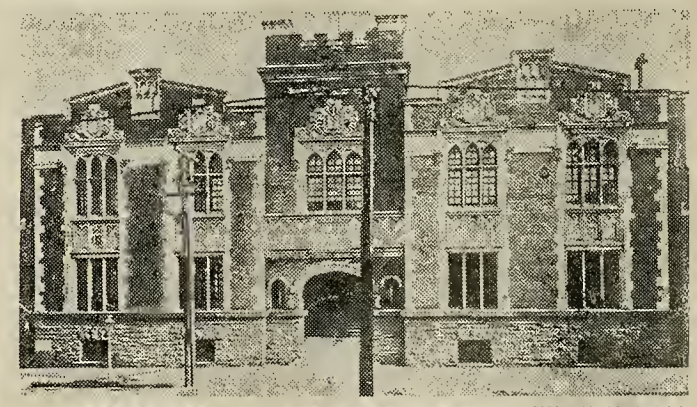

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came a leader as a result of her noted effort in behalf of the 54-hour week in Illinois.

* * *

Dr. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, Professor of Social Economy at the University of Chicago, spoke at the Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia on March 20, at 8:15 p. m., for the Pennsylvania Branch of the College Equal Suffrage League. Admission was free.

Born in Kentucky, of a distinguished family, Miss Breckinridge was graduated with honors from Wellesley College, studied law in her father's office in Lexington, Ky., and on solemnly swearing that she "had never borne a challenge and never fought a duel," she was admitted to practice at the Kentucky bar—the first woman of her State to win this privilege. She took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Political Science from the University of Chicago, and since 1902, as a member of its faculty, she has given conrses to men and women on "The Legal Status of Labor" and "The Legal Position of Women." In 1904 she was made a Doctor of Law. Much of her time is given to social and humanitarian movements. She has served as inspector for the Health Department of Chicago, investigator for the State Bureau of Labor, and volunteer probation officer. A book on "The Delinquent Child and the Home," to appear this spring, is the result of an intelligent study of the home conditions under which many poor children live. Miss Breckinridge is naturally an active worker for suffrage. Her latest contribution to the cause is a valuable handbook for the women voters of Illinois.

* * *

Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado has been severely criticized by prominent Massachusetts anti-suffragists on the ground that she was lecturing at the East when she ought to have been at home attending to her legislative duties. They thus betrayed their usual ignorance of conditions in the enfranchised States. The Colorado Legislature meets biennially, and this year it is not in session.

* * *

There has been another unwarranted and unprofitable discussion in the press recently with regard to the college woman and matrimony. It appears to be the case that somebody, almost at regular intervals, projects into the open the educated woman's alleged unfitness for wifely duties. The fact that the contention is unfounded and known by all well-informed people to be so, does not prevent the discussion from running its course. Beginning with an irresponsible assertion, it ends invariably without settling anything of greater moment than that the public is at times very easily interested and amused. However, the periodic revival of this matter has one merit at least; it serves to show that those who are opposed to the higher education of woman (and there are still many who are, on various grounds) have become very short of argument. The facts seem to prove that college fits women for practically every useful calling. If facts going to prove that the college woman is also fitted for good housewifery are not paraded, this is due to the circumstance that even educated women usually prefer to veil their home life in privacy.

As to vocational occupations in general, the conferences that have taken place already under the auspices of an intercollegiate bureau in which the alumnae of Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Cornell, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley are represented offer satisfying evidence of efficiency. Three such conferences have been held with the view of determining the status of woman college graduates in the world of activity. We have had occasion heretofore to comment upon some of the facts developed in these gatherings. One conference remains to be held, but it may be reasonably anticipated that nothing will occur in this to change an impartial and most favorable verdict.

To sum up the evidence, it is clear that while the higher education is fitting women for the professional callings, it is not unfitting them for anything that is useful and honorable. They can, as they often do, enter and ornament the professions, but they can also, and they often do, enter the ranks in business and industrial occupations. They are found in banks, factories, department stores, in printing establishments; they are deep in engineering, architecture, law. They are experts in music, travel, decoration. They are in housing, landscape gardening, public office. Their range is almost as wide as the range of college men. There are not so many of them. They are not so secure in their positions as tradition makes men. In a sense, they are still on trial. But the fact remains woman is man's mental equal. How long it will take humanity to recognize this is problematical. The progress women are making and the records they have made as co-workers wtih men are alike wonderful, especially when we remember the place accorded the college woman only a few short years ago.—Christian Science Monitor.

* * *

The 10-hour woman's labor law of Massachusetts was upheld as constitutional on Monday by the Supreme Court.

In 1909 Massachusetts passed a law limiting the hours of minors and women in manufacturing and mechanical establishments to 56 hours a week, and 10 hours a day with certain qualifications. The State in 1911 reduced the hours from 56 to 54, but the latter law was not in question in the case decided.

* * *

"For the child, labor is a delusion; for industry, a fallacy; for society, a menace," declared Lewis H. Hine, at the national conference on Child Labor in New Orleans.

"A procession of child workers from the canneries of Maine to the cotton fields of Texas is asking if it pays.

"They start off with happy hearts and happy faces, for work is fun at first, but a machine tears at one child's body; coal-dust smothers another; eye-strain and body-strain arrest their development; their joy ceases. They are soon ready for the human junk-pile; and who foots the bill?

"Even if they escape physical harm, can they escape the mental and moral taint of illiteracy, of deadening monotony, of close acquaintance with vice and crime? The newsie on the street gambles and knows the underworld; the messenger boy on his wheel carries notes to and from the red light district. The majority of boys in our juvenile courts have been street-workers. They have tampered with the moral buzz saw.

"So, if industry saves by child labor, society pays, because child labor works in a vicious cycle by inadequately preparing children for life and handicapping them for future work and the rearing of their own families. Industry has stooped pretty low when it draws on four year olds, cutting their parents' wages below the point of support by employing children. It robs children of homes, play time and health and makes material for the institutions which society builds for the sick in mind and body. The expenses society should charge to child labor we cannot calculate.

"Yet even industry loses by child labor. It

gets lower returns from the child than the adult, and pays for accidents and damages to machines and material caused by child workers. More than that it produces that industrial misfit, the child labor adult, a man whose efficiency is ruined by premature work."

* * *

Ruth, the Toiler.

There is that quiet in her face
That comes to all who toil.
She moves among the sheaves with grace,
A daughter of the soil.

There is that beauty in her hands,
That glory in her hair,
That adds a warmth to sun-brown lands
When autumn cools the air.

There is that gladness in her eyes,
As one who finds the dust
A lovely path to paradise,
And common things august.

There is that reverence in her mood,
That patience sweet and broad,
As one who in the solitude
Yet walks the fields with God!

—Edward Wilbur Mason in the Craftsman.

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Louis David

By LA COMTESSE D. D'ORNANO, Paris, France, 1914.

The revival of the classic in French art was a revolt against the art of the Bourbon monarchy, as depicted by Boucher and others of whom people had grown tired. It was founded upon the belief that beauty lay in form—a sort of objective view which saw beauty only in the external and tolerated no individuality except what was shown in technical skill.

What it insisted upon was perfect form, correct drawing and balanced composition; color was despised, light and shade and natural surroundings ignored.

Subjects were taken from Greek and Roman history; it was therefore lofty in subject but unsympathetic, because it had no contemporary interest. Though classic in form, it lacked the classic spirit. Greek art was dead and the reason for its existence died with it, and it was useless for French classicists to seek to revive it by presenting a copy of the past and expecting the world to accept it. For many years classicism was recognized by the sovereigns and by the Institute of France, and to this day lives in a modified form in that semi-classic art known as Academic Art.

The most powerful exponent of the Classic School was Louis David. A face full of shadows, a somber forehead ravaged by anxiety, eyes fixed and cold, thus appears Louis David in the splendid portrait painted by himself in the Louvre, and which formed one of the most eloquent prefaces to the exposition of works of masters grouped during the year at the Petit Palais.

When David painted this portrait he was scarcely forty-six. His Bara appeared in 1794. Thus the Revolution passed over him at the moment of his greatest success, carrying him from the zenith of his glory to the pit of the prison. The revolutionists hesitated, however, before his talent and David was not sent to the scaffold.

But for him it was a trying time. Stephen Delechiz in his memories relates having seen him at the convention, his head bowed and huge beads of perspiration falling from his brow and rolling down from his clothes to the ground.

David was the son of a simple clerk, and though a pupil of the Regal School, none showed himself more ardently attached to the new cause. The Revolution, by the hopes that it inspired by its tumults and its suddenness, aroused the ire of this hot-head. This small portrait of himself is of the year 1789, drawn in pencil and dedicated "au citoyen et ami Robespierre." That same year David took a leading part in the Revolution. He was made delegate to the convention from Paris, and from that time subordinated his art entirely to the events of this epoch.

The "Serment du Jeu de Paume," a large composition admirably sketched; the "Le Pelletier," the "Marat Assassine," and the exquisite prospect of his Bara (now in the Museum of Avignon), are the works of this particular period.

But it is not in these grand canvasses that one finds the David of the Revolution. The real David is to be seen in the rapid sketches he made while a delegate, executed during the sciances of the convention, the entre acts of the Comite, in those brief passionate notes where, amidst the excited harangues, David caught the expressions of his colleagues. For example, that of Robespierre, formerly in the possession of the Prince de Ligne, representing Robespierre with an angelic expression, black, almond-shaped eyes and a melancholy smile.

Of this same period is also that hideous drawing of Marie Antoinette, where David, with a realism intense, almost caricatural, has shown Marie Antoinette wearing a bonnet, seated in a wagon, her hands bound, being conducted to the scaffold. Here we see the tense domineering character of the man that dedicated his pictures to Marat.

Cochereau, one of the most endowed of David's pupils, has represented in a work at the Louvre, the atelier that David occupied under the empire. In it one gets a faithful portraiture of the pupils of David drawing from a model named Polonais. These same pupils that David had taught to renounce the eighteenth century, and who had riddled with contempt the marvelous "Embarquement pour Cythere" of Watteau, are at work in an effort to catch the strained aspect of the model and shows the teachings that this apostle of freedom in art submitted to so many youths. An unfortunate teaching, noble in sentiment but false in its sense. The fury of Gros and the patient genius of Ingres were necessary to break their terrible school.

Imbued by the theories of Winkleman, nourished by the antique, David professed that the "beau ideal" lay not in nature but was an attribute of the artist, to be obtained only in the study of the ancients and by imitating Greek marbles and monuments. The demon of the antique carried him to every excess. It is said that for his "Brutus" he went so far as to have the Jacob confection, Roman furniture, and even insisted that his pupils learn Latin before being admitted to his studio.

These fatal prejudices threatened to exhaust a talent vigorous and capable. Napoleon undoubtedly thought so when, to test the painter, he commanded the famous "Passage du St. Bernard" at Versailles. Once rid of his Romans, debarrassed of the spirit of the antique, David in representing the first Counsul in the Alps, on a spirited horse, has shown himself a great painter of a great subject.

Napoleon recognized the genius of the artist once held in restraint. It is to these circumstances that we owe "Le Sacre," "Les Aigles" and the sketch of "L'Arrived de l'Empereur et de l'Imperatrill á l'Hotel de Ville." Of these "Le Sacre" is the most successful. Difficult in execution, not only is it a decided manifestation of the artist's skill, but Napoleon himself has left his stamp upon this giant fresco. In disposition and decoration, in the "mise-en-scene," one feels that he was collaborated with the artist.

David's great force lay in his drawing. It is said that he recommenced as often as twenty times the foot of one of his "Horaces," and the masterful drawing of the "Jeu de Paume" testifies with what skill and precision he designed his figures. An effort so vigorous, so patient, permits these great canvasses, such as "Les Aigles" and "Le Sacre," to reach the pinnacle of an epic in art.

But where David's great talent is shown with less restraint, where he is most appreciated, is in the portraits he has left of men and women of his day. Full of power and beauty is the admirable portrait of Comte Potocké, the unachieved portrait of Madame Recamier, the portraits of Pié VII, Madame Seriziat, and the delightful Charlatte du Val du d'Ogues.

Here we find David freed from the reminis-

cences of the antique, delivered from Greek and Roman influence. David is really a master, "One is not a painter," he used to say, "because one holds a palette in hand, but one is a painter when he feels nature, when he penetrates his characters and gives to the physiognomy the movement, the chaleur, when one seizes the regard by a sort of divination and communicates to the face painted the likeness of the model."

To Pié VII, David has lent noble traits and an austere bearing. It is said that it was not without apprehension that the Sovereign Pontiff consented to pose before a painter who had voted the death of the king.

A subject more charming is the portrait of Madame Recamier. She is seated on a couch of repose of an antique form in a three-quarter attitude, "coiffee en cheveux" and wearing a white robe.

Honored by the empire, praised by his pupils and feted by the public, David was able to grow old happy in spite of the past. He died the 29th of December, 1825, but not before learning of the dawn of another generation of painters in France.

Nevertheless, by his portrait of Comte Potocké, Madame Recamier, and his "Bonaparte au St. Bernard," is sure to live, and by these admirable works he is permitted to occupy a high place in the French schol of painting.

THE NATIONAL EDITORIAL CONVENTION THIS MONTH.

Preparations for the convention of the National Editorial Association at Houston, Tex., April 23, 24 and 25, are progressing in a manner that indicates that the convention will not only be highly successful in the attendance, but that the program of speeches and the entertainment arrangements will be decidedly unusual and of extreme interest. In the program in detail that follows is shown the list of speakers and subjects prepared to date, which will give an excellent idea of the good things that are to be enjoyed by those who take part in this convention.

Following the various addresses Thursday morning will be reports of various committees as follows: Stamped Envelope, Advertising Bureau, Small Town Ad-Club, Legislation, Convention Publicity.

Thursday Morning, 9:30 to 12:30.

Address of welcome on behalf of the city of Houston, by Hon. Ben. Campbell, Mayor.

Address of welcome on behalf of the State, by Hon. O. B. Colquitt, Governor.

Address of welcome on behalf of the State at large, by Hon. Louis Wortham, of Fort Worth.

Address of welcome on behalf of the State Press Association, by President Joseph Taylor, of Dallas.

Address of welcome on behalf of the State press at large, by Judd Mortimer Lewis, of Houston.

Thursday Afternoon, 2:00 to 5:00.

Address by James Schermerhorn, publisher Times, Detroit, Mich.

"Keeping Close to Readers," Joe Mitchell Chapple, National Magazine, Boston.

"A Complete Confession," Lee Shippy, Jeffersonian, Higginsville, Mo.

"The Editor and Income Tax," Walter Ferguson, Republican, Cherokee, Oklahoma.

"Getting Together," Elbert Hubbard, East Aurora, N. Y.

Friday Morning, 9:30 to 12:30.

"Editorial Writing in the Home Weekly," Carlton M. Brosius, Herald-Progress, Sumner, Miss.

"Editorial Responsibility of the Country Publisher," L. M. White, associate editor Ledger, Mexico, Mo.

"Editorial Management," Charles F. Scott, Register, Iola, Kansas.

"Value of a Department," Professor Merle Thorpe, School of Journalism, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

"The Newspaper as a Constructive Force," Edward Albright, News, Gallatin, Tenn.

Friday Afternoon, 2:00 to 5:00.

"The Woman Journalist," Mrs. Lucy L. Easton, News, Chattanooga, Okla.

"Value of a Woman's Page," Miss Caroline A. Huling, Progress Literary Bureau, Chicago, Ill.

"Journalism in the Far North," Mrs. Mary Hart, president Alaska Cruise Club, San Francisco, Cal.

"Woman in Journalism," Mrs. Mindwell Crampton Wilson, Citizen-Times, Delphi, Ind.

"Publishing a Woman's Magazine," Helen K. Williams, publisher The Woman Citizen, San Francisco, Cal.

Saturday Morning, 9:30 to 12:30.

"Making a Small Daily Pay," W. R. Smith, Advocate, Columbus, Kan.

"Local Advertising," Hon. Tom W. Perkins, Courier-Gazette, McKinney, Tex.

"The Building and Holding of the Country Weekly Circulation," E. R. Purcell, Chief, Broken Bow, Neb.

"Building up a Weekly in a Small Town," Roy A. Stacey, News, Adair, Iowa.

"Making a Weekly Pay at Fifty Cents per Year," John C. Lochner, Bee, Auburn, Ind.

"The Large Advertiser and the Small Newspaper," Mason Warner, Snitzler Advertising Agency, Chicago, Ill.

Saturday Afternoon, 2:00 to 5:00.

"Co-operation of Editorial Associations with Commercial Clubs," Ross L. Hammond, Tribune, Fremont, Neb.

"A Successful State Association," Alva A. Swain, Secretary Colorado Editorial Association, Denver.

"The Cost System as Applied to Small Offices," C. Goodwin Turner, Actuary, New York.

"Composing-Room Efficiency," R. C. Dyer, manager for Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, Dallas, Tex.

Address by Hon. Will H. Mayes, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Texas.

Report of committees.

Election of officers.

The program of entertainment is an elaborate one, and from the time the delegates enter the State of Texas until they leave for home they will experience the pleasures of receiving enthusiastic Texas hospitality.

Houston will vie with the other cities of the State in giving the delegates a good time. The committee has arranged an automobile ride over the city, with a stop at the Country Club; a reception and banquet with dancing as a compliment to lady delegates; the theatre party as guests of the Chamber of Commerce; a launch trip over the Houston ship canal to the historic San Jacinto battlefield, and a luncheon after arrival; a trip by rail to Sugarland, twenty-five miles distant, and a barbecue dinner.

The entertainment, as it is being arranged by the other Texas cities, is as follows:

San Antonio.—Delegates will be met at the train by the entertainment committee of the Chamber of Commerce; street-car ride over the city. Visit to Fort Sam Houston, with a special drill and review. Luncheon with special features. The afternoon will be at the disposal of the delegates. Entertainment in the evening will be provided if the party remains over.

Austin.—Party will be met by entertainment committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Automobile trip over the city and to the Dam. Press Club entertainment and barbecue at the Dam.

Waco.—Delegates will be met on arrival of train. Ride over the city in automobiles. Buffet luncheon. Evening entertainment at the Cotton Palace Coliseum.

Fort Worth.—Delegates to be met on arrival of train. Address of welcome by the Mayor. Trip by automobile over the city and to the new viaduct on the North Side. Visit to the packing plants. Return to Central High School. Short talks by visitors. Luncheon in the dining-room of the High School. Ride over the city. Appropriate entertainment will be provided in the evening if the party remains over.

Dallas.—The Dallas program has not been announced in detail, but it will be something out of the usual. The State Press Association will take a hand in the entertainment and the time spent at Dallas will be replete with entertainment features.—From The American Printer.

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With the Artists

By ANNE TRENT.

One of the notable events of the month in art circles in San Francisco was an exhibition of oil paintings and water colors by Charles Partridge Adams, of Denver, Colo., at Paul Elder's.

Mr. Adams occupies the same position of leadership throughout the Rocky Mountain region as did the late William Keith on the Pacific Coast, and his name has often been linked with Mr. Keith's, by critics, because of his distinctive qualities and achievements in his chosen field. He ranks easily among the best of the men who have established a distinctively Western school of art. Thomas Moran, the dean of American mountain painters, and one of the first to recognize the pictorial value of Western landscapes, as early as 1892, after an exhibition of his own paintings in Denver, spoke of Mr. Adams as an artist with a brilliant future. Mr. J. B. Townsend, for a long period art critic of the New York Times, in a letter to Mr. Adams, said: "I have often noticed your pictures in Eastern exhibitions, and consider you our leading painter of mountains."

Says Miss D. B. Hall, writing of Mr. Adams in "Brush and Pencil:" "His work is individual and broad in both subject and conception; without classic conventionality, it is always strong and full of naturalism. With a full brush and a free movement, he is yet accurate and decisive. His broad style is well adapted to his subjects. He delights in clouded and storm-swept mountains, rocky fastnesses and stretches of valley backed by snow-capped peaks, where a thin and detailed style of painting would be out of place. His mountain pictures are of especial value when we remember how few painters have been really successful in reproducing their majestic proportions. Of the difficulties encountered, Mr. Adams has himself said: 'A process of selection, of arrangement, of elimination, must take place; the uncommon, the vague, the mysterious, the suggestive must be seized and interpreted. The sentiment of the mountains is so often cold and inhospitable, harsh and rugged, without being grand, that to obtain anything possessing a sympathetic human interest is most difficult. Again, the color schemes, which prevail in the mountains during the greater part of the year, are of a cold, or at least cool character. These colors occur in large masses, which add to the pictorial difficulty, as a painting to be successful, from a color view point, needs a proportion of warm as well as cool tones.'"

Phillip Gilbert Hamerton long ago expressed the opinion, in his "Painter's Camp in the Highlands," that the higher one goes in the mountains the less picturesque they become. Yet a well-known critic, writing in the St Louis Mirror, finds in the high altitudes one of the most distinguishing features of Mr. Adams' technique. He says: "The treatment of the cold and snow-covered rocks of the highest peaks demand an almost flat color scheme of bleak grays and blues, strength of line alone suggesting the contours of the rugged cliff-masses, while the foregrounds are usually rich sweeps of sunlit color, which gives a most successful effect of remoteness to the mountain distances."

So few great artists have attempted to paint mountains, that Mr. Adams' attainments in this field are usually emphasized. Yet were it not for this fact, his extreme versatility would place him high among landscape painters. With all his pronounced dramatic power, his predominant artistic trait is, perhaps, his felicity and facility as a colorist; while in atmospheric effects, in quiet, idyllic bits of meadow, marsh or sky, in sunrises or sunsets, painted in all keys and from many points of view, he shows an equally deep sympathy with every phase of natural scenery.

We announce with great pleasure an exhibition in February or March at Gump's of oil paintings and water-colors by Mr. Charles Partridge Adams of Denver.

Mr. Adams occupies a unique place in the field of American art. He knows and loves the great Rocky Mountains in all their varying moods through a life-long companionship and study.

He has interpreted the freedom of wide sunlit horizons, the warm humanity of forest-clad slopes, the strength and grandeur of silent snow-crowned peaks and the brooding gloom of canyon depths, with a breadth and versatility of conception, a perception of color harmonies and a growing spiritual insight, that have won him a position unquestioned by critics east or west, as America's foremost painter of mountain scenery.

Mr. Adams has exhibited in the larger eastern cities and in the leading American exhibitions of recent years. His pictures hang in the best galleries and in the homes of many distinguished critics.

This is not only his first exhibition in San Francisco, but the first west of Denver. It will be our privilege to show a thoroughly representative collection of his work.

To the individuality in temperament and virility of expression, typical of a new country, Miss Evelyn Almond Withrow has added the breadth and subtlety which comes from long residence and study in European art centers. Born in the Santa Clara Valley, California, she began her training in the San Francisco Institute of Art, and continued it through four years under Currier, in Munich; two years in the ateliers of Paris, and seven years in London. An inherent imaginative power of great strength and beauty, has thus been enriched by the unusual versatility and technique developed under such diverse influences. Miss Withrow has found recognition and much favorable comment in the list of galleries where she has exhibited; the most important being the Royal Academy, London; the Salon, Paris; and the Kunstverein, Munich.

The range of her work includes flowers, still life, genre, landscapes, portraits and imaginative studies. But perhaps her happiest conceptions are the symbolic pictures which embody a yearning for the unseen and spiritual.

The following comprise her best known and most unusual subjects: Life; The Eternal Saki; Dharana or Concentration; Drama; Invictus; The Prism; The Poet Model; Aspasia; Retrospection; Spring. A charming group of heads is that of Catherine of Alexandria, Cecelia, Elizabeth of Austria and Barbara. Landscape—Madronas, Santa Cruz Mountains.

A twenty-day exhibition of the paintings of Joseph Raphael is being held at the Helgesen's studio. Raphael is a native of San Francisco, and though a young man, has achieved notable distinction abroad. He was for several years a student of the Acadamie Julian and was a pupil of M. Jean Paul Laurens. Several of his pictures have received Mention Honorable; one of the most notable, "The Town Crier," was purchased by Mr. Raphael Weill and presented to the Park Museum of San Francisco. The paintings on exhibition at Helgesen's embrace a variety of subjects and are a remarkable tribute to the versatility of the artist.

A large canvas showing a tulip field in Holland is superb in its extraordinary handling of sunlight. The midday sun in all its glory glows in every inch of the canvas, the flowers themselves, a mass of gorgeous color, are alive and throbbing with light; even the shadows are illuminated. The artist has painted the sunlit fields with a feeling and appreciation rarely met.

There are some children's portraits in the exhibit that are surpassing in their loveliness. Raphael paints children's faces with the fine sure touch and sympathetic appreciation of the old masters. One solitary little figure makes a powerful appeal. It is the face of any child anywhere, but the child of the poor in which strenuousness and pathetic naivete are blended with the natural diffidence and delicacy of childhood.

In painting his French and Flemish peasants Raphael has painted more than firm beautiful flesh. He has painted the patient resignation, the quiet acceptance of the hard facts of life; he has portrayed the soul of the peasant as few men besides Millet have done. Indeed, there is something in the boldness of his drawing and the restrained power of his subdued coloring that remind one of Millet.

There is one masterly canvas in this exhibition that alone would mark Raphael as a great artist. It is the head of a man of any age from 40 to 70. The modeling is superb. In its rugged strength the head suggests the powerful figures of Rodin; but conclusively it shows that Raphael knows anatomy; and moreover he knows the terrible ravages that violent passion makes

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M. VALENCIA
Artist
STUDIO AND GALLERY
Metropolitan Building, 420 Sutter Street
San Francisco

in a human face and figure as this work shows. The power restrained in the smoldering reds and dull browns of the coloring is marvelous. The soul of the man has been wrecked by passion and all the impotent rage, hopelessness and despair resulting from his bitter experiences are wrought boldly by the artist into the downcast, sullen-set face.

Underneath the powerful coloring, the subtle achievement of effect, and the bold definite technique of Raphael, first, last and all the time he is a marvelous draughtsman.

Discussing his Mention Honorable picture of 1906, M. Paul Jamot, in the Gazette de Beaux Arts, says:

"The large canvas of M. Joseph Raphael is one of the most agreeable surprises of this year. In the dim light of a Holland interior some good people of the country in their well-brushed Sunday redingcotes and their silk hats of ancient form are grouped around a table, filling their long clay pipes with tobacco or with glass in hand. In the foreground two little blonde girls are passing, one is in a violet dress, the other clothed in white with a large and long orange sash drawn around her waist, smilingly carrying a basket of fruit, and makes the luminous center of the composition. There is perhaps a more or less conscious souvenir of the 'Night Watch' on this 'Fete de Bourgmestre Captain Van Den Brock'; but there is above all the unusual quality of fine painting, that has been executed with a decision of the highest promise—frankness of observation in these types of the middle-class Hollander, with their happy and rosy faces—the ease of composition reposing on the balancing of the colored masses—the line of strong color and the beautiful opposition of tones—richness of 'pate,' conducted by a large and full touch—and above all this is a youthful eagerness and joy in painting that is ravishing. It is almost impossible that the most indifferent visitor will not remark a canvas endowed as this one is of M. Raphael with the most eminent gifts of the colorist."

M. Louis Gillet in Les Lettres says:

"And after all these canvases there arrives one that is indisputably superb—and that is the 'Fete du Bourgmestre Captain Van Den Brock' of M. Joseph Raphael—prodigious cocktail of Holland and Spain, of Hals, of Goya, of Courbet, and perhaps of several others, but the ensemble is of a power that not even our Bail possesses, and painted in such a manner and with so fine a movement that the canvas resounds beneath the brush like a gong."

A very fine assortment of English mezzotints and stipple engravings printed in color are shown at Hill Tollerton's. These are the original old impressions. He is also showing a fine assortment of line engravings by Robert Nanteuil.

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Beethoven 1770 - 1827

By MRS. FLORENCE RICHMOND

George P. Upton's "Musical Memories," takes its themes with unusual discerning judgment and sympathetic friendliness. He says: "The year 1814 Ludwig van Beethoven received a commission to write an opera for the Theatre An der Wien in Vienna, but for some unknown reason this commission was never executed. A fragment of music contains substantially the duet of Leonora and Florestan in 'Fidelio' was found among the manuscripts after his death and is supposed to have been a part of the commissioned opera, but this is not absolutely certain."

Overture to "Prometheus," Op. 43, was written for the ballet of the same name, produced for the first time at the Imperial Hof Theatre, Vienna, in 1801, by one Salvatore Vigano. The music was played for the first time in concert in 1841 at the Concert Spiritual in Vienna. The story of the ballet, as told in the original programme, is as follows:

"Subject: This allegorical ballet is founded on the fable of Prometheus.

"The philosophers of Greece, to whom he was known, explain the fable as an attempt to portray him as a person of elevated mind, who found the men of his time in a state of ignorance, and refined them by arts and sciences, and instructed them in morals.

"Proceeding from this basis, in the present ballet, two statues, which became animated, are represented, and, by the power of harmony, are rendered susceptible of all the passions of human life.

"Prometheus conducts them up to Parnassus, in order that they may receive instruction from Apollo, the god of the Fine Arts. Apollo orders Amphion, Arion, and Orpheus to teach them music, Melpomene and Thalia to teach them tragedy and comedy, Terpsichore and Pan to teach them the most recently invented pastoral dances, and Bacchus to teach them the heroic dance, of which he was the originator. The overture opens with a brief but impressive adagio, followed by a melody for oboe. A slow movement leads to an allegro, opening with a quick passage in the first violins, accompanied by other strings. After a vigorous repeat the second subject appears in the wind instruments. The themes are repeated in order and a stirring coda closes the overture."

The overture to "Coriolanus," Op. 62, was written in 1807 and was first publicly performed in Vienna in December of the same year. It was not composed as a prelude to Shakespeare's tragedy of "Coriolanus," but to a drama by the German poet, Heinrich Josef von Collin, to whom the overture is dedicated. The story follows history, the main incidents being the alliance which the defiant Roman patrician, Cariolanus, made against the city after his banishment, the pleading of his mother, wife, and children that he should return to his allegiance, his abandonment of the allies, and his tragic death.

The overture is written in a single movement and without an introduction. It opens with a unism in the strings, followed by a sharply grounded chord by full orchestra. The development leads to an intensely passionate and dramatic coda, descriptive of the death of Coriolanus. George Upton deals with overtures and suites which form the larger part of the usual concert programme.

WITH THE CRAFTSMEN.

The art of basket weaving as developed by the natives of the Philippine Islands is an interesting study. As is usual among primitive people, their form has been dictated largely by utility and yet they often express the longing for beauty inherent in humanity. The baskets are made of bamboo, the finest being woven of the outer portion, smooth in texture and dark ecru in color; the coarser ones woven from the interior layers. Each basket bears a descriptive label indicating the materials used, the tribe from which it comes and the name of the maker, thus giving it the individuality of any signed piece of handicraft.

Specialized types: The general type known as the Polanqui basket, which includes the Laoag, the Batac and others, is distinguished by the fact that with natural colored materials alone, without the use of dyes, the designs are produced in a color range, covering browns, ecru, greens and yellows, obtained from climbing ferns, palm petroles and midribs, orchid stems, air-roots from tropical jungles and a variety of other plants.

In the Zambales basket, adapted from the native fish basket, and made entirely of bamboo and rattan, the superimposed dark brown spokes are colored with the resin of a tree, rubbed on in layers, each layer being carefully polished. The forms suggest a variety of uses, such as waste baskets, work baskets, desk trays and receptacles for flowers, growing plants and masses of green.

Three intereting lectures on American pottery were given in the Art Rooms of Paul Elder & Company during the exhibition of pottery held there March 23-30. The subject was handled in a scholarly manner by Mr. Carl Balcomb of Colorado Springs, Colorado. Examples of the leading American potteries were shown, with their distinguishing characteristics, and the different processes in making a vase. Some very fine pieces of Rookwood were seen, and the latest type known as "Ombroso" was highly commended for its chasteness and exquisite workmanship. The history of the Van Briggle pottery was given and many fine pieces shown.

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The Van Briggle Pottery was founded at Colorado Springs in 1901, by Artus Van Briggle. It produces a distinctively matglaze ware, and like the other potteries mentioned is, to a great degree, an expression of its environment. Colorado clays are used. The motifs are, for the most part, native leaf and flower forms, while the color range follows the tone gradations of mountains and plain and sky. The decoration is modeled in bold relief, imparting strength and vigor, and adapting itself admirably to the depth and rich quality of the glaze.

No line attracted more attention and enthusiastic comment than the Newcomb Pottery which is designed and executed by the women students of the School of Art of Newcomb College, New Orleans. The subjects of the ornamentation are: the live oak, the magnolia, the orange and pine trees, the flowers and the landscapes of the gulf coast. material never before used in the potter's art and instinct with a charm and beauty all their own. The colors are equally distinctive, ranging through dull blues, grays and greens, that unobtrusively blend with and enhance the individuality of decoration, and the soft luster of the glaze.

In the Pottery of the Camarata, also shown at the exhibition, made by Mr. Rhead in the Mission Canyon, near Santa Barbara, only California clay is used. Decorations are, with one or two exceptions, revivals of old processes. Two types of plain surface decorations are made. The first comprises simple forms in soft tones of brown, purple, gray and blue, and the second consists of old Chinese shapes finished in mirror and enamel glazes. The enamels are made in white, turquoise, mazarine blue, and yellow. The mirror glazes are finished in black and are copies of the Chinese mirror blacks.

An usually large collection of reproductions of antique furniture is being shown at Louis Marsh's, 341 Sutter street. The collection includes a Hepplewhite chest of drawers, Dutch cradles of the early Colonial period, bedsteads and chairs of tht First Empire, and two very fine Louis XIV. sofas. Sheraton and Adams dining-room furniture, as well as some splendid pieces of Colonial bed room and dining room furniture are on display.

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Book Reviews

By A. C. T.

"The Foot of the Rainbow" by Myrtle Glenn Roberts is a beautiful story written in drama form, picturing a spiritual episode that every human life may claim, in part, for its own—expressed in a literary style that shows rare artistic conception. Princess edition: An exquisite volume, printed on creamy-toned, feather-edged Normandy vellum, and bound in delicate Strathmore boards, stampel in gold. The text is hand-set in old-style Caslon type. Several pages are delicately illumined in colors, but in a restrained and dignified manner. $1.00 net; by mail, $1.10. Paul Elder and Company, Publishers, 239 Grant avenue, San Francisco.

* * *

Heritage of Hiroshige, (The).
By DORA AMSDEN.

In this glimpse at Japanese landscape art there is a general survey of Japanese art which deals successively with its earliest expressions, the emergence of the rival schools of Tosa and Kano, and with the influences that led to color printing. This is followed by a consideration of the work of the great master, Hiroshige, and (with the collaboration of Mr. J. S. Happer, the well-known English connoisseur and collector of Japanese prints) by the presentation of an interesting contribution to our knowledge concerning one of the most distinctive artists of Japan, namely, the seal-dating of the Hiroshige prints by cycle-ciphers, discovered by Mr. Happer and confirmed by the connoisseurs.

The illustrations in the present volume are exquisite reproductions of rare prints belonging to the Happer and Amsden collections, and are typical examples of the versatile master's art. An appendix contains facsimiles of Hiroshige signatures, seals and marks, including the cipher characters referred to in the text, facsimiles of other artists' signatures and a bibliography of important books dealing with the subject of Japanese art.

The typographical scheme is striking and most attractive, and together with the unique but tasteful binding, produces a characteristic effect quite appropriate to the subject. Hiroshige's farewel poem: "Dropping the brush at Azuma (the Eastern Capital) I go the long journey to the Western Country (the Buddhist Country is in the west) to view the wonderful sceneries there, perchance to limn them, too." $2.25 net; by mail $2.35. Paul Elder & Co.

* * *

The Old Spanish Missions of California—An Historical and Descriptive Sketch.
By PAUL ELDER.

This beautiful and artistic volume contains an historical sketch of the inception of the Franciscan Missions, their development and decline, with colorful incidents of their founding and administration, and of the Mission life. The architectural features of their beautiful buildings, both as originally constructed and as they remain today, are presented. Descriptive and historical passages from contemporary and recent writers are appropriately introduced and an anthology of prose and poetical selections included. All of which is supplemented by over fifty duotone reproductions of photographs by western artists, mounted in the pages of the handsome book. This is the first attempt to present a volume treating on this romantic period in a manner both comprehensive and picturesque. It is truly a sumptuous edition de luxe, distinctive, dignified and tasteful.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the illustrations, which reproduce in soft bromide tints a most splendid collection of artistic Mission pictures. There are twenty-six full-page, mounted pictures and many half-measure pictures are mounted in the text and add greatly to the artistic appearance of the book.

Perhaps one of the best descriptions of the effect of these ruined Missions on a sympathetic observer may be found in this extract from Frances Tyler's word-picture of Carmel Mission:

"Through a rose window crudely wrought by loving toil in days gone by,
Glinted the warm-hued rays of the sun upon our heads;
And a light from long ago,
Lit by the hands of faithful Fathers,
Shed its soft beams athwart the year upon our hearts;
While at the altar, deserted of men,
We felt the radiant presence of the living God."

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From the New York Times, we get this: "The production of Eugène Brieux's play, 'Les Avariés,' or, to give it its English title, 'Damaged Goods,' has initiated a movement in this country which must be regarded as epoch-making."

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A study of the Japanese question in continental United States, Hawaii and Canada, "Asia At the Door," by K. K. Kawakami, author of "American-Japanese Relations," with a prologue by Doremus Scudder and an epilogue by Hamilton W. Mabie.

In this new book the author has given the public something even more readable than his "American-Japanese Relations." He leads his readers through continental United States, Hawaii and Canada, giving graphical accounts of Japanese life in contact with Caucasian, as well as vivid descriptions of his personal experiences and observations thus injecting intense human interest into a serious discussion of a vital problem confronting the Occident in general, and in particular the American people. He presents his facts in a lucid, fascinating style. In a sense the book is an interpretation of the Orient to the Occident, and a plea for the fraternity of the races and for international peace based upon justice and humanity. It is animated with noble sentiment and is remarkably free from the bitterness so often marring books of this nature. It stands alone in a field hitherto neglected by students of sociology and of the immigration question.

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of April, 1914.

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The Woman Citizen

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

Vol. VII. No. 10. SAN FRANCISCO, MAY, 1914 Price Ten Cents

The Death Penalty—There Is No Death

By HENRY B. MONGES, M.S., Member of the Faculty of the University of California.

[The "Woman Citizen" long ago committed itself to stand for all movements tending toward the betterment of humanity. Pursuing this policy it adds its protest to the protests of all great sociologists, humanitarians and other advanced thinkers against capital punishment. Murder in the name of the law is a violence that has lived with the other errors throughout the long centuries that man has been awakening to the realization of who he is. All the capital punishments of all ages have not eliminated murder. Is it not time to pursue another course? May not the answer to this question be farther back than most people dare think? Professor Henry B. Monges of the Faculty of the University of California in the following article touches the answer to the question. We are pleased to inform our readers that Professor Monges has become a member of our staff of contributing editors, and that he will discuss capital punishment and other sociological problems from month to month in this magazine.—Editor's Note.]

Just a few hours ago I saw him—young, strong and vigorous in his first manhood; every bodily movement alive, joyous with health and spirits; his warm, rich voice was enthusiastic in speech, kind in tone and tender in inflection—a man truly. The beloved son of adoring parents, the helpful brother to a sweet sister and the more than brother to the sweet sister of another—a friend amongst friends.

Now—in his home, there in answer to a hurried call—now, I again behold him—my friend. Can it be he? What is that lifeless, inert, disfigured mass of blood and rags?

One misstep—and this living vital being is naught but a shapeless, formless thing. Where is all the force, character, aspiration, kindness, love, helpfulness, thoughtfulness, hope? Where is the energy that bespoke life in eye and speech? Gone—vanished; to what, where? Nothingness? High hopes of parents, covering years of watchful care and brooding—gone! Sad sister, who will now be the wise guide and protector through the years of danger that the world holds for the unprotected? Broken-hearted beloved, what a blight on thy radiant hopes. Where shall we find such another friend, so loyal, so true, so generous? These and other thoughts came to me as I held in my hands a few ashes—his ashes—all that is left of the physical part of my friend; all that our eyes can now behold of him who, but so short a time ago, was a living being. Who is there, or what power in the universe is there, that can by the mastery of magic, reform, from this inert dust—this pitiful drop of dross—that living, breathing thing—a man.

The flame consumed the flesh and bones, reducing them to their smallest mass; but did it touch that which was living within it? It set free the liquids in the form of gases, and they become a part of our atmosphere. These ashes will go back to mother earth and will be disintegrated into their primal elements and again drawn up into the bodies of plants, thence again in the course of time become incorporated into the bodies of animals and other men.

The scientific materialist will grant all of this. He further states that nothing is lost in force, energy or matter in the universe. Matter is transferred from form to form; force and energy are merely transformed into other modes of force and motion. This is what death means to him—thus he passes the great mystery with a wave of the hand. Death only means Nature returning her own, to the great reservoir—a return from whence it all came. He can say and believe these things in his intellectual prison, barred and bound by the steel of sophistry, speculation and hypothesis, with no gleam of the light from the soul of man. But when he, as the father, the husband, the friend, faces the "Great Mystery"—sees the dark hour dawn in his own home, then his intellectual prison walls crumble, unless, indeed, he is less than human, and there is a cry within as from some long lost and imprisoned spirit—"There can be no death!"

Man refuses to accept death as a finality. His "feelings," intuitions and reason all rebel against such an idea. One can prove that two plus two equals five if we are willing to fool ourselves in the premises and admit of false reasoning.

Man's most powerful aid in the search for exact knowledge, **reason**, refuses to accept as synonomous death and annihilation of individuality.

No human being can **think back** and say, I know I had a beginning. He cannot conceive of non-being. He has always existed so far as he himself knows within his own consciousness. He cannot think himself out of being in either direction—the past or the future. The moment that self-consciousness began in him is so far back that it is beyond his power to conceive of it. Some there are who have remembrance of a great and broader consciousness, a feeling of being a part of a greater whole and a severance of this and the beginning of a more limited consciousness. All have passed through this stage in childhood—most do not remember.

Man's reason, his sense of the fitness of things, his sense of justice, his idea of progress, his hope and aspiration all tell him that the forces at work, which have through all the aeons worked and labored to produce him, imperfect though he be, are not going to throw away the result this labor of ages of experiment and effort. They are not thrown away says our scientist—they are added to the sum total of the human race. What of evolution—to what is it leading—is there no goal, no aim? Something superior, an individual, able to act and take upon itself a personal responsibility, has been evolved. A something that can now master and use those very forces that it is claimed have evolved him. These forces working **apparently** automatically and mechanically have produced a self-conscious, thinking entity. Does that sound reasonable?

The materialistic scientist says that life somehow generates through mechanical and non-intelligent physical forces, and all activity is a result of chemical change. Man, a product of these, can have no end other than complete destruction as an individual and a return to the source from whence these forces and materials came. They fail to account for the intelligence at work, the wonderful design, the marvelous laws, that are unerring. They admit their existence, but ignore the fact that these things could never begin of themselves without some intelligence back of it all, some directing power, which has set it into motion, conceived the great plan and made the laws which guide and control these powers, forces and energies of this universe.

Man may build a wonderful engine, intricate in mechanism; but if he does not use his intelligence to direct the energy that is to move it, it will remain inert and motionless, until decay renders it useless. He may even direct the energy and set it in motion, but of what value is it unless some steady hand, the instrument of an intelligent will, direct the power developed to some particular end. If let to run it would soon consume the energy supplied—or it would wear out its parts by overuse and lack of repair—or, if it had motion and moved undirected, it would soon run to destruction both to itself and all that stood in its path.

The microscope and scalpel reveal marvels to man. He sees the changes in organic and inorganic matter; he cuts, observes, examines, classifies and finally deduces. His deductions are largely built upon hypotheses evolved by himself

as possible explanations of the mysteries which he cannot fathom, these hypotheses seeming to fit, at least to his mind, the largest number of points in his investigations.

Would he take to pieces the engine to see what caused it to go? Would he examine the energy to see what kind of work the mechanism could perform? No, because he knows that an infinite number of different mechanisms could be constructed from the same material and that the same or a different force could be made to operate them all. Again, all his investigations on the machine and into its motive power would never lead him to any—or to but very little—knowledge of the intelligence which guided it when in operation. He has seen the wonderful work performed, seen the fire in the furnace, the steam escaping or the sparks from the electric energy, but he may never have seen the intelligent being who stands out of sight and calmly moves a lever here, or presses a button there, which starts, stops or regulates the speed and direction. The intelligence goes and comes; it can of its own free will depart and leave the machine a dead, useless thing.

Science would make of man a machine, and all his emotions, passions and powers the result of or result in chemical changes which again act and react, producing thereby the phenomena of life and evolution. The man of science can find no soul in its cutting, weighing and observing, hence he proclaims it only a figment of the imagination. The intelligent, orderly plan of all being, the unerring universal laws seem to be only the result of blind chance—things just happened.

It is all mystery, and the explanation is totally inadequate to satisfy the mind of man, who through ages of effort and endeavor has sought light and has felt within his heart of hearts that there was some glorious beyond—something beyond this seemingly endless struggle for mere existence, that struggle which seems to the scientific investigator only for food and shelter and the perpetuation of species. Love, altruism, self-sacrifice, are all abnormalities and not in accordance wth their conception, deduced from their observation of nature's plan, if it can be said that nature has a plan.

There are innumerable religions and philosophies which explain, or attempt to explain, the why and wherefore of man's sojourn on this planet—from whence he came and whither he is going.

It is a significant fact that those who have spent their time investigating and searching for knowledge—analyzing, cutting, classifying, using eye, ear and touch as means of investigation—rarely even get beyond the five senses in their conclusions, while those who have lived above the life of the senses—helping others, dreaming, as the true artists, as poets, as singers, as teachers and lovers of mankind—have come to quite another and unanimous conclusion, that "there is no death." These seers of all races, all climes and periods of human history, all repeat the same truth, "there is no death."

A few modern scientific men like Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir Alfred Russell Wallace, who have investigated with other means and by other methods, have also come to the same conclusion. Sir Alfred Russell Wallace says: "All points to the existence in man of something which he has not derived from his animal progenitors—something which we may best refer to as being of a spiritual essence or nature, capable of progressive development under favorable conditions. On the hypothesis of this spiritual nature, superadded to the animal nature of man, we are able to understand much that is otherwise mysterious or unintelligible in regard to him, especially the enormous influence of ideas, principles and beliefs over his whole life and actions. Thus alone we can understand the constancy of the martyr, the unselfishness of the philanthropist, the devotion of the patriot, the enthusiasm of the artist and the resolute and persevering search of the scientific worker after Nature's secrets. Thus we may perceive that the love of truth, the delight of beauty, the passion for justice and the thrill of exultation with which we hear of any act of courageous self-sacrifice are the workings within us of a higher nature which has not been developed by means of the struggle for material existence."

Granted as a working hypothesis that man persists after death in some ethereal and spiritual form, we can then consistently assume that this same etheric vesture existed prior to his death. He, a something, different than his form, is the animating, thinking living soul, living in two bodies, which are identical in form and parts—one physical material, the other spiritual material or substance. The one gross, the other refined. Man, too, has all the life forces of the mineral and vegetable and animal kingdoms acting in him plus the soul element—making thereby—Man. At death these elements of the mineral and vegetable naturally go back to their own kingdom as the physical body disintegrates, but the animal part of man is a powerful element, holding and containing powerful forces and energies, these are not so easily dissipated. After death they may cling for quite a while to the etheric body, particularly if they are strong and of the earth earthy. Man after death is not going to be suddenly transformed into some celestial and perfect being, even though his life as a whole has not been vicious. Such a view is as illogical in one direction as that of the materialistic scientist is in the other. The average leave this life with most of the strong animal propensities unconquered and unsubdued. Hence it is only logical that if man finds life after death it will continue where he left off here, with this possible difference, the problems may be of a different nature and the world in which he dwells is one of spiritual substance instead of physical, but real in the one case as in the other, to the perceptions of those who dwell therein. Hence the inhabitants are both good and bad as they are in this. Their power for good or evil are in nowise lessened, but they may for us be greatly increased. Why? Because we now no longer can see them. We—all of us—have unaccountable thoughts, ideas, impulses and premonitions. We feel that they are not our own. Whence come they? They, on the other side, may be able to see us and influence us in thought and act.

It may be there also a battle between the forces that work for the constructive side of nature against those who align themselves with nature's destructive force. Let all who think observe these two forces and how they operate in life and nature. My friend (whose ashes will soon find their place in the bosom of mother earth) is there alive and his opportunities and aspirations have not ceased; his hopes have expanded, for now he knows "there is no death." He knows that his beloved ones will come some day and that, that most beloved of all, his complement, will come to add her strength to his strength, her power to his power and, as the two opposite poles of electric energy become operative only when properly joined, so only when these two halves of a perfect sphere are joined, will they manifest perfect, power, peace and happiness.

But there is a dark side, a side that should be a warning to mankind. What of those evil creatures, men and women, steeped in vice and crime, what of them? Where do they go? They (close to the earth, full of animality) remain close to the earth plane where we mortals dwell. Free they are now, free from body, free from prison cell, free to hate and free to attack all who through ignorance of the laws that govern thought and act, open thereby the doors for this malignant influence. Many a man, woman and child—negative in will, careless in thought and act—suddenly feels some impulse for evil. They resist once, twice, or maybe thrice. They go on living the same old way, negatively good, positively bad, submitting to negative conditions in mind and body, allowing stronger wills to dominate and enter the citadel of their minds, and one day they do that for which they cannot to themselves account. They have committed a crime!

Vibrations will produce responsive vibrations in substances tuned to the same harmonic. Thought vibrates with thought, good or evil. We cannot hold evil men and women in their bodies and control them indefinitely, because nature pursues her course with the good and bad alike—release comes to all at the appointed time.

Should all this be true then we can realize what we are doing when we hang a criminal, under the foolish notion that we are freeing society thereby of a dangerous menace. As a matter of fact, we are doing quite the contrary; we are liberating this soul, this being, full of hatred, revenge and lust. It is free to strike back an hundredfold, for every one hung twenty crimes may follow. Who is responsible? We, for we cannot shift our personal responsibility. Our social and economic conditions made the bad man possible; we are our brother's keeper; we are responsible.

Man sins grievously. We punish him; we do not try to reform. Nature does not punish; she operates under the universal law of compensation—she adjusts the cause to the effect. We help produce a murderer and we try to shift the responsibility by killing him. The doctrine of an "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" still holds good. But he in turn preys upon us, and now we cannot reach him. He instigates others to crime and lust; he has become many times more potent for evil, and all through our ignorance and lack of humanity. Is all this only fanciful? It is worthy of at least some thought; it is a conclusion determined by those wiser and higher in the scale of evolution than ourselves. It can become positive knowledge to those who have the "intelligence to know, the courage to dare and the perseverance to do." We can plead mercy for those who are on the road to the gallows; we can show how the severe penalties do not deter crime, but defeat themselves by their severity. We may give ethical reasons, but if man can be made once to know that he is protecting himself from danger he will harken more readily, for the desire for self-protection is a law of physical nature.

I offer these as thoughts for the thinking mind:

"There is no death."

"Life after physical death is a fact scientifically demonstrable."

"Life here and hereafter has a common development and a common purpose."

"He who hath ears let him hear."

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Viticulture In California

REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF VITICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS.—MARCH 15, 1914.

This report is issued to the public by direction of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners for the purpose of acquainting those interested, with the extent of the grape industry in California, and for the additional purpose of inviting all vineyardists to make use of the State Viticultural Commission when in quest of any information or advice relating to the welfare of their properties.

Creation of the Commission.

By the action of the last legislature and the approval of the measure by Governor Johnson, the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners was created and an appropriation of $7,500 per year was made available for the purpose of conserving and fostering the table grape, wine grape and raisin grape industry in this State. The personnel of the Viticultural Commission appointed by the Governor, and which serves without remuneration, is as follows:

C. J. Wetmore, commissioner at large, San Francisco; H. F. Stoll, San Francisco, commissioner at large; Paul Masson, San Jose, commissioner at large; Sheridan Peterson, Santa Rosa, first district; Frank T. Swett, Martinez, second district; C. E. Bundschu, San Francisco, third district; Secondo Guasti, Los Angeles, fourth district; J. E. Beach, Fair Oaks, fifth district; W. M. Giffen, Fresno, sixth district.

At the organization meeting held September 4, 1913, Mr. C. J. Wetmore was elected president; Mr. Frank T. Swett, vice-president; Mr. Horatio F. Stoll, treasurer. A Finance Committee, consisting of Commissioners Stoll and Beach, was appointed. Edgar M. Sheehan of Sacramento was elected secretary of the Commission, with office in Room 105, State Capitol Building, Sacramento.

In compliance with the act creating the Viticultural Commission, lots were drawn to determine the terms of office of each Commissioner, with the following result:

Two-year term: Messrs. Wetmore, Stoll, Guasti, and Giffen.

Four-year term: Messrs. Swett, Peterson, Bundschu, Beach, and Masson.

Extent of Industry in California.

The justification for the establishment and existence of such a Commission may best be determined by a recital of interesting facts and figures relating to the grapevine in California. The information that follows is given after careful research by the Commission, and the compilation is made with the aid of the best informed authorities in the various sections of the State.

In California there are 330,000 acres of land on which grapevines are growing; 170,000 of these acres are planted to wine grapes, 110,000 to raisin grapes; and 50,000 acres to table grapes. At $200 per acre, these vineyards represent a valuation of $66,000,000. Some of the vineyards might be bought for less than $200 per acre, but many of them could not be purchased for $500 per acre, so $200 is considered a conservative average valuation. Packing-houses, equipment and some 700 wineries throughout California represent enough additional valuation to bring the total viticultural investment to $150,000,000.

Table Grapes.

There were 6,363 carloads of table grapes shipped out of California during the fall of 1913, and 1,000 carloads either consumed in the State or forwarded in less than carload lots by express shipments to various sections. The average net weight of table grapes in a carload is 26,000 pounds. Therefore, there were 191,438,000 pounds of table grapes sold as such commodity by California vineyardists during the last vintage season. The fruit shipping companies of the State are authorities for the statement that the average gross price realized for the sale of a car of table grapes was $1,250, making the gross sale of table grapes amount to $9,203,750. Deducting freight, refrigeration and commission for selling, it is estimated that the grower received for his packed grapes at the shipping point in California $950 per car, or $6,994,850.

This amount is not, of course, the net figure of gain realized by the grower. Out of it must be deducted the cost of the crate, the labor of packing, the loading expense, the cost of production, interest on capital invested and taxes. Some of these general items of expense necessarily attach to the production of all grapes. The best informed authorities contend that the outlay to the producer represented in a crate of table grapes delivered to the Eastern market is $1.05.

The seasons of 1912 and 1913 were unusually remunerative ones for the table grape producer. Both years were dry seasons, orange shipments were very short, our own prime grapes were also scarce and short crops of deciduous fruit prevailed throughout the East. The year 1911 was a very poor one for table grape shippers because conditions the reverse of 1912 and 1913 prevailed in the Eastern market.

In addition to this, the community of interest between the table and raisin grape growers and the winemakers the last vintage season is shown by the data given to this Board by the winemakers to the effect that nearly 10,000 carloads of table and raisin second-crop grapes were handled by the wineries, and that a total of close to $1,000,000 was paid by the wineries to the growers for these table and raisin grapes.

Wine Grapes and Their Product.

More than half the entire acreage of vineyards in the State is planted to wine grapes. The best estimates place the total area at 170,000 acres.

The finished product of the wine grape is wine; and as we have quite accurate data as to that production in the State, we are able to closely estimate the tonnage of wine grapes produced in 1913. The total dry wine production was 25,000,000 gallons. To produce this quantity about 180,000 tons of grapes were required, and the wineries paid to the growers for this tonnage prices ranging from $10 per ton, as a minimum in sweet wine sections, to $27.50 per ton in dry wine districts in the coast counties. Sweet wine grape prices are mentioned in this connection because some of these districts produce also a large gallonage of dry wine.

The production of sweet wine was 17,134,988 gallons, requiring the use of 212,937 tons of grapes. The price paid to the growers ranged from a minimum of $10 per ton, on contracts, to $16 per ton for choice varieties.

The brandy produced and placed in bonded warehouses for the 1913 season was 1,544,245 gallons. To produce this amount 51,475 tons of grapes must necessarily be used, and these brandy grapes were paid for at an average price of $10 per ton.

We estimate, therefore, that there was paid to growers during 1913 for grapes delivered to the wineries over $6,000,000. This raw material made into wine at the 700 wineries in the State, aged and marketed, represents a commercial value at the present market selling prices of close to $15,000,000.

We should mention here that some of these wine grapes were made into unfermented grape juice. Our best information is that 100,000 gallons of grape juice were made last season as against 42,000,000 gallons of wine.

The process of the manufacture of grape juice is exhaustively treated in a recent bulletin issued by the State University, and methods of treatment are explained in minute detail.

Raisins.

The raisins produced during the past vintage season were a total of 129,074,414 pounds, segregated as follows:

Muscats	96,588,798 pounds
Thompson Seedless	18,290,922 pounds
Sultanas	12,159,861 pounds
Malagas	1,266,983 pounds
Feher Szagos	529,707 pounds
Black grapes	238,143 pounds

We learn from the raisin centers of the State that the average price to the grower for raisins will be $75 per ton; and the tonnage above reported means an income for raisins of $4,840,275. A normal raisin crop in California is 85,000 tons. This past season was short and the production was less than 65,000 tons.

Total Value of 1913 Crop.

The money value of the crop is represented by table grape, raisin grape and wine prices during the season. Ninety per cent. of the entire crop is sold outside of California, and the value all told of the above three commodities is close to $30,000,000. Of this amount, $27,000,000 of outside money comes into California on account of its table, raisin and wine grape crop of 1913. The estimated total pounds of fresh grapes produced in California in 1913 is 1,800,000,000, or 900,000 tons.

State and Federal Aid.

The vineyard and wine industry in California receives State and Federal aid. There are classes in viticulture and viniculture at the State University and its farm, and the United States Department of Agriculture has long ago chosen California as the most desirable State in the Union in which to conduct its experimental vineyards. There are more than a dozen such now in the State in charge of Government people. The object is to teach those interested in viticulture what are the best varieties of grapes to plant according as quality and quantity are desired. These experimental vineyards are dotted throughout the State so that diversity of soil and climate may be correctly noted and considered. The State Viticultural Commission is also exerting its best endeavors in the interest of the vineyard properties of California.

Population Engaged in Viticulture.

It is estimated that 15,000 heads of families, owners, lessees and renters, are engaged in the viticultural industry in the State, implying with their families 75,000 directly engaged in the vine industry. There are no means of telling how many are indirectly dependent on the industry. Whole communities in grape growing centers of the State have sprung up because of the grape industry and its development to such enormous proportions. California is unique in the extent and importance of its viticultural industry.

Efforts in Behalf of Table Grape Growers.

The Board has devoted a great deal of time outside of routine work in the compilation of a roster of vineyardists, to the annual evil of ship-

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ping unripe table grapes into the Eastern markets early each season. It has hoped that by education and publicity, this wrong may be righted when the growers realize that the practice operates to their great detriment. Hundreds of letters received by this Commission from all marketing sections of the United States and Canada assert that the evil needs correcting. Prices are greatly affected by wrong impressions created by these early carloads of unripe grapes, and one authority has estimated to us that $500,000 is lost to the growers every season by the short-sighted policy of rushing table grapes into the markets when they are unfit for consumption because of their green condition. We hope to help conditions very greatly the coming season with the aid of the membership of the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association, which at its convention in February this year, adopted unanimously the resolutions proposed by your State Viticultural Commission in discouragement of this practice. This co-operation by the handlers of our table grapes, together with a general feeling and desire in the right direction on the part of our growers and shippers will bring handsome returns to the table grape growers of the State, and we ask hearty and complete co-operation on all sides during the coming vintage.

Our Definition of "Pure Wine."

A matter that concerns the wine grape grower and winemaker is the subject of the definition of "pure wine," which the Department of Agriculture is now endeavoring to solve. The stand taken by this Commission will best be understood by a perusal of the following letter written to Washington, D. C.:

Sacramento, California, Dec. 1, 1913.
Mr. B. F. Gallaway, Acting Secretary,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to report to you the action of the California State Board of Viticultural Commissioners at its meeting November 18th, at which your tentative suggestions as to the definition of wine were discussed at length at both a morning and an afternoon session. There were present every one of the nine members of the Commission, representing every county and viticultural section of the State, and it was thoroughly understood that your suggestions were made with a view of inducing the widest possible comment and criticism in the hope of eventually arriving at a correct interpretation of the definition of "wine."

At the meeting referred to there was such unanimity of opinion that I quote you from the record of the minutes, as follows:

"A general discussion ensued as to the attitude of the Commission in relation to the definition of 'pure wine' which the Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to settle.

"On November 5, 1913, in Washington, D. C., the Department of Agriculture held a hearing for interested parties in order to come to some conclusion as to how pure wine and adulterated wine should be designated. Suggestions were made orally at that hearing and a number of letters were submitted. Out of the mass of testimony Acting Secretary Gallaway undertook to define what constituted wine and how adulterated wine should be marked or named. The understanding was that he should send out his definition for the purpose of inducing criticism in order to arrive at definitions generally agreeable.

"The members of this Commission began to express their views and the Secretary recalled a letter which he had written and submitted to the hearing in Washington on November 5th. He stated to the Board that he had written the letter after having consulted a few of the members who were available. The Secretary then read the letter which he had written to the Washington authorities under date of October 28, 1913, and it appeared to be the unanimous sentiment of the Commissioners that the letter well expressed the attitude of the Board. It was agreed that it would be almost out of the question to govern additions of foreign sugar or water, if either such element were allowed in wine, and that it would entail a great deal of expense on the part of the Government with no definite assurance of being able to regulate the matter. It was also argued that in the production of wine California did not need to use either foreign sugar or water as a general rule; and that in exceptional cases, if either of these elements were added, the manufacturer in California, as well as elsewhere, should be required to call his product 'modified wine'; in other words, it was generally agreed that no wine should be designated as 'pure wine' unless it was exclusively the product of the grape without additions of water or foreign sugar, and that California should take the stand that wine made of anything else should not be called 'pure wine.'

"We propose that wine should be the product of the grape exclusively. We object to the addition of foreign sugars, such as beet, cane and starch, to bring up standards in alcohol or sweetness. If such articles foreign to the grape are added in other grape producing localities of the United States, the product of the wineries should be labeled in no mistaken terms. It is adulterated wine; it is imitation wine. If natural standards in Missouri and Ohio grapes are deficient; if soil and climate are not conducive to the production of perfect standards, then California regrets the condition and invites the vineyardists of the East to her millions of acres still untilled, but willing to yield their abundance of luscious clusters of grapes that will make, without adulteration, a pure wine the equal of any in the world."

In conclusion, permit us to express the wish and hope that your final determination will be not to permit in the branding of wine the use of the word wine exclusively and without modification unless the article is pure wine and unless nothing foreign to the grape has been added thereto in its manufacture. If water is used, we hold that it is "modified wine"; if beet, cane or anhydrous sugars are used, it is "modified wine"; and finally, if it is possible to go that far, we would suggest that in cases of either pure or modified wine the article be further distinguished by the use of a word, or a label, or a brand, showing that it is such wine and that it is made in California, Ohio, Missouri, New York, etc.

These suggestions are submitted to you as the sentiment without reservation and without dissent of the California State Board of Viticultural Commissioners.

Respectfully,
State Board of Viticultural Commissioners.
By E. M. Sheehan, Secretary.

Lectures Given and to Be Held.

The first lecture given under auspices of this Commission was held at the State Farm at Davis and the second was held in Healdsburg, Sonoma County. The third will occur March 28th in St. Helena, and subsequently lectures will be given in Fresno, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. These affairs have been largely attended and have excited a great deal of interest. They partake of a broad scope and in an educational way have been marked successes.

Important United States Treasury Department Ruling in Relation to Pomace Wine.

The first effort of your Commission as a State organization was in connection with the defeat of what is now well known among the winemakers of the State as the Pomerene Amendment. This proposed National legislation would have imposed a tax on brandy used in fortification of sweet wines that would have made the manufacture of these wines prohibitive. Representatives of several wineries in California were in Washington asking and receiving a hearing and to their efforts was added the official appeal of the California Viticultural Commission in the form of telegrams and letters to California's representatives in Congress, asking them to exert every effort to defeat the measure.

Eventually the Pomerene Amendment was refused by a conference committee of members of both Houses of Congress, but not before the wine industry in general in the United States had been pretty fully exploited. There was a great deal of enlightenment as to the methods of some of the Eastern producers and the subject came to the attention of the Department of Agriculture as well as the Treasury Department. California entered her protest against the production of Ohio Pomace wines which were being made at almost any time of the year and without regard to grape content. Investigation followed and the Treasury Department under date of February 16, 1914, has issued a ruling and sent notice of it to all collectors of internal revenue. The decision goes on to say that after careful consideration the Treasury Department "is clearly of the opinion that the mash used in the production of these so-called wines is a 'mash fit for distillation,' and that the wine so produced is an alcoholic spirit within the true intent and meaning of the statute. . . . The use of such mash for the purpose indicated was then, as is now, held to be illegal. . . . Notice is therefore now given that all parties using such mash in the manufacture of wine, however designated, on and after the first day of May, 1914, will be reported for prosecution under the provision of section 3282, and that all such mash found on any premises not authorized by law and all wines produced from any such mash on or after said date, wherever found, will be seized for forfeiture."

This, to all intents and purposes, stops the manufacture of Pomace or raisin wine and it will have far-reaching effects because it will take off the market the dry liquor (from five to six million gallons) manufactured in Ohio, hitherto labeled "Pomace Wine," and must inure therefore, to the benefit of California as the only district that can replace with pure wine the demand that has hitherto been filled by Ohio. It would seem, therefore, that the battle waged in Washington by the sweet wine men incidentally developed a big victory for the dry wine interests of this State. The latter element have come out with a new market as a result of the fight in opposition to the Pomerene Amendment.

Roster of Vineyardists.

In conclusion the Viticultural Commission wishes to ask of the vineyardists of the State their support in the matter of the compilation of a roster which is being prepared. We desire that every person who owns a vineyard in California shall report his acreage to this office as well as the varieties of grapes which he grows. We are also desirous of obtaining from the winemakers who produce dry wines the total gallonage manufactured by them. The sweet wine gallonage is readily obtained from the Collector of Internal Revenue, and for this reason it will not be necessary for the Commission to gather this data from the sweet wine makers.

Respectfully submitted,
State Board of Viticultural Commissioners.
C. J. Wetmore, President.
E. M. Sheehan, Secretary.
Dated March 15, 1914,
Sacramento, California.

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THE PAROLE SYSTEM.

Anent certain failures of paroled men to make good in this state, there are those who would discredit the system and bring into disrepute the judgment of the Prison Board in paroling prisoners. Every man and woman in this state should support with all their powers the Prison Board in its effort to effectively establish this great reform. Every individual who stands for the broadest and highest humanitarianism should be glad that the board is trying to put into operation the best method yet revealed to humanity of dealing with men and women who have made mistakes. Men and women of California, don't knock the Prison Board because it seems to you that they have made mistakes in paroling certain individuals who failed to improve the opportunity given them to re-establish themselves in society. Rather be thankful that in society there is at work a mighty force for the uplift of the humanity of this planet, and that this force does not discriminate but moves toward absolute justice and equal opportunity for all. Be thankful that this force is at work through the Prison Board of the great state of California to touch those who have made mistakes and made reparation and are entitled to an opportunity to take their places again as individuals in society. Stand back of the Prison Board when they attempt to give men a chance. Stand for more paroles, not fewer; stand for greater opportunity, not restriction of justice; stand for progress, for that benevolence and truth and justice now manifesting in the world in so many phases of social reform, of which the parole system is one of the highest and noblest.

It is gratifying to see so many newspapers throughout the country taking the same stand that we take in this matter. The following editorial from the Stockton "Record" is so fine in its sentiment, so true in its expression that we want each reader of the "Woman Citizen" to see it. It voices the kind of encouragement and support that our Prison Board should have from every man and woman in California at this time:

"A systematic effort is being made by police chiefs and other peace officers to discredit the parole system. The subject is one on which good men and women necessarily hold diverse judgments. Unfortunately for a judicially minded examination into the merits or demerits of the law, it is a failure of a paroled man to make good, or some unspeakably cruel and heart-rending crime by some paroled man that focuses public attention on the parole system. Ninety-nine paroled men may make good and be saved to their families and society. The papers are not in a position to herald the fact. The subject of the parole system is a big one. Many states other than California have adopted the parole law. The question is far from being one peculiar to California. The people can best judge of the wisdom of the law when they understand its objects, appreciate the difficulties attending its introduction and learn what forces are hostile to its success.

"Why do the officers seek to discredit the parole system? Why do men in any profession or associated in any craft or service display dissatisfaction when their prejudices are touched or their prerogatives crimped?

"Theoretically, our peace officers are servants and protectors of the people. In no small number of instances the 'peace officer' is disposed to become a feudist. This does not apply to all officers, but it does apply to a large number of them. The average officer regards the criminal as his personal enemy, against whom he must pit his wits and authority. The interests of society seem to become obscured by the personal phase of the contest. The officer's pride and personal viewpoint become dictators of his attitude toward the criminal. In his opinion 'once a "criminal" always a criminal.'

"And the criminal comes to entertain a special and personal antipathy for the officer. The antipathy becomes more personal against the officer than general toward society.

"Unfortunately, the average peace officer is not selected for his tact or intelligent sympathy with humanitarian policies. He mistakes his personal feeling against the criminal for official industry and service. Under the old order the ex-convict barely stepped from the prison gate before the police officer began posting him, trailing and hounding him. They acted on the assumption that every man committed to prison was a confirmed criminal when he went in and a worse one when he came out. It was the duty of an officer to get an ex-convict back into prison as soon as possible. When a crime was committed and the police found they had no 'clew' they began checking up the list of 'ex-cons.' No doubt many a poor fellow has gone to prison a second time for no reason other than that his prison record stood against him. He was the available victim for a crime of some other culprit. Every newspaper man familiar with police work will admit that this is a reasonably fair sizeup of the attitude of the average officer.

"Hopelessly bad men come forth from the prison ready to resume their careers of crime. Also there are released other men who have never been criminals at heart and who would like to round out their lives in decency and respectability. Instead of the police chiefs and officers assisting the latter class of men, they blunderingly class them with the first. Officers have been known to hound these men out of jobs, to hold threats and menaces continually over them. Officers have been known to finally force these helpless men into unbearable hardship. In despair and desperation the 'ex-con' committed a second offense and completed the triumph of the officers.

"History shows that as a rule men in any close profession or avocation become clannish; they become conservative and jealous of their self-assumed prerogatives. They will defend the unworthy members of their profession; they will oppose reform. They do this on the assumption that their profession holds some proprietary rights with which society has no right to interfere. They reject public intervention and object to change. When the public do finally intervene and upset old conditions the change is resented as an invasion of prerogatives. The reason for the change does not appeal to them; in their mental attitude they take only a personal view of it, and this personal view is usually the traditional or conventional view of the profession. If the reader will check over every reform and social change in the world's history he will find that in the majority of instances it was opposed by the class that needed reforming and was blind to the higher interests of society. This fact applies aptly to a situation wherein the police oppose paroles, reforms in penology and efforts to salvage the better class of offenders.

"The parole system represents the intervention of society between the blundering police and old penological systems and the so-called criminal class. The parole system is the state's offer to the first-time offender of an opportunity to reform. It is the state's official policy to remove the offender from the criminal atmosphere of the prison and place him in an environment that will nourish his better instincts and reward him for good conduct.

"It is inevitable that the prison directors will make some grievous mistakes in granting paroles. It cannot be hoped that every paroled man will make good. The system is yet in its infancy. As the students of crime and penology become better equipped to discriminate they will be able to improve in their judgments. But a start must be made, and it has been made. The percentage of success has been higher than could have been expected to attend such a radical change by the state of its attitude toward offenders. That some paroled men prove unworthy of their opportunities no more proves the unwisdom of the parole law than do a dozen grafters on a police force prove that every policeman is a grafter. Shall we abolish the police force because some police chiefs and patrolmen become grafters?

"It will be said that this is soft sentiment for criminals. It is not. We have observed that

MEN WHO ARE MOST CONSCIENTIOUS IN ENDEAVORING TO AVOID INJUSTICE TO UNFORTUNATE AND DESERVING MEN ARE MOST STERN IN DEALING OUT ADEQUATE PUNISHMENT TO MEN WHO ARE DESERVING OF PUNISHMENT."

INTEREST IN PIONEER MOTHERS' FUND.

Will Have Monument at Exposition.

No other plan of work in connection with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is causing more widespread interest than the Pioneer Mother Monument Association, which was formed three months ago for the purpose of raising a fund for a great monument to the pioneer mothers of the West.

This monument, to be executed in bronze, will occupy the place of honor in the Palace of Fine Arts of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Later, it is to be presented to the city of San Francisco as an expression of love and gratitude of the men and women of the West to the brave mothers who underwent the hardships incident to pioneer life.

The significance of the undertaking has been stated as follows:

The Pioneer Mother Movement Association has been organized to raise a fund and erect a monument symbolizing motherhood—all motherhood—and to dedicate this great monument to the pioneer mothers of the West—the self-sacrificing women, with their liittle ones at their side, who braved the dangers and underwent the hardships and privations that are always incident to pioneer life.

In the length and breadth of this fair land there is no monument to motherhood, the womanhood of the Nation.

In New Orleans there stands the statue of the little baker woman, poor herself, who baked bread and gave it to the poor; and in Portland, Ore., is the charming statue of the little squaw, her pappoose on her back, who led the Lewis and Clark expedition westward. These are of local import, and now comes the opportunity to rear in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, the exposition of which America, and particularly California, will be proud, a monument to motherhood, an expression of the love and gratitude of California sons and daughters, and dedicate it to the pioneer mothers.

Some of the officers of the Woman's Board of the Panama-Pacific Exposition have been selected as officers of The Pioneer Mother Monument Association. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Honorary President of the Woman's Board, is its Honorary Chairman; Mrs. Frederick G. Sanborn, President of the Woman's Board, is its Chairman; Mrs. Genevieve Baker, Past President of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, is chairman of the Finance Committee; Mrs. George J. Bucknall of the Woman's Auxiliary Society of California Pioneers, is chairman of the Art Committee. The treasurer is the Bank of California.

To Mr. Charles Grafly has been given the commission for three figures in bronze, mother and two children, at least one and a half times life size, and four bas-reliefs of Western life to be inserted in the pedestal. Ten of the leading American sculptors were under consideration by the committee. Several could not undertake the commission on account of pressure of work previously undertaken, but such great men in the world of art as Daniel C. French, Paul Bartlett, Frederick MacMonnies and Loredo Taft recommended Charles Grafly as being the man best qualified for this particular work.

Drink Caswell's Coffee, National Crest Brand

APPRECIATION OF WOMAN'S EFFICIENCY.

Woman's capacity for the performance of certain tasks that have been common to men through generations is still doubted in the business world notwithstanding the proof she has given, and is constantly giving, of her ability to meet the most severe tests and to cope successfully with the most exacting conditions. In most instances the doubt is now latent, but it is not infrequently expressed, and, whether latent or expressed, its entertainment in the consciousness of men militates against woman's advancement where it does not actually interfere with her employment. That it is prevalent is made evident by words dropped from the lips of a man who is desirous of testifying from personal experience to woman's worth as a worker. Robert Adamson, fire commissioner of New York city, tells of appointing women to serve as inspectors in his bureau because women applicants for positions "had passed a difficult and technical examination which showed their ability" to perform the work required; and he explains: "I have none of the prejudices which exist against the employment of women in public positions. I believe where they have been employed women have shown a particularly high order of ability and fitness for public service. This is especially true in public work which has to do with social welfare."

All the more gratifying to women should be the voluntary testimonial of the gentleman just quoted. In his experience, extending back through Mayor Gaynor's administration, he feels free to say that he has found in the city departments of New York "many extremely capable, zealous and public-spirited women who took unusual interest in their work and who took no note of the hours of their service, but rather measured their work by the urgency of the task to be done."

Not much more than this could be said; not much more need be said. Conscientiousness, diligence, efficiency, fidelity are qualifications that leave no excuse for sex prejudice.—Christian Science Monitor.

NATHAN STRAUS' WORK.

"Capturing a city" was described not long ago as part of the work accomplished by the women's clubs along the line of child-welfare work.

To find the causes that go to make lives unhappy, or that disqualify them for the "joys of living"; to protect the infinite possibilities for good, and to encourage everything that makes for human happiness, has long ago been espoused by the thinking women identified with club life.

During this past week the thoughts of the local clubwomen have been focused upon one thing so strongly that there is already direct evidence of the resultant good.

And "capturing a city" has been rightly attributed to that great philanthropist, Nathan Straus, who in the short time that he has been "in our midst" has sent a direct shining shaft into the very center of things.

"Do you know that it is a crime that there is no law against the milking of tubercular cows in California?" announced Mr. Straus in his address before the Philomath Club of San Francisco. "That means," continued the speaker, "that a large portion of your milk supply is poison."

With all the force of his determined fight against impure milk, Mr. Straus argued for the framing of an ordinance by the Board of Supervisors to be followed by State laws at the next Legislature, for the protection against tubercular cows.

In his talks at the San Francisco center, given at the St. Francis Hotel before a large audience that filled the ballroom, at the Philomath Club, at the Beth-Israel Temple, Nathan Straus voiced the same sane sentiment. He uses a simple apparatus, which consists of a tin kettle and a bottle rack, to illustrate his pasteurizing method.

STAND THE GAFF.

By HERBERT KAUFMAN.

The iron must enter your soul, my lad—
Stand the gaff;
The hour will come when your ears will smart,
When your cheeks will burn and the tears will start—
Let 'em laugh;
For the testing of manhood's a cruel thing,
And the lash of suspicion is heavy with sting,
And slander and gossip are waiting to fling
Their mud at the beat of Ambition's strong wing.
Injustice has always stood ready with lies,
She's ahead on the heights and expecting your rise;
You must pay for your progress, for there's no success
Where the wolf-pack of envy does not yelp and press.
You must pay for your courage, you can't dare the stars
And escape without anguish and bruises and scars.
The cheat and the coward are trailing your track,
The sneak lurks behind you to stab in the back.
Keep honor, no matter how heavy the cost,
Keep honor; nothing that counts can be lost.
When the choice lies before you to be or seem right
Then, to H— with appearances—stand up and fight.

SALUTE TO THE FLAG.

Flag of our great Republic—
Symbol of human liberty,
Inspirer in battle,
Guardian of our homes—
Whose stripes and stars
Stand for courage, purity and union,
We salute thee!
We, the children of many lands,
Who find rest and safety
Under thy folds,
Give our hands, our heads
And our hearts to thee:
We pledge our lives
And sacred honor
To guard and revere thee
And our beloved country,
Forever.

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By ALICE DAVENPORT.

For startling pugilistic features the reorganization of the Democratic State Central Committee in Oakland occupies the center of the arena this month. Louis H. Mooser and Harry Flannery waxed warm under the collars at each other's difference in opinion, and after a rapid fire exchange of reverse compliments clinched in good old Democratic fashion and enlivened things with a genuine display of pugilistic prowess.

This, however, did not really affect the situation. State Senator Archie Campbell went in as chairman after some parliamentary quibbling, to replace J. O. Davis, who resigned. It is gratifying to know that the delegates paid a tribute to the women citizens of the State by appointing a woman to the place of secretary of the State Central Committee. Mrs. Grace Caukins is the woman, and those who know her and have observed her work predict that she will ably justify the choice of the delegates.

From the number of Gubernatorial aspirants in the field it would seem fit to remark that of the making of Governors there is no end.

Governor Johnson, the present incumbent, is campaigning steadily, and his invective is of that rare quality that has beaten more than one man in days gone by. It is pretty generally conceded that his hold on his party is strong, but the hold of the party itself on the people of the State seems to be loosening, if registration figures mean anything. There are so many good things to say about the legislation of the present administration that it is exceedingly regrettable that the Governor does not stick to that line of argument instead of berating his opponents by personal epithets and attacks. This method has lost its potency with people who think.

Fred Hall isn't making much noise but he is evidently very much on the job. There are indications that he is gaining strength daily and it certainly is a fact that his friends are doing their part to secure the nomination for him at the primaries. Hall is a man not given to oratorical flights and no doubt his campaign will be very much like the man himself—quiet, sincere, forceful.

Speaking of the State Central Committee doings the pugilistic combat of Flannery and Mooser was by no means the only surprise sprung at the gathering of the delegates. Mrs. Anthony Caminetti was present, and it was the impression of those present that she was there to discover the sentiment of the Committee regarding the possible candidacy of her husband for Governor. An A. P. dispatch comes flashing from Washington saying that Caminetti won't run. Then following that as fast as cars can go comes Mrs. Caminetti, who mingles with representative Democrats and who is known to be a pretty good politician herself, and who admits that her husband might run for Governor. All of which is hereby faithfully recorded.

The campaign of the Senators (in the making) moves merrily on. Knowland peeved the Pasadenans evidently by resorting to the old-time method of invective. The editor of the Pasadena Star took a keen crack at him in a well written editorial in a recent issue of that paper. Knowland is a busy candidate, and may not have seen the Pasadena paper; if so far be it from us to remind him of unpleasant things. Sam Shortridge has hundreds of good friends throughout the State who are back of him boosting strong. James D. Phelan is campaigning in the old-time way and has his coterie who are also, of course, boosting. The wise ones predict that this will be as pretty a little Senatorial race as has ever been run in California. It is devoutly to be hoped that mud from the chariot wheels will not bespatter any of the brave charioteers. We are a wee mite afraid, since there are a few puddles in the course. However, a skilful driver avoids mud puddles.

Chester Rowell seems to continue a great favorite with the Progressives.

Then from the busy little city Long Beach comes the announcement that Frank C. Roberts, editor of the Long Beach Telegram, will be a candidate for Congress from the Ninth District if the Republicans so desire. He expresses the belief that Progressiveism is dead, and that Democracy has no show in that district, and that he would be sure of election should he land the nomination.

At the present writing the G. O. P. is mighty busy. Clubs being organized throughout the State and much campaigning going on. In view of the fact that the Republicans lead in registration seems like things are looking up for the G. O. P.; decidedly looking up. The Santa Clara Republicans constructed a new central committee April 16th.

The method of procedure in the premises was outlined to the convention by George A. Van Smith of the Republican State Central Committee, who has in charge the rehabilitation of the central committees in the various counties. Van Smith is from San Francisco. He was accompanied by Walter Fawcett of Oakland, secretary of the Young Republican League of California, who laid preliminary plans for the formation in San Jose of Young Republican clubs.

Woman is Secretary.

When the convention was called to order by Mr. Keating, Bert Herrington was chosen chairman and Mrs. Emily S. Karns of Palo Alto secretary. Van Smith then was called upon to explain how the reorganization should be accomplished. He reviewed the work he has done in other counties, and suggested to the Santa Clarans that they select a certain number of electors and recommend to the two remaining members of the Central Committee that the ones designated be duly appointed as committeemen:

His proposal was carried out in this manner: Each of the five supervisorial districts of the county was allowed seven members of the central committee. The delegates from these districts met by themselves during a recess for the purpose and balloted for the selection of seven electors to be recommended. The names of those chosen were reported to the chairman, who in turn referred them to Keating and Garrod and, pursuant to the wish of the convention, the thirty-five men thus picked out were declared formally elected to compose the county committee.

Meeting Enthusiastic.

The convention then voted to authorize the appointment by the committee of five women members at large and adjourned. Then the new county central committee met and elected Bert Herrington chairman, Richard Keating of Palo Alto vice-chairman and deferred the naming of a secretary and treasurer until its next session.

A more enthusiastic and business-like assemblage of Republicans never has been held in that county. The men and women, and there were many women who came from all parts of Santa Clara county to attend the convention, were imbued with that same spirit which everywhere in California is resulting to-day in the reconstruction of the Republican party; with indomitable will to do their share toward the upbuilding of a rejuvenated and better Republican party.

While we may or may not like to see the rejuvenation of the Republican party, this happens to be just about what is going on in many parts of the State, and it looks like a fine wide year for the Republicans.

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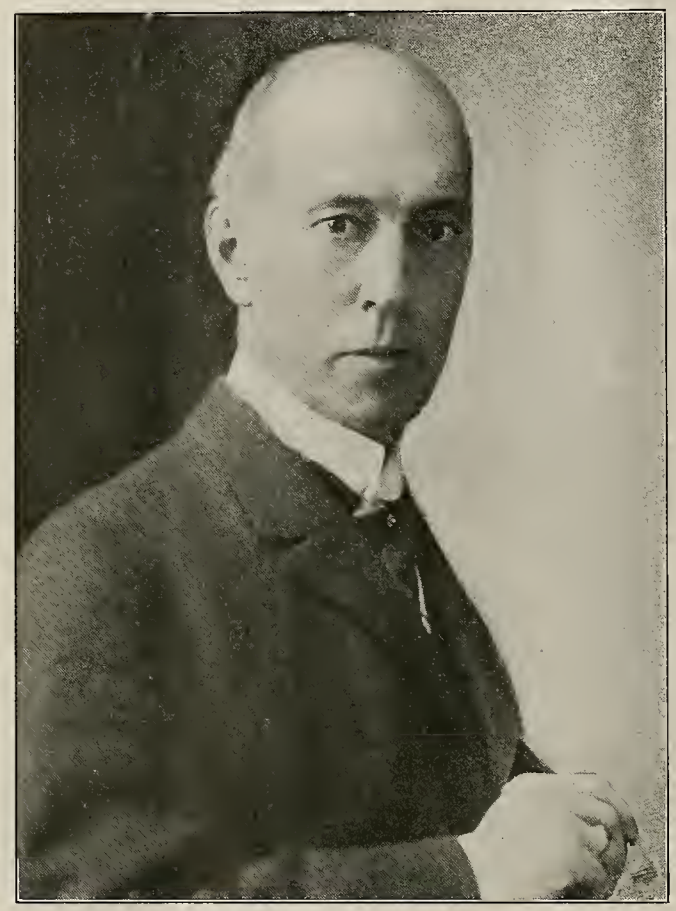
JAMES J. GETHIN

Samuel M. Shortridge

LOGICAL REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Samuel M. Shortridge, lawyer and orator of National repute, is being generally discussed by newspapers and the voters of California, from Siskiyou to San Diego, as the logical candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, at the primary election, August 25.

No man in the State is better known. In no city, town or hamlet is he a stranger. He is very rich—rich in friends and admirers, many of whom have known him from the time when he was a laborer in the mines of Nevada county and have watched him until the present, when he is at the zenith of his useful career. For thirty years he has been a consistent supporter of the Republican party in California. On countless occasions he has addressed the people upon social, economic and political questions. He has advocated every movement or plan for the development and conservation of the natural resources of the State.



Samuel M. Shortridge

For this great service he has asked no reward, financial or political. For the first time he seeks recognition of his service and, if nominated, will appeal to the people at large to send him to the United States Senate. His supporters are found in all sections of the State and among all classes of people.

The Yreka Journal, the leading Republican paper of Northern California, speaking of Shortridge's candidacy, uses these strong words:

"The Republican party is fortunate indeed to be able to offer a man of the calibre of Samuel M. Shortridge of San Francisco and to have the opportunity to match his abilities against those of any man the opposition can trot out. Clean, honest, able, with a profound conviction of Republican principles; a thorough knowledge of the economic theories of that party; a statesman of wide experience; an orator of National reputation. One whose life labor has been largely devoted to the Republican party and purely as a matter of principle, heretofore without hope or expectation of reward, with no master, save his own conscience, California should be proud to honor one who will bring honor to her and give us a representation in the council of this Nation, second to none."

From Southern California comes this warm endorsement—by the Santa Ana (Orange county) Blade, which says:

"It is a pleasure for the Blade to announce the candidacy of Samuel M. Shortridge as a United States Senator from California. Never has the State had greater need of men of ability, as its representatives in Congress and the people of California know that Samuel M. Shortridge is a man of great ability. Probably no man in California is better known and there is absolutely no doubt of his being able to faithfully serve the varied interests of this great State of ours, with patriotism and good judgment. A splendid orator from the days of his youth he has given his voice and sound judgment for the benefit of his party on every one of the many occasions when it called him and his labor has been without price. Never has he asked or received a dollar in money or political office for the service he performed. He has been a soldier on the firing line in every campaign and now, for the first time, asks his party and the people to send him to the United States Senate to do battle, as he always has done in the past, for the greatest good to every branch of industry in the State. His lifelong support of the Republican party entitles him to the nomination of that party and his recognized ability and devotion to the State insures his election."

Down in the great San Joaquin Valley Mr. Shortridge has many friends: The Bakersfield Echo says:

"Samuel M. Shortridge, one of the best known Republicans in the State, is in Bakersfield for a couple of days in connection with a suit involving the ownership of a valuable section of west side oil land and incidentally meeting prominent Republicans and discussing with them the size of the majority by which he will be chosen as the Republican nominee for the United States Senate at the coming primaries. That Shortridge will get a big vote in Kern county is certain. Shortridge is one of the stalwarts who believes that the glory of the grand old party is imperishable and he has the art of making a big proportion of the audience think so before he has finished an oration on that topic.

"In all the thirty years since Shortridge first appeared in Bakersfield, on a temporary platform erected in front of where the Scriber Opera House now stands, he has been one of the principal oratorical standbys of the Republican party in California, but during all of that time he has never asked for office for himself. Men whom he has helped by his eloquence in the past are remembering this fact now and are getting behind Shortridge's candidacy with a fidelity that promises to bring him through a handsome winner."

From all parts of the State the general expression is heard that Samuel M. Shortridge is the logical candidate of the Republican party. No other candidate has equal claims on the Republican party or greater strength among the people. The best informed leaders predict his nomination at the primary election which occurs August 25.

WHO IS MY FRIEND?

He is my friend whose hand-clasp I shall crave
When unexpected ills fall to my lot;
Who comes unquestioning if fortune gave
The thing that I deserved, remembering not

My grave defection till the time to chide
Hath fully come; and then shall steadfast say:
"With what was utter wrong you did abide;
Strive thou again and choose the better way."

He is my friend who loves me tho' I see
A light where he finds darkness; and the star
That guides his feet cannot be guide for me—
Who puts the small inharmonies afar

For the large things of life where cult and creed
Have little share; the fields are sweet, no end,
Where we may work together for the need
Of all mankind; and thus—he is my friend.

—E. C. T. in San Francisco Star.

Women Worth While

MRS. J. W. ORR,
Retiring President of the California State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Keen, clever, conservative, lovable, loyal in friendship, endowed with that rare quality of justice that characterizes great judicial minds is the way Mrs. J. W. Orr is described by her thousands of friends throughout the State.

She is a typical twentieth century woman, active in club life, interested keenly in all that pertains to the betterment of humanity, devoted to the highest interests of the State and Nation.

Her active club career began when she became one of the founders of the California Club. She was the first vice-president, and was elected president in 1906, serving two years. Five times successively she has served as California delegate to the Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She was secretary of the State Federation, and in 1912 was elected president, which office she has held to date. A new president of the State Federation will be elected at Riverside at the State meeting as her term of office expires in May. Mrs. Orr retires with the good will and enthusiastic admiration of her fellow club members, and it is whispered that while she will not be identified in an official capacity with the State Federation's activities her career has only begun as there are other avenues of useful service in the State for which she has been mentioned.

She is an ardent supporter of the movement for the abolition of capital punishment and a member of the California Abolition of Capital Punishment League.

CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

MRS. JAMES W. ORR, President.

According to custom and club calendar, the Federation year closes with the annual State meeting, when the reports of the year's work are presented and the election of officers takes place.

Having served the two years the constitution allows, and so not eligible for re-election, I may be pardoned a word of retrospect; for an administration, in federation parlance, means the length of service of a president.

The initial duty of this administration was the entertainment of the eleventh biennial convention of the G. F. W. C., for which the California Federation was hostess, and San Francisco the entertaining city. The inspiration of that event cannot be gainsaid, and much of the spirit and zest with which our work has been pursued is the result of that great gathering of the very flower of the nation's club women. We may not have that honor again for many years, but at least we entertained our guests with true California hospitality.

Each year the problem of the presentation of federation subjects is considered with care. We felt the immediate need of putting before club presidents the plans of the newly-appointed chairmen, and so published a pamphlet of "Practical Suggestions," giving a concise outline of proposed work. The leaflet was issued again this current year. It gives the busy club president a compact survey of federation possibilities.

The opportunity offered by the University of California, through its Extension Division, has been particularly emphasized, inasmuch as we see the imperative necessity to standardize work. We must have, if we would increase efficiency, some basis of knowledge, and be allied with the sources of education. The State Library and the County Libraries are strong supplementary helps to the pursuit of knowledge on any given line of work, and they will take our programs and supply the printed sources of information.

The new departments of the year, viz.: Peace, Political Science, Country Life, and Literature, have taken a keen hold on all clubs, and been so ably introduced by the respective chairmen, that the venture has received ample justification.

Re-districting the State, according to the plan proposed at Fresno, was submitted to the districts, and they have almost unanimously expressed the desire not to be disturbed in their present boundaries.

Reorganization of the departments seems not to be generally understood. It will be discussed at Riverside, but with no intent of forcing the question.

The co-operation of the Federation with all good, State-wide movements, whose purpose and ideals are in accord with ours, has been diligently fostered. We hope that our large and progressive association will continue to respond

effectively to any call for social service. The radius of our influence, the means of systematic and quick communication, the strength of our numbers, and the earnestness of our leaders, requires for its justification a strong, intelligent and sympathetic participation in public affairs.

The organization of the Woman's Legislative Council of California has received our support. The Referendum on the Abatement Act, our active help. The questions of Social Hygiene, of the Abolition of Capital Punishment, of Prison Reform, of the Efficacy of Vocational Education, of Immigration and Housing, have been recommended to our clubs. Through our Department of Waters we have received recognition in the new State Internal Waterways Association.

The reorganization of the Travelers' Aid in California into a State association, and the imminent need for that aid in the year 1915, leads me to hope that the club women and the State Federation will be able to offer effective cooperation through our local clubs.

The endowment fund of $6,000 may all be raised at the time of the Riverside meeting, but at the present writing 75 per cent. of the amount has been paid in.

Our members have increased over 25 per cent. In the two years we have made a gain of one hundred clubs.

The courtesy of The Woman Citizen has been greatly appreciated. It is to be noted with a word of thanks that club work has been given generous space. The opportunity of reaching many readers with one letter, can only be truly valued by the busy woman who can neither command nor personally use a typewriter.

I have traveled the State over in my official visits to district meetings. I have also, as far as time and strength allowed, made personal visits and addresses to many clubs. The pleasure and the profit derived from these pilgrimages cannot be told, but they have made the word and the work more vital.

I close the two years as State president with mingled regret and relief. I could not have done much without the cordial response of the club women, without the support of the other State officers, without the intelligent leadership of the State chairmen. With mutual regard, with faith and a firm belief in the intrinsic value of federation, with a determination to increase its efficiency, we have come to the end of our "day's work." To-morrow we shall go on, under new leadership, go on together—a democracy of California club women.

* * *

At the Riverside convention, chairmen of departments are especially favored in that they will find rooms for department conferences in the Congregational Church Building.

On Tuesday afternoon, April 28th, there will be no program. An informal social gathering will be held at the Women's Club House, but chairmen of departments may call conferences for the entire afternoon.

During the session of the convention conferences may also be called in the early morning hours before the opening of the meeting, or at the close of the afternoon program between 4:30 and 6 o'clock.

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PROGRAM THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE California Federation of Women's Clubs.

April 28th, 29th, 30th, May 1st and 2nd, 1914. By Invitation of the Southern District.
RIVERSIDE, HOSTESS CITY.

All meetings of the Convention will be held in the Auditorium of the First Congregational Church, 7th and Lemon streets.

Morning meetings, 9:30.
Afternoon meetings, 1:45.
Evening meetings, 8:00.

Official Parliamentarian for the Convention,
MRS. ANNIE LITTLE BARRY

Committee Headquarters
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Credential Committee

Tuesday, 10:00 to 5:00 o'clock. First Congregational Church.

The New President of the Papyrus Club, MRS. FLORENCE RICHMOND.

Wednesday, 8:30 a. m.

Credentials should be presented as early as possible.

Mrs. George Probasco, Chairman.

Committee on **Nominations** will report to Convention Thursday morning.

Committee on **Resolutions** will report to Convention Saturday morning.

Committee on **Re-Districting** will report to Convention Saturday morning.

Department conferences, Tuesday afternoon. Rooms in First Congregational Church.

A "Get-Acquainted Party," Woman's Club House, Tuesday afternoon. Very informal.

Parliamentary conferences every morning 9:00 a. m., Congregational Church.

Committees on Nominations and Resolutions, First Congregational Church.

Art exhibit, arranged by State Chairman of Art, Art Gallery, Mission Inn.

A trip to Sherman Institute, Fairmount Park and the Victoria Club has been arranged for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons at 4:30 o'clock.

Formal reception at the Glenwood Wednesday evening.

Luncheon will be served in Pilgrim Hall, Congregational Church.

An automobile trip is arranged for Saturday afternoon, leaving Riverside at 1:00 o'clock. This trip will include a visit to Redlands, Highland, San Bernardino, Colton and Rialto.

Committee on arrangements:

Mrs. S. L. Beiler, President Redlands Contemporary Club.

Mrs. D. W. Willets, President Colton Woman's Club.

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Mrs. R. F. Garner, President San Bernardino Woman's Club.

PROGRAM.

Tuesday Evening, April 28th.

PRESIDENT'S EVENING.
8 o'Clock.

Music by "Tuesday Musical Club."

Addresses of Welcome—
- Mrs. J. L. Holland, President Local Board.
- Mr. Oscar Ford, Mayor of Riverside.

"A Survey of the State Federation," Mrs. James W. Orr, President.

"A Survey of the Districts"—
- Mrs. A. F. Jones, Northern District.
- Mrs. Percy L. Shuman, San Francisco District.
- Mrs. W. E. Colby, Alameda District.
- Mrs. H. A. Bates, San Joaquin Valley District.
- Mrs. W. C. Mushet, Los Angeles District.
- Mrs. Lillian Pray Palmer, Southern District.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 29th.
9:30 o'Clock.

Call to order.

Invocation—Rev. Horace Porter, Pastor First Congregational Church.

Greetings—
- From the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Russell J. Waters.
- From the Past Presidents, C. F. W. C., Mrs. L. F. Darling.
- From the Southern District, Mrs. Lillian Pray Palmer.

Report of Local Board—Mrs. J. L. Holland, Chairman.

Reports of Chairmen of Convention Committees—
- Credentials—Mrs. George Probasco.
- Rules and Regulations—Mrs. Ella Westland.
- Program—Miss Jessica Lee Briggs.

Reports of Officers—
- Recording Secretary—Mrs. Edward D. Knight.
- Corresponding Secretary—Miss Jessica Lee Briggs.
- Treasurer—Mrs. Henry E. De Nyse.
- Auditor—Mrs. Fisher R. Clarke.
- General Federation State Secretary—Mrs. R. J. Waters.
- Vice-President—Mrs. Emily Hoppin.
- Vice-President-at-Large—Mrs. Calvin Hartwell.
- President's Report—Mrs. James Wallace Orr.

Reports Special Committees—
- Endowment—Mrs. E. G. Denniston.
- Biennial Transportation—Mrs. Geo. W. McCoy.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
1:45

Mrs. Emily Hoppin, presiding.

Public Health, Mrs. L. P. Crane, chairman.

"The Vital Problem of Housing Reform in California"—Carleton H. Parker, Secretary of Immigration and Housing Commission.

Conservation Waters—Mrs. E. G. Greene, chairman.

"After the Panama, Our Rivers," Mrs. E. G. Greene.

"State Water Policy," Mrs. W. S. Kendall.

"Newlands' Bill," Mrs. D. M. Cate.

Forests, Mrs. Foster Elliott, chairman.

"How Women's Clubs May Aid in Forestry"—Mr. W. C. Hodge, of the Forest Service. Illustrated with lantern slides.

WEDNESDAY EVENING
8:15.
Mission Inn.
Mrs. J. L. Holland, presiding.
Entertainment and reception tendered the convention by the Local Board.

PROGRAM.
Music, courtesy Mission Inn.
Vocal Solo—Mrs. Lola Quinn Boyer.
Interpretative Reading, "Within the Law" (Act 1), Bayard Vieller—Miss Beulah Wright, dean, College of Oratory, University of Southern California.
Vocal Solo—Mrs. Boyer.
Reading, A Group of Selected Verse—Miss Wright.
Music Pipe Organ, Mission Inn Reception.

THURSDAY MORNING
9:30.
Reading of Minutes—Mrs. E. D. Knight.
Reports of Departments:
Education—Mrs. May L. Cheney.
Art—Mrs. Miguel Estudillo.
Music—Mrs. George H. Hutton.
Literature—Mrs. George F. Reinhardt.
Peace—Mrs. A. H. Griswold.
Country Life—Miss Lillian D. Clark.
History and Landmarks—Mrs. William Fairchild.
Report of Nominating Committee.
Invitations for 1915 State Convention.
Address, "Social Hygiene"—Rev. Caleb S. Dutton, San Francisco.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON
1:45.
Mrs. Calvin Hartwell presiding.
Peace—Mrs. A. H. Griswold, chairman.
Address, "The New Patriotism"—Mrs. Robert J. Burdette.
Home Economics—Miss Ednah L. Rich, chairman.
"What Home Economics Mean to Modern Life."
Philanthropy—Mrs. Wm. Baurhyte, chairman.
"Two Phases of Philanthropy"—Mrs. O. P. Clark.
Industrial and Social Conditions—Mrs. Chas. F. Edson, chairman.
"The Human Cost of Industry"—Ira B. Cross, Ph. D., Stanford University.

THURSDAY EVENING
8:00.
Half Hour of Music.
Education—Mrs. Mary L. Cheney, chairman.
Mrs. O. Sheperd Barnum presiding.
"Education for Usefulness"—Edwin R. Snyder, Commissioner of Vocational Education of California.
"The Immigrant Woman"—Mrs. Frank A. Gibson, member California Commission of Immigration and Housing.
"Education for Country Life" (illustrated)—O. J. Kern, Asst. Professor of Agricultural Education, University of California.

FRIDAY MORNING
9:30.
Reading of minutes.
Reports of departments:
Civil Service—Mrs. E. S. Karns.
Legislation—Mrs. J. L. Harbaugh.
"Abatement Act"—Mr. Franklin Hichborn.
Civics—Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge.
Forests—Mrs. Foster Elliott.
Waters—Mrs. E. G. Greene.
Philanthropy—Mrs. Wm. Baurhyte.
Public Health—Mrs. L. P. Crane.
Home Economics—Miss Ednah L. Rich.
Industrial and Social Conditions—Mrs. C. F. Edson.
Address, "The Extension Division of the University of California"—Miss Nadine Crump, Secretary.

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FRIDAY AFTERNOON
1:45.
The President-elect presiding.
Civics—Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge, chairman.
"Civics and Political Science."
"Ideals of American Citizenship"—Chester H. Rowell, Fresno.
Legislation—Mrs. J. L. Harbaugh.
"Legislative Outlook."
Civil Service—Mrs. E. S. Karns, chairman.
"Prison Reform"—Mrs. W. A. Galentine.

FRIDAY EVENING
8:00.
Music—Mrs. George H. Hutton, chairman.
Cantadores Club (male voices.)
Mr. E. G. Eardley, director.
Mrs. La Ray Simms, accompanist.
"Blue Danube Waltz".....Strauss
"Vikings" .....Coleridge-Taylor
"Evening Bells".....Katz
"Hail, Smiling Morn".....Spofforth
Dramatic recital by Miss Glady Emmons, graduate of the Edith Coburn Noyes' School of Expression, Boston.
"The Affected Misses"—Moliere. A comedy in one act.
Dramatis Personae: La Grange, a rejected suitor; Du Croisy, a rejected suitor; Gorgitus, a worthy citizen; Madelon, daughter of Gorgitus; Cathos, niece of Gorgitus; Meroth, a maid; Marquis of Mascarille; Valet; Viscount Jodelet; Valet; Neighbors; Musicians.
Art—Mrs. Miguel Estudillo, chairman.
"Contemporary American Paintings"—with stereopticon slides.

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Music, Cantadores Club.
"Hush Thee My Baby".....Sullivan
"Soldiers' Chorus".....From "Faust"
"Pecessional".....De Koven

SATURDAY MORNING
9:00.
Reading of Minutes.
Final Report Credential Committee.
Resolutions—Mrs. Calvin Hartwell, chairman.
Re-Districting—Mrs. Henry De Nyse, chairman.
Amendments.
Reports of Departments:
Bureau of Reciprocity—Mrs. Cora E. Jones.
Federation Emblem—Mrs. Mary H. Gridley.
State University Club House Loan—Mrs. S. L. Platt.
"Freshman Dormitory"—Mrs. Wm. Ritter.
Parliamentary Usage—Mrs. A. L. Barry.
Press—Mrs. O. C. Vogel.
"Club Woman"—Miss Elsie M. Smith, publisher.
Club Extension—Mrs. H. V. Rudy.
Necrology—Miss Lucy Hatch.
Election of Delegates to the Twelfth Biennial.
Invitations for 1915 State Convention.
Election of Officers.
Unfinished Business.
New Business.
Presentation of New Officers.
Adjournment.

CLUB NEWS.

Mrs. George Marsh, chairman of the Outdoor League, presented the program at a recent meeting of the California Club, the event being of distinctive interest from an educational viewpoint. Mr. John P. Young, speaker of the day, took for his subject "Art in Venice," introducing many personal impressions of Venice and the people with whom he came in contact. No more instructive lecture has ever been given before the California Club members. Adding to the day's interest song selections were given by Mr. Abraham Levin, the group including a Chardick, a Puccini and a Richard Barthelemy number.

The school survey committee of the California Club heard a lecture by Dr. William P. Lucas of the University of California on the subject of the "Sub-normal Child in the Schools." The lecture was of exceptional interest.

The Laurel Hill Club gave a dansant at the club rooms, 1750 Clay street, San Francisco, recently. The affair was one of the most interesting of the season. Exhibition dances were given by Mrs. Edward DeWitt Taylor and Helen Durwin.

Mrs. E. D. Knight has made a fine secretary of the State Federation. She has discharged her duties at all times with precision and promptness. Her record as secretary shows that she is a business woman and a woman whose service is marked by painstaking effort. Why not elect Mrs. Knight treasurer of the State Federation?

Representatives of the various women's clubs of San Francisco held a meeting at the Civic Center Club rooms, 220 Post street, for the purpose of making definite plans for the erection of an Affiliated Women's Club building.

Miss Roberta Deal, the originator of the idea, addressed the members and asked the representatives of each club to give the space and requirements of their respective clubs so that preliminary plans may be drawn.

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A building committee was formed and named the Women's Clubs Building Association. This board has the power of financing and governing all work of the building. Its members are Miss Margaret M. Morgan, chairman; Miss Roberta Deal, secretary; Mrs. John W. Hoyt, Mrs. D. J. H. Perine. Plans for the building will be submitted May 8.

The clubs represented at the meeting were: Laurel Hall, San Francisco Musical Club, Sketch Club, Council of Jewish Women, Philomath Club, Pacific Press Association, Collegiate Alumnae, Vittoria Colonna Club, Mills Club, Cap and Bells, Clionian Club, Players' Club, New England Women and Browning Society. Many other clubs communicated by letter and announced their intentions of affiliating later with the Women's Club building.

Among the club women present who were in favor of the new building were: Miss Christine Hart, Mrs. W. H. Hanan, Mrs. George Stead, Mrs. C. R. Johnson, Mrs. Harris Weinstock, Mrs. George Crothers, Mrs. L. A. Norris, Mrs. P. A. Palmer, Mrs. E. Martinoni, Miss Margaret M. Morgan, Mrs. John Hoyt, Mrs. C. E. Grunsky, Mrs. I. Lowenburg, Mrs. C. D. Bunker, Mrs. J. H. Perine, Mrs. Eugene Elkus.

The Conservation Department of the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs has been working for the past two years along the lines of encouraging the reforesting and preservation of the forests. The Department co-operated with the State Forester in securing from the last Legislature $7,500 for the purchase, survey and reforesting of lands for State forests. This act will make it possible within a few years to acquire considerable areas in the Green Mountains, which will be maintained perpetually in forests and managed under scientific principles like the forests of Europe.

Requests of clubs from Tokyo, Japan, from Montreal and from France, for membership in the General Federation have been answered during this past month. News of the Federation has reached many countries; much correspondence has resulted and there may be great accessions within a short time. Countess Okuma has asked Mme. Reitaro Ichinomiya of New York to represent her at the Biennial. This will doubtless be carried out, if the lady is in the country at the time. We shall have present a number of delegates from foreign clubs, and honorary members who recall with greatest pleasure their former visits in Chicago, when Mrs. Henrotin had charge of the Congresses.—General Federation of Women's Clubs' Magazine.

Mrs. Ellis Logan, President of the District of Columbia Federation, says: "Let us protect our careless youth by laws protecting them from evil, and let Washington add to her already executive police force two or more able, sane and well-poised policewomen, better to look out for our girls where they have the greatest need of protection, especially in public places of amusement. No matter what the unfortunate condition may be surrounding girl or woman, she will be restored to her higher self through sympathy and understanding. Other cities have made a success of the policewomen; why not Washington?"

A library of 5000 volumes has been collected by the Miami Woman's Club. The club also has erected a $14,000 library and clubhouse. Endeavors in the line of civic activity and art, literature, music and domestic science have marked the club's history. At present the club has 290 members.

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The Lodi Woman's Club members have finished the study of Shaw and will devote an hour each week to the study of Pinero, the English dramatist, and his works.

* * *

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, one of America's most distinguished women, addressed the Political Study Club of Santa Barbara on "The New Citizenship of the Age." Mrs. Sewall was an earnest worker for suffrage and at present is connected with the Peace Congress. She was the first woman to be received in the Peace Palace at The Hague.

* * *

The Woman's Club of Santa Barbara will give a donation tea on the afternoon of April 30, from 3 to 6 o'clock. The object is to raise funds for the operating expenses and building improvements of this fine organization.

* * *

"Orange Day" was celebrated by the Woman's Club of Santa Barbara with speeches and music. Orange punch was served. The president, Mrs. Henry J. Finger, gave a brief but very stirring address on "Orange Day."

* * *

The Wednesday Morning Club of Los Angeles will celebrate Founders' Day, May 22 and 23.

* * *

The Southern California Woman's Press Club celebrated its twentieth birthday last week. Mrs. D. C. McCan, the past president, spoke on "Woman's Place in Municipal Government." Mrs. McCan is one of California's dearly loved club women. She is vice-president of the Los Angeles City Civil Service Board, being chairman of the Efficiency Committee. She is the only woman in the United States serving on such a commission.

Outside of the police force, fire department, laborers and purely technical positions for which men have been especially trained, about one-half the employees of the city, Mrs. McCan stated, are women.

"The city," she said, "has employed a woman as deputy city prosecutor; the city clerk is represented at San Pedro by a woman; in the health department there are several women, and, for the first time in its history, the city assessor is employing women in the very difficult field of property valuation.

"Our chief of police was the first one in the United States to employ women on the force. In the building of the aqueduct women were employed in a clerical capacity. It is gratifying to note that, in the 'trying out' of woman in experimental fields she has made good. Because of her municipal intelligence and civic conscience the value of her presence on all boards concerned with the conduct of the business of a large city is becoming recognized."

Outlining the work of the Efficiency Commission, on which she recently entered, Mrs. McCan said: "The aim at civic efficiency under this new departure includes the classification of employees, the standardization of salaries, the prevention of waste in each department and the improvement generally of the city's service.

"Out of all this endeavor comes the merit system, based on definite records and charts, and in this altruistic municipal evolution woman has an equal chance with men. The merit system further is an acknowledgment of the individual.

"The city's employees are not considered as 'blocks' or groups of men and women, as so often they are under modern industrial conditions, but each man or woman is known as an individual and measured by the excellence of accomplishment."

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April first was "Universal Peace" day at the Los Angeles Wednesday Morning Club. The program followed a lively business meeting and the regular noonday luncheon at which Mrs. E. B. Pinson was hostess and the speakers were Mrs. Mary Nichols, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles and Mr. Robert C. Root. A vocal solo by Mrs. F. Elton Davis with violin obligato by Miss Alma Coleman were features of the program.

On April 8th Miss Jeanette Hazel and Hayette Mueller entertained the club with a recital. April 22d the program was in the nature of a Debussy recital. "Pelleas and Melisande," by Miss Jessie Weimar, reader, and Miss Claire Ruyter McGregor, pianist.

A stereopticon lecture on the Grand Canyon of Arizona followed.

Another new society has been formed to engage the time and energies of public-spirited women who believe in altruistic principles. This is the Society for Befriending Girls, which is to hold a reception at 2268 Franklin street, San Francisco, on the afternoon of April 22. The object of the society is to afford a temporary home for young women who come from distant places to San Francisco, sheltering them until they learn the city and find their permanent places of abode, the directors of this society acting as an advisory board to help girls in this problem. Mrs. Frederick Kohl will address the society that afternoon and will preside.

The officers of this organization are the Mesdames C. C. Mohun, president; Mrs. James A. Folger, first vice-president; Mrs. Frederick Kohl, second vice-president; Mrs. Joseph Donohoe, third vice-president; Miss Farren, secretary, and Miss Katherine Donohoe, treasurer.

The annual meeting of the Recreation League, held at the headquarters of the San Francisco Civic Center, 220 Post street, during the past week, proved one of intense interest and abundant worth.

The following officers were elected for the year 1914-15:

President, Jesse W. Lilienthal; vice-presidents, Mrs. A. P. Black, Raphael Weill, Dr. G. W. Merritt, Mrs. M. J. Brandenstein, Andrew J. Gallagher, Eustace Cullinan; treasurer, Cutler Paige; executive committee, Miss Elizabeth Ashe, A. J. Cloud, Mrs. E. L. Baldwin, Mrs. George T. Cameron, Dr. A. A. D'Ancona, Charles de Y. Elkus, Judge A. E. Graupner, George E. Gallagher, Joseph R. Hickey, Mrs. K. P. Hooker, Miss Genevieve King, Max J. Kuhl, Walter Macarthur, Dr. A. S. Musante, Dr. J. B. Peixotto, Sidney S. Peixotto, Nicholas Prendergast, James Edward Rogers, Alexander Russell, Mrs. I. N. Walter, Miss Rachel Wolfsohn; secretary, James Edward Rogers.

The chairman of the section and committees for the coming year are: Aquatic, Walter Macarthur; art, Miss K. M. Ball; boys, H. M. Peixotto; commercialized recreation, Mrs. Louis Hertz; dance halls, Mrs. A. E. Graupner; girls, Miss Rachel Wolfsohn; legislative, Charles de Y. Elkus; pageant, Miss Genevieve King; philharmonic, U. G. Saunders; parks and playgrounds, Mrs. E. C. Duncan; social center, George C. Turner; exposition, 1915, Dr. F. W. Clampett; school recreation and athletics, Fred Koch.

The secretary rendered a report telling of the work of the league, its increased activities, its increased office force and space, and enumerated what he considered outside work of the sections and committees during the past year.

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Association of Collegiate Alumnae, California Branch—President, Miss Amy Sussman, 1819 Octavia (West 67). Meets third and fourth Saturdays.

California Club, 1750 Clay St., near Polk (Franklin 3516)—President, Mrs. A. P. Black, 2913 Fillmore St. (Fillmore 3518).

Cap and Bells Club, 1509 Gough St. (West 1245)—President, Mrs. F. H. Coburn, Windmere Apts.

Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Pacific Bldg. (Douglas 3024).

Catholic Humane Society, 1112 Market St. (Market 1529)—President, Mrs. Garret McEnerney, 2898 Broadway (Fillmore 1470).

Century Club, 1355 Frank St., corner Sutter (Franklin 3131)—President, Marie Withrow, 2016 Pine St. (Fillmore 1312).

Channing Auxiliary, Unitarian Church, Franklin and Geary Sts.—President, Mrs. Aurelius E. Buckingham, 2808 Jackson St. (Fillmore 1985). Meets first Monday.

Cliolian Club, 220 Post St.—President, Mrs. Emily Louise Secombe, 1520 Willard St. (Park 6786). Meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

Corona Club, 536 Sutter St.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Council of Jewish Women, 2137 Sutter St. (West 5141)—President, Ada Goldsmith (Fillmore 1553). Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Daughters of California Pioneers—Meets second, third and fourth Mondays, at Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Denman School Club—President, Mrs. George H. Irving, 902 Taylor St. (Franklin 1869).

Dolores Mothers' Club.

Forum Club, 220 Post St. (Kearny 460)—President, Mrs. D. C. Heger, 2428 Jackson St. (Fillmore 892).

Francesca Club, 560 Sutter St. (Sutter 1200, 1201, 1202)—President, Mrs. Latham McMullen, 2517 Broadway (Fillmore 3692).

Girls' Recreation Club, 507 Harrison St. (Kearny 2888).

Glen Park Political Club—President, Mrs. Theodore Pinther, 211 Hoffman Ave. (Mission 2388).

Hypatia Club—President, Mrs. Lyman D. Staples, 1144 Church St. Meets at members' homes.

Land Marks League—President, Congressman Jos. Knowland; secretary, Laura Bride Powers, 1242 Taylor St. (Franklin 5211).

La Puerta del Ora Chapter, D. A. R.—Regent, Mrs. I. N. Chapman, Alameda.

Laurel Hall Club, 1750 Clay St. (Franklin 3516)—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474). Meets first and third Wednesdays.

Mills Club, 220 Post St.—Meets third Tuesday.

Native Daughters of the Golden West, Claus Spreckels Bldg. (Sutter 366)—President, Mrs. Alison F. Watt, Grass Valley.

New Era League, 816 St. Francis Hotel (Douglas 1000)—President, Lillian Harris Coffin, Mill Valley (Mill Valley 7-M). Meets Tuesday mornings.

Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, Sequoia Club Rooms—President, Mrs. I. Lowenberg, 2196 Jackson St. (West 7208). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Pacific Musical Society—President, Madam Tojetti, 2848 Scott St. (Fillmore 4071).

Papyrus Club, 420 Sutter St.—President, Kathleen L. Byrne, 2610 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Cal. (Berkeley 5314). First and third Wednesdays.

Philomath Club, 538 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln Brown, 28 Presidio Terrace (Pacific 1771). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Presidents' Assembly—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474).

Potrero Women's Club, Nineteenth and Iowa Sts. (Mission 4365).

Richmond Women's Club, 400 Thirty-fifth Ave.—President, Mrs. J. W. Felt, 466 Thirty-ninth Ave. (Pacific 1356).

San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, 220 Post St. (Sutter 387)—President, Mrs. James Ellis Tucker, 2030 Broadway (West 536).

San Francisco Colony of New England Women—President, Mrs. Geo. Miller, Burlingame.

San Francisco Musical Club—President, Mrs. John Birmingham.

San Francisco Women's Club, 1006 Bosworth St.—President, Mrs. Theo. Pinther, 1006 Bosworth St. Meets Wednesdays.

Sorosis Club, 538 Sutter St. (Kearny 5270)—President, Mrs. Joseph Fife, 3870 Jackson St. (Pacific 2767).

South Park Settlement Mothers' Club—President, Mrs. Emma Seaton, 121 St. Mary's Ave.

Susan B. Anthony Club—President, Mrs. Austin Sperry.

Tamalpais Center Woman's Club—Mrs. Peter Hamilton, President.

To Kolon Club, Calvary Annex, Jackson and Fillmore Sts.—President, Mrs. George Mullin, 2520 Octavia St. (Franklin 8909). Meets first Tuesday.

Town and Country Club, 218 Stockton St. (Douglas 4951, 4952)—President, Mrs. C. Osgood Hooker, Eucalyptus, Burlingame, Cal. (Burlingame 631).

Vittoria Colonna Club, Hotel Richelieu, Van Ness Ave. and Geary St.—President, Dr. Mariana Bertola, 1050 Jackson St. (Fillmore 3398). Meets second and fourth Saturdays.

Women's Club of Occidental Kindergarten—President, Mrs. E. A. Ward, 220 Irvington St.

Woman's Political League, 243 Pacific Building (Kearny 5186)—President, Claribel David. Meets Wednesdays at 2:30. Headquarters open every day during business hours.

Young Women's Christian Association—General Secretary, 1249 O'Farrell St. (West 3858).

Yerba Buena School Women's Club—President, Miss E. B. McFadden, State Normal School (Park 2923).

Alpha Neighborhood Club—Miss Mary C. Bell, 260 Frederick St. (Park 5216), San Francisco, Cal. Meets at Grattan School, second Thursdays.

Local Council of Women—President, Mary T. Gamage, 3010 Pierce St. (West 4090). First Saturday in the month, Hotel Bellevue.

Changes or corrections and names of other clubs will be added from month to month and should be sent in at once by secretaries.

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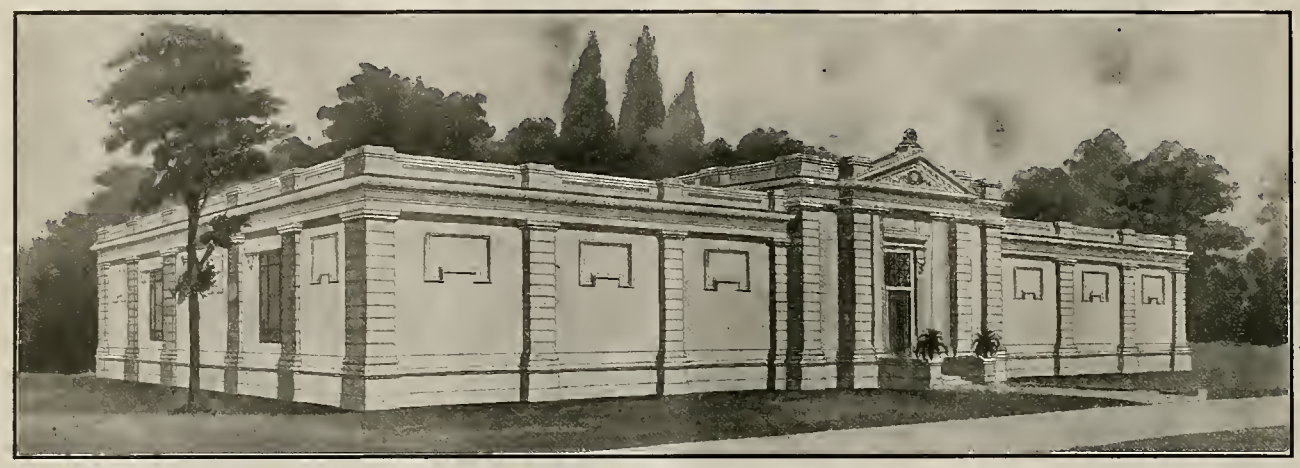

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RICHARD WAGNER

By FLORENCE RICHMOND.

Richard Wagner, the youngest of nine children, was born at Leipzig, May 22, 1813. His titanic career, so epoch-making, was full of vicissitude, trial, temptation, suffering, and many times defeat. It is necessary to understand the circumstances attending the inception and creation of his several great music-dramas to appreciate them.

Wagner was not a musical prodigy. For a long time it was uncertain what would be his life-calling; and the art with which his name was to become immortally associated developed slowly in his mind, for Wagner hated the piano, and never could play well. Beethoven sealed his fate. After hearing one of Beethoven's sublime symphonies the turning point came, and he was —a musician. Not long after, Goethe's "Egmont," with Beethoven's incidental music, inspired him to become a composer. He took lessons and wrote overtures.

In 1828 Wagner entered the University of Leipzig, where he gave himself up to all the excesses of student life. Music was temporarily laid aside in favor of classical study. But only temporarily. He took more lessons, and after six months of close concentration he had arrived at technical independence.

Many compositions followed, but it was not until he read Bulwer's "Rienzi," about 1837, that he did anything worth mentioning. In 1836 he imagined himself in love and persisted in getting married, thus involving himself and another in unhappiness.

While on his way to Paris, with his wife and a big Newfoundland dog, he heard the story of the Flying Dutchman from the lips of the sailors, with such vivid colorings of the ghostly ship, which in some strange sense fascinated him and bore the legend down upon his brain with unresting yearning. And so it was the story of the Flying Dutchman gave to the world such rich fruit later.

Wagner went to Paris, hoping to win fame and fortune by having "Rienzi" staged there. But it was the old story over again for the despairing young genius. He had to slave for bread and butter by the most humiliating musical drudgery; but Wagner had confidence in himself, and while he slaved he finished "Rienzi," which was accepted for Dresden. Then he started on "The Flying Dutchman" and completed that in seven weeks. Meanwhile he discovered, Paris would never do anything for him, and in the spring of 1842 he saw the German Rhine, and swore eternal fealty to the Fatherland.

"Rienzi," produced in October of that year, put him on the road to success. And here he remained until the Revolution of 1848. Wagner was, as Liszt said, a born reformer, undaunted by blood or fire. He made red-hot Republican speeches and fought at the barricades. A price was put on his head, and he had to fly for his life. He hid himself in Paris. Later he went to Switzerland, and twelve long years of exile and poverty followed. To his everlasting credit, Liszt never failed to answer his appeals for help. In these days of exile this loyal friend brought out "Lohengrin" at Weimar.

At last, in 1861, by the intervention of Princess Metternich, Wagner was enabled to return to Germany. Truly has it been said that Liszt and the "mad king," Ludwig II, saved Wagner to the world.

The culmination of the master's great career was reached when the gigantic "King of the Nibelung" was finished and produced in 1875. "Parsifal," his last work, was completed at Palermo in January, 1882. In the autumn of that year Wagner and his family went to Venice, and there, on the 13th of February, 1883, this mighty spirit fled from earth—the most stupendous musical genius of the last half of the nineteenth century. He lies where his faithful dog "Russ" had been laid, in the garden of his own house, Wahnfried, at Bayreuth—that Bayreuth which he declared to be "the art center of the world."

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A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE CLASS LOCK-STEP.

By DR. FREDERIC BURK, of S. F. State Normal School.

Well, then, what are we to do about it? The facts presented are self-evident. The black figures of over-age are a measure of the results. If we are honest, if we are responsible, we no longer can maintain the deceptive semblances of education under assumptions that are false and impossible. The alternative is to establish and find means of operating a system of schooling which rests upon the truths that no two pupils are alike physically and mentally, that no two can learn at the same rate, that the teacher does well who can direct the attention of one pupil instead of forty simultaneously. But the moment we cease forcing the lock-step and permit varying rates of progress, the pupils string out tandem. The class has disintegrated and the class methods also disintegrate. We are then confronted by the problem of how to instruct, efficiently, forty or more pupils directed by one teacher, under the condition that no two pupils are identical physically or mentally, that each probably learns by processes and by virtue of motives peculiarly his own and at a different rate.

It is this situation the faculty of the Normal School last year decided to face in the operation of our elementary department. We had no ready-made plan of reconstruction. We needed none. We decided to deal with each new problem as it presented itself; not to turn aside, constrict and probably destroy the natural currents of human learning, as the lock-step ever seeks to do, but to accept the human mind as we find it, to yield to the pressure of these currents, to cut away frictional obstructions in texts, methods and systems, and to assist further by devising and shaping similar conditions. We are pursuing this alternative course to its logical consequences. We are astonished at our immediate results—in changed school spirit, in reawakened young ambitions and energy, in rapidity of pupils' progress, and in our own enthusiasm. We have not framed a philosophy of the course we are following. We do not know altogether the final end of its significance. But it is quite clear, let me frankly and earnestly say, that these results are not so much the products of our constructive work as to the simple fact that the burden of the evils arising from the impossibilities of the lock-step has been lifted from the pupil.

We would present what we have done as a suggestion. We do not in any sense present these outlines as finished. We do not believe that it is the only solution or remedy for the evils of the lock-step. Nor is our concern to establish the particular form of substitute our experience has built up. But we are concerned that some efficient system should replace the existing inefficient system, be it ours or any other that may be devised.

New Type of Texts Necessary.

Our first difficulty has been in the matter of texts. The current type of school texts is framed in language which is not comprehended by pupils, and, as a result, the words of it merely are more or less memorized and the meaning is largely missed. The second chief defect is that these texts are constructed upon the false assumption that all pupils can acquire principle by studying lessons of exactly the same length. Thirdly, the current texts, in no adequate way, provide an efficient system of reviews. Finally, the current texts are chiefly made up of facts and definitions to be memorized. In the subjects of language, arithmetic, writing, composition and other formal subjects, the object to be reached is the ability to do certain things. It matters little that a pupil has learned the definition of a sentence if he can not write one, and it matters less that he can recite the multiplication tables, if he makes errors in the use of them. Therefore, in the construction of exercise books we have supplanted these memorizing tasks by exercises in the use of processes learned.

Reconstruction of Texts.

Members of the faculty therefore set to work to construct texts, or exercise books, in the several subjects which could be profitably and efficiently used by pupils in a way to provide elasticity in the number of exercises which impress a given principle, to place large premiums upon accuracy of work and steady application, to permit variable rates of progress and to include many other features not easily explained in brief space. In this matter we have been considerably assisted by our bulletin exercise books published by this Normal School in past years, and which lent themselves readily to adaptation. The beginning of the new adjustment was made with a few higher grammar grade classes in November, 1912. The work was carried on in imperfect form, owing to lack of proper texts and mechanism of administration, throughout the year. In February, 1913, a few lower classes were included in the new adjustment. With the beginning of the present year we are in much better position to carry forward the new work. We have prepared, in mimeograph form and in adapted exercise books, materials for nearly all grades and classes in arithmetic, language, grammar, writing, primary reading, formal geography, and to some degree in history. These materials will be subject to constant correction as practical experience directs, and later will be published as parts of our Normal School bulletin series.

Principles in Text Reconstruction.

The main principles of construction of these text exercises may be stated in general as follows:

1. Absence of Abstract Explanations.

In the first stages, principles are learned, not from abstract explanations either of text or

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teachers, but by imitating and doing like exercises. After a fund of these facts and habits are acquired, explanations, in extreme simplicity of language, follow. The steps leading up to each principle are graded and simple so that the pupil can master the problem by his own independent effort, without, as a rule, help from the teacher. Nothing is more important than to train the pupil to be helpful to himself, and to this end the first stages are made extremely easy that he may not be discouraged.

II. One New Difficulty at a Time.

Each lesson contains no more than one new thing to be learned. All other material is familiar and in review. The attention is therefore concentrated, without confusion, upon the new thing. Each new thing, process or principle, once introduced, is reviewed by a cumulative and automatic system covering a period of months or even years.

III. Elasticity in the Length of Lessons.

The lessons to teach new principles or processes are constructed upon an elastic plan. There are duplicate exercises and generally many more of them than most pupils will need to work. If a pupil works accurately certain of these exercises he skips many of the duplicates and passes on to the next lesson. About sixty per cent. of any given course is made up of these duplicates which by accurate work may be skipped. A tremendous premium is thereby offered for accuracy. The pupils of slower grasp do as many of the duplicates, under an automatic system, as may be necessary to secure accuracy in efficient degree. By this device of an elastic length of lessons the text is made to fit the individual needs of the different pupils and no pupil proceeds until he has laid a safe foundation. On the other hand, pupils do no more than is necessary for the purpose.

IV. Automatic Reviews.

Subsequent reviews, embodied in the regular lessons, take care of the retention of what is once learned and the system of elasticity is made to apply also to these reviews in a definite automatic way. Instead of testing pupils' thoroughness of comprehension at intervals of a year or six months, these automatic tests are inserted at extremely short intervals, and if a pupil needs more drill it is given immediately, before he meets greater difficulties. It is far more economical in time to see that each brick of the foundation is firm rather than to wait until the whole foundation is laid with the possibility of being obliged to commence all over again. These review tests generally are worked into the body of the lessons so that the pupil does not recognize them as such. The tests are followed by corrective exercises; those pupils who do the tests without error skip the corrective exercises while only those who need corrective work are given it.

(To be continued in June number.)

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ALASKA CRUISE CLUB.

A meeting of the Alaska Cruise Club was held on Saturday evening at the headquarters of the association at Union Square Hotel, Mrs. Mary E. Hart presiding. The meeting was well attended, and Mrs. F. G. Sanborn, President of the Woman's Board of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, gave a most interesting address, outlining plans for the "Big Fair" and asking the co-operation of the club. Her remarks were enthusiastically received.

Seated upon the platform with the speaker, was Mrs. T. G. Phelps, chairman of the Advisory Board of the Cruise Club. A letter of greeting, with an invitation to visit the club's quarters and exhibit at the coming Exposition, was drawn up by the Committee on Resolutions and entrusted to the President, Mrs. Mary E. Hart, with instructions to deliver same to the National Editorial Association, which holds its annual convention in Houston, Texas, on the 23d of April Mrs. Hart is also the bearer of similar letters of invitation from Mayor James Rolph and the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association, and will present these invitations when she gives an address before the Editorial Convention on Journalism in the Far North.

Following the business meeting and the speaker of the evening, Miss Juanita Miller, clad in the poet's moose hide suit worn during his Alaska travels, gave a recitation from her father's "Alaska Poems," also a Chinook song and dance.

Mr. J. H. Brenner rendered several original musical selections, and Juanita Miller, Mrs. C. A. Owens, Mrs. Herman Herzer and little Jeanette Owens gave a number of Indian and Eskimo dances in native costume.

Etude Club of Berkeley held its annual meeting and election of officers April 13, at which time the following women were elected to office: President, Mrs. L. H. Dyke; first vice-president, Mrs. F. H. Clark; second vice-president, Mrs. H. Sproule; recording secretary, Miss Jessie Reed; corresponding secretary, Miss Estelle Ruddock; treasurer, Mrs. Lewis Kistler. A delightful musical program was rendered at this time by the following singers and pianistes of the club: Miss Clara Dipple, Miss Harriet Gray, Miss Ethel Preble and Mrs. George Faulkner.

Etude Club is one of the most successful and largest of the musical organizations about the bay, numbering over one hundred members. The season about to close has been a brilliant one under the presidency of Mrs. Frederick H. Clark, who has introduced a choral section and classes in piano ensemble. The programs given at the home and public meetings have been of a high order of merit, and the outlook for the future of the club is a bright one. The year now closing is the ninth in the history of the organization. The last concert of the season will be given on the evening of April 30, at the Twentieth Century clubhouse, Berkeley.

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Oh, what art thou, a monster grim and cold,
Whose icy breath upon a spirit
Bears it away to worlds unknown?
Art thou a fiend in sodden somber robes
From whom none e'er escape?
In a voice sepulchral, thick with woe,
Dost bid life cease forevermore,
O dread Death?

Said Age to Death:

Nay, thou art an angel, gentle, tender, kind,
Whose cooling finger tips on fevered brow
Bid the sufferer be at peace forevermore.
Thy soft white wings fold o'er tired souls
Gently, tenderly as dwells in the heart
The memory of the loved and lost.
Thy voice is music of Paradise,
O welcome Death!

Said Death to Youth and Age:

Neither monster nor angel am I,
Nor can I answer the riddle, Life.
I am glow of the western sun
And kiss of the trembling dawn;
I am star-strewn curtain of night,
And shimmering veil of morn;
I am fragrant, balmy, winds
From far-off violet-tinted spaces,
Sweeping vast and thronged spheres,
Bearing you on, and on, and on,
Through countless cycles of time,
Onward, onward, upward ever,
Till you, at last, go far beyond
Sunset, dawn, night and morn,
Into the Infinite Eternal—
Where I come not, and am not known.

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

JUNE, 1914 v.7 no.11? SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA *Ten Cents the Copy*

THIS NUMBER *of* The Woman Citizen is the California Souvenir of the Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held in Chicago, Ill., June 9 to 19th. Contains official program of the convention

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The Woman Citizen

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

June, 1914 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA Ten Cents the Copy

Universal Peace

By MRS. I. LOWENBERG

Author of "A Nation's Crime," Etc.

Mrs. Lowenberg's long career as a philanthropist of the practical sort, and her identification with various organizations of a social and civic nature, and her active interest in the work of the National Arbitration and Peace Committee, of which she was chairman for two years, make her observations on the subject of universal peace of keen interest.—Editor's Note.

That there is nothing new under the sun is well illustrated when we speak of arbitration to procure peace, for arbitration in a variety of forms was the dream of the altruistic hedonists of all ages. The Greeks and Romans of antiquity committed their differences to arbitration.

Cyrus, the founder of the Persian Empire, and Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, desired to have arbitration. Stralbo, the celebrated geographer and writer, who lived sixty-three years before Christ, relates that the Druids of Gaul—the priests or ministers of religion of the ancient Celts, a people whose very origin is unknown—were umpires between nations in war.

We read of the Amphictyonic Council, which is in Grecian history, "a league of peoples inhabiting neighboring territories or drawn together by community of origin or interests." This council met semi-annually, once at Delphi and once at Thermopylæ, and it constituted in a crude way a national congress for settling the differences between the many small states into which Greece was divided.

Grotius, the famous Dutch jurist, advised that nations should unite in sending representatives to a general congress, which should adjust whatever disputes arose between the states represented.

In the eighteenth century, before the French Revolution, Nicole, Abbe St. Pierre, and Rousseau advocated plans for universal peace. In Germany, Leibnitz, Karl and Johann Gottlieb, seconded these suggestions, while William Penn, the English Friend, and Jeremy Bentham, the utilitarian, philosopher, endeavored to settle contentions by right, not might.

The first Peace Conference, at the suggestion of Nicholas II of Russia, for the reduction of armaments, assembled at the Hague, July 29, 1899. A permanent court of arbitration was created. The latest conference was held at the Hague in 1907. It can be safely asserted that since the great Peace Conference of modern times not one war has been settled by arbitration.

And now we read: "Berlin, April 18, 1914.—Major-General Keim, president of the German Army League, has started an agitation for another billion marks ($250,000,000) for army purposes, without which he declares the safety of the country against the expected French attack cannot be guaranteed. This demand is in addition to the measure passed only last year voting an extraordinary war tax of $250,000,000, the first installment of which has yet to be collected."

Militarism is imperialism and imperialism menaces the liberties of a people.

The colossal expenditures for the armaments of Europe—of the world—entail excessive taxation and will eventually bring nations to bankruptcy.

MRS. I. LOWENBERG.

Governments could appropriate these resources for philanthropic purposes—such as workshops, hospitals, etc.

When the enormous loss of life is considered in all wars of any duration and the misery and desolation they cause, we can well say with General Sherman what war is.

Human progress and civilization—the carrying to higher perfection the relations between man and man—call for the amelioration of man's condition, and the first step in that direction should be for the protection of human life and not make man food for cannon by literally placing him on a barrel of gunpowder.

The hypothesis of the Darwinian theory of evolution has never been more fully sustained than when we compare man rushing into war, oblivious of everything in the mad desire to slay, like the wild animal, gaining additional ferocity by the taste of blood. Force has always been active in human events, but the higher the civilization the more the moral should predominate.

To-day it is still the old, old struggle for mastery. Institutions crumble and decay, empires totter and fall, generation after generation passes away, but the savage instinct of man—might not right—still remains.

At first sight, war with successful results, like the Spanish-American, with the acquisition of the Philippines—for getting desolation, ruin and death—may seem glorious in the lurid glare of commercial gain, but after a lapse of time, many serious problems will arise detrimental to the best interests of this Republic of America.

According to Guizot, every action that benefits mankind is expansion, so arbitration, the panacea for the elimination of war, must be expansion in the highest sense of the term. If arbitration had been resorted to in the Spanish-American complications many vexing questions would have been avoided, such as "forcible annexation, manifest destiny, imperialism," and what to do with an alien race when conquered and subdued; not to speak of the vast sums of money expended, pensions, taxation, homes made desolate and the number of lives sacrificed. The retention of the Philippines will necessitate the maintaining of a standing army, a great loss of industry and happiness, and it is very much in opposition to the old ideals founded on the Declaration of Independence.

The freedom from compulsory military service is a distinctive feature and one of the greatest blessings of these great United States. The military service of any country is mental inertia, for every one admits the absolute necessity of having discipline in the army and that discipline does not call for thought, simply blind obedience, making man a machine to be put in motion at the command of his superiors.

Notwithstanding the Hague Convention, peace enthusiasts and modern inventions of death-dealing missiles, wars have been carried on just as before the Temple of Peace was erected. The cry of all the nations of the world is for "battleships." Millions are voted for these steel engines of destruction. What workshops and what employment these millions could give to the people!

Jefferson said, "War is an instrument entirely inefficient towards redressing wrongs, and multiplies instead of indemnifying losses." Madison had the same opinion, and Franklin asserted that there never was a good war nor a bad peace."

Samuel Adams in 1789 urged Congress then assembled to take measures to induce European nations to settle differences without the necessity of war.

General U. S. Grant, in 1871, then President of the United States, is quoted as saying: "Though I have been trained as a soldier and participated in many battles, there never was a time in my opinion some way could not have been found to prevent the drawing of a sword. I look forward to an epoch when a court recognized by all nations will settle all international differences, instead of keeping large standing armies, as they do in Europe."

As all know, diplomacy and arbitration averted war in the case of the General Armstrong, in the repeated disputes over the seals in the Bering Sea, and in the vexed question of the Venezuelan boundary.

We are mostly creatures of environment and education. The cruel gladiatorial shows of Roman antiquity, which pleased the people for seven hundred years, are now thought of with abhorrence. Not so very long ago dueling was considered honorable; at present in most countries public opinion is averse to it. There is a commandment which says, "Thou shalt not kill." In England and in the United States dueling is regarded as murder; possibly, in a century more it will be murder to kill a man in battle. History tells of the action of the Horatii, three brothers in ancient Rome, who fought out in battle with three Curiatii from Alba to decide whether Rome or Alba should rule the Latin League. If all wars were carried on that way wars would soon cease.

Let the rulers or the men who want slices of territory, personal angrandizement or from any other motive wish to fight, "be the only men to fight."

There should be compulsory arbitration for industrial as well as for national and international disturbances, where all differences could be adjusted as are all legal questions in law courts today. Arbitration is the bulwark of all nations.

We should adhere to the ideas of Washington and the doctrine of Monroe; we must always be ready to act on the defensive, never on the offensive. When nations act up to this principle—no Utopian dream either—the world may disarm and the officer and soldier seek some other occupation. There should be no need for military service excepting for self-defense, for the national honor which lies in the protection of the humblest citizen, regardless of race or color; for a principle and for the enforcement of arbitration.

The idea of universal peace, though only slowly gaining ground, is throwing out roots in all directions.

To equip and support armies, to build warships and hold the supremacy of the seas, cost fabulous sums of money—one hundred millions count for nothing. What roads could be built, what parks beautified, what men employed and what homes built for that money.

The time will come when people will look back with as much horror at mutilating and slaughtering one another as we do now at the worship of Molloch or the holding of human beings in bondage.

Here is the picture of war: Dismay and fear, farewells and partings, the tramp of men weary and footsore, fields devastated, homes wrecked with shot and shell, hospitals filled with wounded soldiers, suffering, anguish, death, sorrowing relatives, widows and orphans.

Peace, on the other hand, pictured by smiling fields with golden grain, running mills, the busy hum of factories with contented workers, blooming gardens, cheerful homes, happy families, love and sunshine, peace and good will—God's wish fulfilled. Which shall it be? Echo answers: God's children shall have God's blessing, Universal Peace.

Education in Sex Hygiene

By MARTIN A. MEYER

There is a widespread, healthy interest in the question of sex hygiene throughout the world to-day. No one regrets more than do the serious-minded advocates of clean living the morbid and sensational exploitation of the field by vicious and selfish, commercially-interested factors. Great harm is thus being done a cause whose usefulness to the human race can hardly be gainsaid even by its opponents.

RABBI MARTIN MEYER.

The world of men and women who think, realizes the failure of our old-time policy of silence and laissez faire with reference to the hygiene of the sex life. The baffling silence of parents in the face of the anxious questioning of their children as to the origin of life has involved the whole matter in an atmosphere of mystery and shamefulness. The child has thus been compelled to receive this needed information from vicious and ill-informed companions and has thereby not only had his own mind poisoned but at the same time has lost to a marked degree that primal faith which children have in their parents. The laissez faire policy has sent myriads to a doom far worse than death. The social records of our public institutions, of our hospitals and of the private practice of physicians are an unanswerable indictment of the old-time policy. Certainly nothing could be worse; there is abundant opportunity for improvement.

It is no longer the clergyman and the occasional woman idealist who cry out for purity, decency, self-reverence, and self-control. To their credit that for ages they alone have waged an unequal combat with indifference and indulgence. The world of letters is taking up the fight in romance and in drama. The business man is beginning to understand that industrial efficiency is being undermined. When a corporation discovers that ninety per cent of the causes for sick leave are due to the presence of venereal disease, the business world must realize that it is being threatened at its very foundations. The citizen is beginning to understand that the curse of venereal virus is destroying the vitality of the men, women and children of the nation in numbers larger than those of any other of the preventable diseases.

The campaign of sex hygiene is a thing separate and apart from the warfare on white slavery and commercialized prostitution. It recognizes that the roots of these evils are in the improper relations of the sexes. It hopes to overcome these problems, not by lopping off the heads but by striking at the roots. It is confidently felt that education, a slow but sure process, will eventually cure the private fault and thereby remedy the social consequences. It lays its emphasis upon proper education in the facts of the sex life and their moral bearings, upon social reforms which will rob these institutions of their attractiveness and substitute social disapproval for the present-day theory of "necessary evil."

The campaign is one of education, of educating parents, ministers, social workers, physicians, teachers, and the child himself. It is a campaign which counts on and co-operates with all those social forces which better life. It understands that all life is an indissoluble unit so that all problems of social betterment are intimately interwoven. It seems a far cry from sex hygiene to housing reform; yet so long as a large sized family and several boarders will be permitted to occupy one or two miserable rooms, the end of sex hygiene cannot be realized. Proper public recreation will give people a normal, decent channel of self-expression and thus rob the brothel and the dive of their attractiveness. No less does this reform demand a general scheme of education which will develop Will Power rather than Willfulness, for this is a part, an important part, in the social regeneration of the race.

It is not only through instruction in the biology of reproduction that is vital. A child may have covered an elaborate course in these matters, know all about himself and understand something those tremendous forces which adolescence lets loose in his body, and yet the whole instruction may serve a vicious end. Important as is this fact, knowledge—and it is pathetic to realize how ignorant the average adult is—it is only a small part of the whole.

With such knowledge there must be inculcated a love for all that is clean and pure; a finer reverence for self, and above all else, for womanhood and woman; a desire for clean living and service to the future; self-restraint and self-control. The primary appeal must be not so much intellectual as moral, and even religious. The old-time church needs correction through the imparting of proper knowledge and wholesome information. The mental and social attitude must be re-formed if the work is to succeed. The love of all that is good must be stimulated so that temptation will be less attractive and a strong self-controlled manhood become the ideal. Fatherhood and motherhood are not the least important functions of life. Proper preparation for these holy possibilities must be at the very bottom of the appeal. If the appeal to present interest be not sufficiently strong, then let us supplement it by an appeal to the vision of a cleansed and glorified future race. If the appeal to the individual falls short, let us present the telling larger social consequences. It is only when the foundation has been well laid along these lines, that the appeal ought be made to the fear of consequences. If the positive love of the good cannot get a foothold, then may we be justified in using all those horrible details and statistics furnished by the clinic and the hospital.

This duty of instruction and preparation rests primarily upon the parent Some would say altogether on the parent; certainly first of all it is his duty and responsibility. Too much cannot be said of the danger of letting the boy or girl drift into this knowledge and satisfy his legitimate desire to know from tainted sources. The boy will get the information at all hazards. Better give him clean water to satisfy his thirst. Impart the needed knowledge to your child as only a parent can. You will help him and help yourself. It will strengthen the bonds between you; rare indeed the child who will violate the confidence you thus place in him. The present-day success of fraternal organizations testifies to the compelling character of a common secret.

If the parent cannot or will not, the family physician or the minister ought to be prepared. Of course, there are still many physicians who pooh-pooh the whole thing; but the best medical opinion of the day is tending in this direction. Here again we might point out in passing that the passing of the old-time family doctor—physician and friend—presents a real difficulty. The modern specialist is likely to take an impersonal, even a pathological point of view. The physician-friend will be motived to approach the question from the angle of personal interest, as well as from the side of the positive ideal. The modern type of minister not only shares the opinion of the need of training in these matters, but is generally prepared to talk confidentially to the boys under his care.

The public school ought to be the last place for such instruction, particularly for younger children. If ever given, it ought not be singled out and thus over-emphasized by the presence of a special instructor; but it ought to be developed in a course of biology or physiology. The class ought never be large. Individual instruction is ideal, but a group of five or eight can be controlled. In a larger group, the subject is apt to run away from the teacher's absolute control. However, if the appeal to duty to the parent, the physician and the minister go unheeded, it is possible and probable that we shall have to turn to the school. But certainly this cannot be done until we have teachers properly prepared and personally qualified for such difficult, delicate, but none the less necessary work.

(To fill the need felt by many parents for correct and helpful information, the California Social Hygiene Society has published nine pamphlets which may be secured free of charge by addressing the Society at the Phelan Building, San Francisco. The pamphlets which they publish are as follows:

No. 1. The Four Sex Lies.
No. 2. When and How to Tell Children.
No. 3. A Guide to Mothers of Girls from Ten to Sixteen.
No. 4. The Secret of Strength.
No. 5. Virility and Physical Development.
No. 6. Physical Development, Marriage and Motherhood.
No. 7. How One Mother Told Her Child.
No. 8. The Need for Education in Sex Hygiene.
No. 9. Books on Sex Hygiene.—Editor's Note.)

"O howsoever dear
The love I long for, seek and find anear—
So near, so dear the bliss
Sweetest of all that is,
If I must win by treachery or art,
Or wrong one other heart,
Though it should bring me death;
My soul, that day
Grant me to turn away!"

—Ina Coolbrith.

Drink Caswell's Coffee, National Crest Brand.

Lake Tahoe—A Famous Resort Region

By A. J. WELLS

If we could go back half a century to the days of the old stage coach and Hank Monk, and, sitting beside the driver, climb up the long Western slope of the Sierra Nevada, we would see a great mountain lake more than a mile above the sea, shining among granite peaks. We would see the topography of the mountains as we cannot from a car window, and several times we would have the impression that we were near the summit. When we finally imagine that we are about to look down into the plains of Nevada, we see instead a great trough or long basin stretching north and south along the axis of the range as far as the eye can reach, and twelve or fifteen miles wide. A double line of jagged peaks mark the boundary of the basin, and half of the forty miles or more that lie under the eye is an expanse of silver that shines like a vast mirror. This is Tahoe, the "High Water" of the Indians. The depression in which it lies is nearly 800 feet below the surrounding peaks, while the bottom of the lake is 2,000 feet lower still. The area of the lake is 23 by 13 miles, or about 300 square miles. John Muir calls it a "glacial lake," and accounts for it by the action of the Ice Plow in the Age of Ice, but the ungeological mind finds it hard to imagine the lifted handles of the glacial plow and the sudden dip downwards necessary to explain the central pit, now showing by its ultramarine blue the immense depth of the water filling the chasm.

A Marvel of Color.

For a mile or more the basin—the lakebed itself—shelves gradually, and this makes a ring of emerald. The transparent waters reveal white objects for a hundred feet in depth, and then the lead plunges down 1,400, 1,600, 1,800 feet, and, at one point just off shore, into depths the line could not register. Is this an extinct crater, or what explains this savage chasm with a forested margin and meadows on its rim? Was there a geological tragedy here first, followed by the glacier? Moraines are here, and in Desolation Valley a few miles distant, the most wonderful rock sculptures and evidences of glacial action are seen, unmatched, it is believed, in any country of the world.

But no matter: here is the peaceful lake, a marvel of contrasted color. The green ring of the lake is so brilliant as to have been called "flaming emerald," and the blue heart of it "a floor of lapis lazuli. It is as impossible to describe it as it is to paint it. Taken all in all, Tahoe is, perhaps, the most beautiful mountain lake in the world.

It is the Queen of Mountain Waters, with a whole court of resplendent attendants. Or it is the full moon, with star points set in the blue heavens all around it, for there are nearly a hundred glacial lakes in the immediate vicinity of Tahoe. Muir says there are full 1,500 in the Sierra, counting only those that rise above the dignity of ponds. Here in places, and seen from some elevation, the landscape seems sown broadcast with them—granite cups filled with crystal water shining on the forested rim of this patch of blue sky dropped among the peaks.

In a Wilderness.

When George William Curtis was asked if Lake George was not as beautiful as Lake Como, he replied, "No, it is but a simple mountain lake on the verge of the wilderness. The Italian lake combines natural beauty with artistic results." That was the answer of a city man with the glamor of villas and chateaus and old-world cities upon him. But the glory of Tahoe is yet brooded over by the spirit of solitude, save in the heart of summer. It has its summer homes and its luxurious hotels, but none are obtrusive; they fit the landscape and you are not conscious that the inarticulate life of nature is marred by the throngs that find here at once the wilderness and the comforts of a luxury-loving age. Here one easily falls in with the large harmonies of nature, and in an hour's walk gets away both from the whistle of the lake steamer and the honk of the automobile.

Air, Water and Trout.

A midsummer thunder storm may break once in three or four years, but as a rule no rain falls, no changes of temperature occur, no winds blow through glorious weeks. The carpet of pine needles is dry, the air balsamic, and no changes come save with the coming of night. Then under the camp blankets, in the quiet of the hills, in dry air, unmolested—unless early in the season—by mosquitoes, what sleep. It is literally true that save in a season of late snow and in thick shrubbery, there are no insect pests.

Sweet water is distilled among these hills, and various brands of mineral water are found, and the breakfast may be broiled trout as long as you stay. Fish can be caught in every lake and stream, and the enthusiast finds such lonely lakes, such swift streams, such trout brooks as he never dreamed of. At an altitude of 6,240 feet lies the great lake, and the air is like wine. Said a San Francisco business man, "The Cliff House breeze suits me pretty well at home, but there is champagne here against soda there." No tonic like this California mountain air, and no luxury of fine hotels and carpeted sleeping rooms is equal to a good springy mattress under the pines, with a trout stream singing beside you. Ah, the sweetness of this unmeasured life when you quit worrying and let the tranquil leisure of the forest enfold you.

Do you wonder that the cities and valleys of California pour into this charmed region every season? It is the favorite mountain outing region, at the door of cities, easy of access and hospitable with the luxury of hotels or the freedom of camps, as one prefers. A night's ride in a Pullman from San Francisco lands you at early morning in Truckee on the Ogden Route, and then a narrow gauge whisks you fourteen miles up the Truckee River to the terminus at Tahoe Tavern among the pines overlooking the lake, and all in time for breakfast. Then the steel steamer "Tahoe" will carry you around the lake, seventy-two miles by the course it takes, showing you the resorts on the margin, and preparing you for excursions into the lake-studded forests on every side. A week may be all you think you can spare, but you will wonder when you get back home how a month could have slipped by so quickly. So,

"Send your road is clear before you
When the old spring fret comes o'er you,"

and plan to "take in" Lake Tahoe when the next restlessness recurs, or when you visit the great International Exposition from the other side of the continent in 1915.

The Woman Citizen

By GENEVIEVE B. LYNCH

Webster says that a citizen is "A free man of a city as distinguished from a foreigner or one not entitled to its franchises." Worcester defines the word as "In the United States, a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise." I have neglected to ask Mr. Webster's opinion on the exact meaning of this last word, but Worcester defines the word franchise to be: "To free. To give liberty to." "Franchisement (usually en-franchisement), exemption from constraint or oppression. Freedom."

Up till the year 1869 women in the United States had not been allowed their "freedom" under these definitions. They were in the eyes of the law not citizens, merely inhabitants of the country, residents, the property—practically the chattels—of their owners and providers, men. This is not a pleasing way to state the facts, nor is it agreeable to own, since the very in-born spirit of American independence revolts at thought of wording it so harshly, naturally warring against tyrannies and oppression in any form, yet the strange fact remains that with all our cry of "freedom" and our boast of a free country for any and all, since that memorable day of its first proclamation in declaration of its intention to live independently, disenthralled from interference by kings or rulers, and while our constitution has been lauded to the skies for its upholding of the great principles of freedom and liberty for all, its citizens are far from being, to-day, either free or legally equal, even though it claims that such rights are inalienable, and that to procure them to all alike is its object.

For many years, under this same constitution, slaves, also, were held as chattels in the United States, by any who desired to do so. Our first President, the Father of His Country, kept large plantations of slaves. While such chattels were allowed their rights under the laws were no greater than those accorded the dog or the horse,—merely the absolute necessities of food and shelter to enable their owners to make better use of their earning strength. They might be bought, sold, exchanged, or rented out like working animals, yet they were born, the most of them, right under the flag of a "free" country boasting of its freedom. It was not until 1863 that this strangely anomalous state of things ceased to exist, and then only after long years of argument and opposition, and when it had become a notable fact no longer to be ignored, that we were living in a spirit not compatible with the spirit of our vaunted constitution.

Many fair-minded men all over the country had been voicing dissatisfaction with this unjust state of law for many years. They had in many instances endeavored to procure a better and more conscientious fulfillment of the principles stated in their declarations of the reasons for revolting against the rulers who had endeavored to hold them in subjection. There had been a memorial submitted to Congress as early as 1775 asking the Government to "Remove the inconsistency of slavery from the American people."

Such an "inconsistency" is again being shown in the matter of the status of women in the United States. We are certainly living inconsistently under our constitution, when women are still denied universal suffrage. I do not refer to State suffrage, it is the universal right that I claim as woman's legal right, already allowed her, and which should be openly and freely given her without further hesitance so that she may be enabled to put into use the franchise she legally has her right to, otherwise I believe that this Government is wrong in law and under its constitution. I believe the time has come when this state of things is as "inconsistent" as in 1775.

There was an explanatory clause in the memorable document referred to, which set forth the weighty reasons for a country's refusal of allegiance to its rulers, which, as well, explains the situation of women to-day. It is the oft quoted second clause of the preamble of the Declaration of Independence. It runs:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are *endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights;* that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed; that *whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends,* it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such forms as shall, to them, seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that government long established should not be changed for light or transient causes, and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed, *but when a long train of abuses pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.*" So, having explicitly stated their reasons for so serious a move, they then follow this up by the simple explanation: "And such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government."

I call your attention to that statement, and ask you why it is such. Why, I ask you, was that freedom from usurpation of in-born rights a "necessity?" And for men, only? If you can tell me that, you may explain away a similar necessity that women shall also be free as were our ancestors that day of their explanation of inalienable rights for all alike. Was it life that was at stake? Were they denied food, or clothing, or their families? Why shall women who live under these same laws be denied the absolute right claimed as "necessary" by those noble men? Are women not noble, too? Are we inferior either as good citizens or as companions at home or in society? Are women not wives and mothers and sisters and daughters and sweethearts of those who live to enjoy, and claim these to be necessary, inalienable rights in-born by the law of their Creator? Has woman not the same feelings, the desires, the habits of living, that she feels less the burden of her oppression?

In 1869, Wyoming established within her State boundaries polls for the acceptance of women's votes, and not only did she forward their vote to swell the universal electoral vote for the Government, but also allowed them the State and municipal vote, giving them the same rights as to men, at her polling places. This first acceptance of the female vote within the United States boundaries accorded her the right to citizenship of the whole. The acceptance, by the Government of the collection of States, of her vote, used by it for elective purposes, made all women in the United States accredited citizens, with the right to cast the national vote. It gave the actual right to woman of universal suffrage.

Right here the constitution takes a decided stand. It says, Art. IV, Sec. 2-i:

"The citizen *of each* State shall be entitled *to all the* privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

Art. XIV:

"No State shall make *or enforce* any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

Sec. 1, Art. XV says:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Referring to the powers of Congress to see these laws enforced, it states:

Sec. 2, Art. XV:

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by legislation."

And why, then, are we, still, held in constitutional inequality, without that which our forefathers named and our fellowmen know as necessary? Since the United States Government has accorded us our rights as national citizens by giving us the franchise and opening polls to receive our votes on many portions of its territory, from which we may have our electoral vote forwarded to swell the general result, and since there are, now, within its territory nine States where women have polling places to cast their votes, where they are accorded their full, free rights as American citizens, how can we still be said to be "refused" the right of universal suffrage? It is not only unjust, it is illegal and rediculous. It is "usurpation" of the worst kind. In Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas and Oregon, women are given their absolute voting right at all electons. They have for years in many of these States exercised this right. There are (I state from memory, merely, I may be wrong), something like twenty-six or more millions of women over the age (or thereabouts), living in the United States. There is but the mere handful of us given our rightful opportunity to cast a vote as citizens. It is merely the refusal of the general government to place, conveniently for their use, an equal number of convenient polling places throughout the United States territory, that denies, to us, the right and privilege accorded to our brothers. By this unequal method of dealing with citizens, we are deprived without refusal, in actual fact, of our rights accorded. The United States can no longer forbid the universal vote of women, because it is only necessary for any or all women to go to the States which open polls to women, and do this long enough before an election for the general government, to cast a vote at each four-yearly election for its purposes. It is but necessary to remain in a State admitting the women at its polls long enough to make residence legal, an easy matter during each four-yearly period. I have done this by remaining in Colorado for the purpose, although in California, at the time, not a citizen. That one or more shall take advantage of their right, has nothing to do with the legal ability. That this Government still continues to neglect to create all its citizens equal by giving them alike the ability to exercise their functions as such, so that they may enjoy their freedom, is neither legal nor honorable. Why shall the Government not now accord to us proper, sufficient and general polling places?

State's rights are but for the State individually. The constitution expressly states this to be its intention. If separate States deny the right to women of State citizenship, why shall they interfere between them and their relations to the general government of the United States? Let the State debar women from State and municipal rights, if it desires, but let us be accorded our universal right now due us.

It is expressly stated in Art. XIV that:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." By the opening of one poll for women we are created citizens, we have a right to our United States citizenship. By what right do these separate States, in view of this express statement of our constitution, stand in our way and refuse us equality? Why are we not accorded it courteously, legally and honorably, and without the disgrace of beseeching for that which is ours, withheld from us, unfairly?

EDITORIAL

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WOMAN'S WORK.

It is amazing how anyone can pretend to sustain the contention that the woman's movement engenders dissatisfaction with the tasks peculiar to women, including household activities. Home making is essentially the work of women, and no great body of women will ever become dissatisfied with this job. Housework can be made mere drudgery. So can church-going. Women do not want emancipation from their finest and most effectual work, that of homemaking. Indeed what most women want above everything else is a broader opportunity in which to do their peculiar work. Their peculiar and essential work is conserving effectually what men provide. This work of conservation may involve many things—activity in municipal, State and National politics, social reforms of all kinds, absolute reconstruction in economics, revolutions in religious systems. And all this in the last analysis has just one purpose. That purpose is the establishment of conditions ideal for homemaking and childbearing. To be sure not all women will make homes and bear children, but those who do not, and who are leading the feminist movement, will be way-showers and pioneers in making the ideal conditions for those who are the mothers and homemakers.

That also is magnificent service. Woman is the race figure of this world. In her is vested the supreme organic responsibility of this humanity. When she responds to the call for more ideal conditions in social and political life, greater equity in economics and commerce, she is moved by that invincible force at work in the world to-day for the restoration of this humanity to that primordial strength and power which religionists have named the millennium.

In the last analysis the feminist movement—or better the awakening of women—throughout the world is purely spiritual.

BRAVO, SAN DIEGO WOMEN!

The following from the Christian Science Monitor has a message for all women voters:

"A course taken by the women of San Diego, Cal., should commend itself, in our opinion, to the careful consideration of women in other communities of the United States whether or not they are in present enjoyment of the franchise. The very first step taken by the San Diego women in anticipation of their admission to citizenship established their determination to be deserving of it, and this counts for a great deal. Some seventy of their number organized the woman's civic center of San Diego for the avowed purpose of informing themselves with regard to the various matters upon which they would later be called to express themselves at the polls. The seventy, of course, spread such information as they were able to gather among their sisters. In the very nature of things the organization took on an air of importance which those in politics could not afford to ignore, and when the women called upon candidates and business men for enlightenment touching civic affairs the responses were prompt and generous.

It easily followed that this organization of inquiring, alert, and more or less aggressive women proceeded without delay to demand reform where reform was necessary. For a year or so they have been in the leadership of movements looking to better street conditions and to the abolition of billboard and other nuisances. They have also been represented on the advisory committee of the new city charter. In this connection they have made a business of municipal study. And now they are engaging in the beautifying of the city with trees and plants and flowers.

The women of San Diego are apparently fitting into its civic affairs naturally and harmoniously. They seem to have searched for and found work that was waiting for them, and this they are doing and striving to do well, without scattering their attention or their energies over the entire field of municipal effort. They seem certain to grow in usefulness and the scope of their activities cannot be limited to any special tasks; but they are wise, we believe, in moving slowly and studying and learning as they move."

WHAT WOMEN THINK OF WAR.

If a vote of the women of the world were taken to show what they think of war, what do you suppose the result would be? An overwhelming majority for international peace. Women hate war because they are not by nature violent. As soon as the United States sent troops to Mexico the women of Colorado congregated and made a formal protest against war. Many women of the suffrage States have publicly declared themselves opposed to war. The growing interest in the Peace Discussions in women's club meetings throughout the United States shows as well as anything the growing sentiment among women against war. War is exactly what General Sherman said it is. And no matter what the cause fought for nor the ends gained, the greatest victor is always Death. To be sure great wars have in time past aided in the establishment of great reforms. But this is true only of the centuries back of the present one, and it is true only in a few instances. The wars of the world have for the most part been the direct result of the greed, injustice or selfishness of one man or a small body of men. History proves this. With the epoch of the most highly developed commercialism that the world has ever known in full swing, which intensifies to a greater degree than ever before experienced the interdependence of individuals and nations on each other, war becomes a disaster with terrible results never before possible. We are living in an age different from any other age remembered or recorded by the humanity of this planet. It is not a military age but one of industrial progress and moral advancement. It is an age in which integrity, equity, equality and fraternity have a visible expression, a substantial manifestation in the United States of America, the greatest of all governmental experiments, a true republic. To engage in war is to hark back to a time in which primal passions held sway. It is to look backward instead of forward. That is why most of the women of the world hate war. They are looking forward. Their faces are turned toward the dawn of a new day when all men shall be brothers and all women by their sides equal in all things as sisters. In that vision war has no place.

THE BIENNIAL CONVENTION.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs is in convention in Chicago. Sixty years ago there was not such a thing known as a woman's club. None existed. There are now thousands and thousands of well organized women's clubs throughout the United States—and the world, and the General Federation of Women's Clubs has a membership of more than one million women. These women are in the foreground of the world's activities. They not only formulate public opinion; they are public opinion. They represent the highest possible purchasing power. Co-operating, they give support, and practically assure victory to any cause they endorse. They are standing solid as the walls of a fortress for every movement that means the betterment of humanity, the advancement of equality and fraternity, the attainment of the highest ideals in citizenship, and for the race. A million women with a single purpose will achieve, ultimately, whatever they set out to achieve.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

Miss Mary M. Bartelme, for 18 years public guardian of Cook county, Illinois, is Chicago's first woman judge. Miss Bartelme was the choice of the judges of the Circuit Court, which considered several other women lawyers for the position. She assists Judge Pinckney in the Juvenile Court and directs most of her attention to girls who come under the court's jurisdiction. In her position as public guardian thousands of young girls came under her attention and she is known to them as "Mother Bartelme." "My idea of being a judge," said Miss Bartelme, "is not so much to pass judgment as to assist unfortunates."

Dr. Yamei Kin, head of the Imperial Pieyand Woman's Medical School and Hospital of China, is visiting this country and lecturing on the position of Chinese women in the new republic. She has made a number of successful appearances in New York, and will visit all of the larger cities here before returning to her home.

San Francisco Star: Nebraska woman suffragists have filed with the Secretary of State a petition bearing the names of 42,000 male voters, asking for the submission of a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage at the next election—and that is 5000 more than the number required to put the amendment on the ballot.

Interest in all questions affecting women, but more especially in woman's suffrage, is rapidly growing in Russia.

The women of Nevada are going to make a valiant fight for suffrage.

Holide Edibe Hanoum, the celebrated Turkish woman writer and lecturer, in a lecture at the Hotel Takiatlan, Constantinople, said that with the dawn of the Constitutional era in Turkey women began to have a personal existence. Halide Edibe Hanoum is a woman of rare culture, speaking equally easily in German, French, English and Turkish. She is a tremendous force in the movement for the emancipation of woman in Turkey.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young has joined the Congressional Union.

Lady Forbes-Robertson (Gertrude Elliot), is an ardent suffragist. She is president of the Actresses' Franchise League in England.

Clara and Clarissa Pritchard, twins, have recently been admitted to the bar of Duchess County. They are planning to become law partners, and are said to be the youngest women lawyers in New York State, having been admitted to the bar three months after they became of age.

The Republic of China is soon to have its first woman lawyer. Her name is Miss Yarlock Lowe, and she is being trained in her profession at the University of California. She is one of the few women studying Coke and Blackstone, is regularly enrolled in the school of jurisprudence, attends the lectures on law and digs daily in the big university Doe library.

Miss Lowe is not daunted by the fear that feminism is still too revolutionary for China. She believes that the ancient nation has need of active educated women as well as capable men for leaders, and that in law especially there is opportunity for service and a bright career in her ancestral land.

The San Diego Sun: Miss Marcella Craft, the California operatic star in the Royal Opera at Munich, Germany, has the distinction of being the only American girl who has ever been invited by the Empress of Germany to sing before the imperial family circle in the palace at Berlin.

While singing one evening in the opera at Kiel by special invitation, Marcella Craft was heard by Prince Adalbert, the kaiser's third son and known as the "Sailor Prince." He was so enthusiastic over her singing that his imperial mother expressed a desire to hear the American girl.

Miss Craft received a telegraphic invitation at Munich and upon only two hours' notice came to Berlin, where, to her great surprise, she found that she was not to sing in a big concert before the court, but was to be the only singer and that she was to sing before the intimate family circle.

The Empress expressed her delight with Miss Craft's singing and engaged her in lengthy conversation. In fact, she was so pleased that she asked the American girl to sing for her daughter, Duchess Victoria Louise, and Duke Ernst August, in Brunswick, in April. Miss Craft, who has won much success in Germany, was born in Riverside, Cal.

"Do you hear the women marching, little mother,
Where you slumber in your narrow bed apart,
With your little hands locked fast,
Icy, motionless, at last,
Above the ashen crater of your heart?
You, the passionate forerunner of the morrow,
You, who died before the breaking of the light,
Frail, Promethean foe of hoary wrong and sorrow,
Can you hear the women marching through the night?

"They are coming, they are coming, little mother,
Some with fierce fanatic sword and foolish spear,
But the many girt with love of son and brother,
Mother tolerance, and sturdy mother-cheer,
But I wish that you could see them thronging, singing,
Up the lonely path the lantern-bearers trod,
On the journey of the soul
Toward the ever-luring goal
Of man, the tireless traveler to God."

A meeting organized by the National Council of Frenchwomen and presided over by Mlle. Bonnevail took place recently. The speakers included Mme. Brunschwig, M. d'Estournelles de Constant, senator; Mlle. Maria Verone, barrister, and Ferdinand Buisson, deputy for the Seine and president of the league of the rights of men. A resolution was passed by the meeting demanding among other things that Parliament should give prompt and effective consideration to the question of woman suffrage as embodied in the Dussaussoy bill.

The City Federation of Women's Clubs of Atlanta, says the Daily Constitution of that city, "has made a distinct stride in civic progress in petitioning council that women be given minority membership on certain of the city boards. The resolutions taking this action specify boards having jurisdiction over schools, parks and playgrounds, libraries, health, sanitation and hospitals and charities.

Collier's Weekly: Just when a woman is appointed Commissioner of Correction in our largest city, we note the death of a suffragist, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, who was one of those who secured the appointment of women as police matrons, not only in New York, but also in Detroit, and this in face of the most violent opposition. We commend this bit of history to the Bourbons who quake at the thought of a woman holding an important municipal office. Police matrons are now a matter of course. The world moves; women are becoming "citizens"; the old fogies are waking up.

Mrs. Nelson Bennett recently turned over to the Northern Pacific Railway the completed Point Defiance tunnel, in the northern end of this city, which is to shorten the Tacoma-Portland line and greatly reduce the grades.

Upon the death of Nelson Bennett, the pioneer railroad builder, last July, Mrs. Bennett notified the company of her intention to assume the contract obligations of her husband, and promised to finish the great $1,000,000 project on schedule time.

Personally superintending the work on the big tube, Mrs. Bennett soon had matters running smoothly. More than 300 men were under her control and the monthly pay roll was more than $18,000.

On Miss Anna Lute, of Berkeley, has been placed the responsibility of making a test of California seeds. Miss Lute, in the Department of Agronomy of the Universities of California, is an employee of the United States Government. She is assistant of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Miss Lute conducts the branch seed laboratory in Budd Hall on the Berkeley campus. With an electric incubator she makes careful study of the germination of seeds and replies annually to hundreds of queries concerning them. From 500 specimens submitted three years ago, the volume of work she performs has grown to 1500 tests already this year.

It is through her advice that farmers and others are enabled to know the relative value of the seed they plant yearly. She advises when seed is inert or when grain and other seed is mingled with that of noxious plants. The services of the laboratory are free to the general public.

Although a typical daughter of the South, Ellen Glasgow, of Richmond, Va., author of the recently published "Virginia," is an earnest advocate of the new feminist movement and her fine old Colonial mansion in Richmond is the scene of many meetings at which the woman suffrage and similar topics are discussed.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, widow of the late United States Ambassador to England, 200 church and charity workers and well known society women have banded together for the purpose of evolving an effective method in preventing vice and dealing with fallen girls. The new organization will meet regularly at Mrs. Reid's home. These meetings will bring together women who have been ardent antagonists on other questions, such as women's suffrage. Wives of millionaries will listen with respect to the wives of underpaid charity workers, while city judges will discuss with workers in the women's night court the best methods of handling the "social evil."

As a result of the eloquent appeal made by Adeline Duchess, of Bedford, last April on behalf of the political prisoners confined in the Portuguese jails, the Portuguese amnesty bill has become law and, according to advices received in Portuguese monarchist circles in London, all the prisoners have now been released.

Those who have been liberated include the Marquis Ficalho and his brother, Count Carlos Ficalho.

Following scathing criticism of the police of Chesaning, Mich., in the columns of her newspaper, Miss Blanche Ingalls has been put in charge of the Chesaning police department by the village council. The position was proffered in a spirit of sarcasm, but Miss Ingalls accepted before the offer could be withdrawn.

For a long time Miss Ingalls had not been in sympathy with what she termed "lax law enforcement," and she threw the light of publicity on every flaw in the village government she could uncover. Since she has been in office she has put into effect many reforms.

The club women of Illinois have organized the "big sister" branch of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, with Mrs. Jessie C. Leishman, of De Kalb, directing the work. They are devoting a great deal of attention to the wayward girl, the girl who goes wrong because no one cares much which way she goes. Every girl discharged from the Girls' State Reform School at Geneva, Ill., is met by a "big sister," and everything that kindness and sympathy can do is done to keep her out of the way of temptation.

Zona Gale, who wrote "Friendship Village," and many other popular novels, is an enthusiastic clubwoman as well as a literary woman. As chairman of the Civic Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which meets in Chicago in June, Miss Gale will take a prominent part in the ten-day convention. She will make several addresses.

The number of women students at German universities has been nearly quadrupled during the past six years according to figures just announced. In the winter of 1908, when the doors of German universities were first fully thrown open to women there were 1,108 women students enrolled, who are attending lectures. More than 6 per cent of the total number of students at the German universities are women. More than half of all the women are studying philosophy, languages and history; somewhat more than one-fourth are studying medicine, and more than one-fifth natural sciences.

Nearly 400 of the women students are foreigners. Russia sends the largest number, and America the next. The women have for three years been going more to the non-Prussian universities. Leipzig and Munich especially have had large gains in that time; and the smaller institutions like Jena, Wuerzberg and Freiburg have also made relatively large gains.

The following interesting bit of information comes from Tokio:

In Shanghai, recently, the twenty-year-old girl bride of former Premier Tang Shoo-yi asserted her independence of traditional custom by making her marriage conditional on his agreement that there should be no concubines. From Tokio, Japan, comes the cable dispatch that because of the public interest in the question of the rights of Japanese women, a leading publication has printed a symposium of the views of prominent men. Count Okuma says in this symposium, "The growing economic independence of women has compelled men to show greater respect to their wives and to exercise restraint in their old lordly attitude. This has been an excellent thing because it conduces to greater harmony in married life." In Italy, Senor Cliento bequeaths $10,000 to promote the suffrage cause and sets aside an extra $4,000 to be given to the first woman who shall be elected to the Italian Parliament.

Over 400 women made application for patents in Great Britain last year.

Mrs. Ledke, of Winchester, Va., cultivates a plantation of 8,000 apple trees.

Miss Dorothea Samuel, a fifteen-year-old member of the Philadelphia Fencers Club, won the woman's national junior championship with foils, Wednesday night, at the annual tournament held at the Fencers Club.

Miss Edith Evans won the second prize and Miss Dorothy Barnes the third, all of the honors thus going to the fencers from Philadelphia.

The recent article by Mrs. Van Vorst, the American author, in which she said that American suffragettes believe they can live independently of man and evade the duties of motherhood, has aroused the ire of Dowager Duchess D'Uzes. "Let me smile at the idea that when women vote they will want to cease to bear children," says the Duchess. "Nothing will ever tear the maternal fibre from the heart of woman. Be her education ever so extensive she will never forego the joy of hearing from baby lips that word 'mother,' which is the essence of sublimest love."

Texas suffragists will not ask a place on the Democratic ticket in the July primaries for the woman suffrage question, according to a decision reached by the Equal Suffrage Association of Texas in convention here. It was decided to conduct a campaign of education before asking the constitutional amendment to give women of this State the ballot.

Fraulein Rantzau, who is now on a chamois shooting expedition in the Caucasus, is not only one of the handsomest women in Vienna society, but a dead shot with both a rifle and revolver. At a recent shooting party given by the Austrian Prime Minister, Fraulein Rantzau got one of the biggest bags recorded, though her rivals numbered some of the best shots among the upper ten of Austria.

Mrs. Belle Van Dorn Harbert, president of the International Congress of Farm Women, has been decorated with the cross of the Order of Agriculture of Belgium.

Selene Armstrong Harmon speaking of Charlotte Perkins Gilman says: Mrs. Gilman, in her advocacy of "kitchenless homes," "community dining rooms" and "socialized motherhood" as a means of emancipation for the modern woman, has evoked a storm of protest from the more conservative of many nations. Even Ellen Key, the Swedish feminist whose writings and teachings are considered by many the last word in radicalism, has challenged Mrs. Gilman's theory of "socialized motherhood," or motherhood which gives over to trained specialists the care, education and training of children from the time of birth.

Cable dispatches from Alaska stated that the results of the elections held in various parts of the territory were determined to a measureable degree by the votes of women who cast ballots for the first time. Women were given the right to vote by the enactment of a measure of the first territorial legislature a year ago.

The Christian Science Monitor's St. Petersburg correspondent says of the woman's movement in Russia: "The claim to enfranchisement which women are making in most of the countries of Europe and America, is receiving sympathetic attention in Russia. Conditions are not regarded as at all favorable to the cause of women in its political aspect, but the question awakens great interest, and the number of meetings which have been held in St. Petersburg during the winter on the subject were well attended.

The aims and ideals of the women's movement in Russia were ably treated at a crowded meeting addressed by Mme. Tyrkova, a well-known Russian novelist. She pointed out that Russian women had allowed themselves to become satisfied with the position of women as it was at the present time, owing to the fact that they enjoyed greater advantages in matters of property than women in western Europe. Their privileges had made them careless of the fact that as long as the position of women in the world was not honestly defined it was the duty of every woman to do her share in solving the problem.

Speaking of the English suffrage movement, Mme. Tyrkova said that it illustrated the impossible position in which the best women were put in a highly civilized state where the inferiority of women had become a very part of usage and custom. In judging of the English militant suffragists Mme. Tyrkova said that a spirit of understanding should be brought to bear on their actions, and that they should not be condemned wholesale. The meeting was crowded with girl students and with women belonging to the "Intelligentsia." Plans for the observance of "Woman's Day," by the workmen of the capital were broken up by the police. The days were to have been observed chiefly by lectures in various halls on general topics affecting woman's work and position. The police arrested a number of women in advance of the day set, some of them of the educated classes, and forbade all the planned meetings but one. Three of the speakers for this meeting, however, were arrested, beforehand, and the meeting was dissolved after two women had spoken. The audience tried to form a procession on leaving the hall. This was broken up and a number of other arrests were made. Altogether more than thirty women have been arrested."

The suffragists of England have introduced a new phase into the political situation by their determination not only to support Labor candidates but to finance them as well. There is to be a great outpouring of funds. The result will be that when the general election comes there will be innumerable triangular contests.

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New York: Matter Triumphalis

By BENJAMIN DeCASSERES

Shortly before the Death of Tolstoi Current Literature stated in an editorial that Benjamin DeCasseres was the greatest living spiritual nihilist except the great Russian. Tolstoi is dead; Benjamin DeCasseres lives. His fame is international, but that is a matter of small import to him. He seems to be sitting on the cusp of the moon, looking at us and our doings on this tiny globule, earth, sneering and sobbing, trying to amuse himself with his vast perspective, until Shiva gives up his dominion, and we are free. Benjamin DeCasseres transcends the concepts of human consciousness at times; always all laws of men, whether he is in the realm of art, letters, or science. The following article, contributed to The Woman Citizen, is a rare treat to those who know New York—Fornaro's New York, and Fornaro.—Editor's Note.

In all creation the subject wills and formulates the style. Style is fatal. The heart of New York is a heart of passion and of song. Her brain is incandescent. All motion in New York, whether physical or mental, flashes. The total activity of New York resolved into abstract motion would become lightning. All energy here is corybantic. All life is nymphaleptic. Expectancy is on New York's lips and the healthy frenzy for the goods of this world is in her eye.

He who shall write the immortal poem of New York must write it in dithyrambs. For New York is the Futurist city, the Baden-Baden of that dying stench called Europe, the ironic Gargantuan offspring of the senility, the debilitating spirituality and graft of the European Succubus. We in New York celebrate the Black Mass of materialism.

We are concrete. We have a body. We have a sex. We are male to the core. We have founded our Kingdom on the senses, and we glory in it.

We divinize matter, energy, motion, change. We are the sublime reaction against those who swarmed out of Galilee and who libelled life.

We stand a menace and a threat to Europe. What we want we go and take of you, old Jezebel across the seas! You have sucked blood out of the whole Caucasian race with your kings and priests and parasites. We of New York shall destroy you utterly, for we are anarchs, pagans, world-absorbers.

We take from you what we need and we hurl back in your face what we do not need. Stone by stone we shall remove the Vatican, the Alhambra, the Kremlin and the Louvre and build them anew on the banks of the Hudson.

We are the Future. You, old trollop that squats from the Caspian Sea to Land's End, are the Past.

Come, Europe! into our melting-pot you go. For we are predestinate, being of This world. You are all dugs and no brains. When we visit you it is because we have a fine instinct for slumming.

"New York is hell," some say.

New York is hell. All things exist by contrast. And it is because we live in hell that we shall bring forth poets that shall gash the empyrean with their mighty threnodies.

It is because we live in hell that we shall be transfigured.

It is because we live in hell that we shall carry through the Coming Time fire and flame in our Promethean fennel-rods.

The imagination of New York is unkempt, unshorn. We wear our opinions pompadour. We are Homeresque, Dantesque, Hugoesque, Whitmanesque.

On the lofty minarets of Manhattan there stands day and night an invisible muezzin who calls the faithful to the worship of Mammon and Speed. For our religion is a practical pantheism with Energy as the Eternal Substance.

We are the Super-City. We are the Nibelungen of the West. We possess the Magic Rhine gold, which is the Holy Grail of Man's desire.

We are Alberich and Fafner and Siegfried. The old gods across the sea are graying. Already their Goetterdammerung has begun.

Come we, the newer Titans; and we are not yet pubescent. In the fire and fury of our materialism we are dreaming of diviner Brunnhildes, Helenas and Aphrodites. Out of matter comes mind; out of New York Athens shall rise again.

II.

Fornaro's New York.

Carlo de Fornaro has chosen to paint the lower waterfront and skyline of New York because therein lie the power, the mystery and the beauty of the City. Not being a native of the City, his eye and his brain would necessarily catch the psychical and physical significance of that vast and incohate bulk of matter that looms from the bay quicker than the artist who was born under their shadow—and the shadow of those buildings falls right across the continent. Not only the soul of New York, but the soul of a continent is south of Fourteenth Street.

These pictures were painted between dawn and sunrise and they are a complete personal record of the changing color and light effect in the period of ninety minutes.

Fornaro is an intellectual romantic. The trite, the commonplace, the unimportant do not exist for him. He has felt this way about New York. Whether he has seen what is there or not is of no importance, for all art worthy of the name is a manner of feeling, not a manner of reproduction. Shakespeare, wrong and banal in so many things, never said anything sillier than when he counselled the artist "to hold the mirror up to nature." There is no such thing in art as nature, nor is there a mirror in the human mind. There are nothing but illusions, deformation and bias. Art is the record of a temperament, atrabilious or ethereal, phlegmatic or ecstatic. "Nature" is an illusory play of light and shadow on a perpetual changing network of nerves. And the "mirror" that we are told to hold up to "nature" is a hurrying torrent of feeling and thought. There are no truisms, no rules in art, as in anything else. What I see and feel, that is so. To paraphrase Max Stirner, "In art my illusion is the Truth." Fornaro, being a pure anarch, has put himself absolutely into these pictures. They are autobiographical, which in all art whatsoever is the touchstone of its worth.

He has transplanted the old feudal castles of the Robber Barons to these shores and painted them. In the "kings of finance" of New York we have a fine case of economic atavism. The people, the millions, work for these supermen by Bell telephone and Western Union wires just as in the Middle Ages the population of Europe was in pawn to the castled superman and his aureoled gunmen. The people, the workers, swarm into the great demesne of our financial superman below Fourteenth Street at eight o'clock in the morning and retire to their hall bedrooms and worse at six. And the dungeons and the canyons that are called streets are furrows of blood.

There are two or three of the pictures which in their dark formlessness seem to forebode and warn. They act on my mind like a prophecy from the lips of a satanic Carlyle. Here in these pictures there is nothing pretty, nothing sentimental, nothing "lovely," nothing that will satisfy the aesthetic sense of the candy kids of American art or will send one away with the sleazy, mushy joy that a Rostand play produces. Beauty is here sinister, symbolic, awe-inspiring. What could be bred under and behind those lurid battlements if not revolution and the utter annihilation of the social system on which they are built and of which they flaunt its diabolism? And that red dawn that "comes up like thunder"?

For these reasons these pictures are, to me, the finest and most significant ever painted of New York, for besides their great beauty as works of art they are a document, a slice of contemporaneous history and a bit of eternal economic psychology. They are a record of the grandeur, of the strength, of the majesty of New York and a portent against the heavens, a prophecy of that wonderful time when the Dionysiac vitality of the American people shall shatter them utterly.

"IF IN THE PATHS OF THE WORLD."

If in the paths of the world
Stones might have wounded thy feet,
Toil or dejection have tried
Thy spirit, of that we saw
Nothing—to us thou wast still
Cheerful and helpful and firm!
Therefore to thee it was given
Many to save with thyself . . .
Yes! I believe that there lived
Others like thee in the past . . .
Fervent, heroic and good,
Helpers and friends of mankind,
Servants of God!—or sons
Shall I not call you? because
Not as servants ye knew
Your Father's innermost mind. . . .
Ye like angels appear,
Radiant with ardor divine!
Ye alight in our van! at your voice
Panic, despair, flee away. . . .
Order, courage, return;
Eyes rekindling, and prayers
Follow your steps as ye go.
Ye fill up the gaps in our files,
Strengthen the wavering line,
'Stablish, continue our march,
On, to the bound of the waste,
On, to the City of God.

—Mathew Arnold.

Drink Caswell's Coffee, National Crest Brand.

The Critic's Opinion

The announcement by Paul Elder & Co., that they have issued a volume entitled, "A Tramp Through the Bret Harte Country," is received with keen interest by students of Western history. The book was written by Thomas Dykes Beasley, an able and polished writer who has at his command a fund of anecdote which renders his description of his tramp most entertaining.

A desire to obtain, at first hand, any possible information in regard to reminiscences of Bret Harte, Mark Twain and others of the little coterie of writers, who in the early fifties visited the mining camps of California, and through stories that have become classics, played a prominent part in making "California" a synonym for romance, lead to undertaking the tramp of which this brief narrative is a record.

Notwithstanding the glamour attaching to the old mining towns, it is almost incredible how little is known of them by the average Californian; for the Eastern tourist there is more excuse, since the foothills of the Sierras lie outside the beaten tracks of travel.

Not to have visited the old mining towns is not to have seen the heart of California, or felt its pulsations. It is not to understand why the very name "California" still stirs the blood and excites the imagination throughout the civilized world.

"A Tramp Through the Bret Harte Country." $1.25. Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco.

Despite its title, "Flowers from Mediaeval History," by Minnie D. Kellogg, is a travel book—a guide to the cathedral towns of northern France, but not merely a guide to a discovery and apprecation of the beauties of the wonderful churches to be found there, but a translation to the apprehension of to-day of the story of the life and the mind of their builders, of which life and mind these great cathedrals really are the key.

Miss Kellogg has a subtly preceptive mind. She has a poet's love of beauty, and a most rare and unusual gift of poetic expression, and she has written a book that every one who has visited or means to visit the French cathedral country, or who would know of it, should read, because from no other source can he so well learn to understand not only the beauty but the meaning of these stately Gothic piles. The book is introduced by practical itineraries for cathedral trips in Normandy, and is illustrated with a beautiful series of duo-tone prints showing cathedrals, altars, tombs and other mediaeval works of art.

Cathedral edition, printed on toned American drawing paper, with mounted duo-tone prints. Bound in semi-flexible book linen, Sulton jacket. $1.50 net; by mail, $1.58. Paul Elder & Co.

"Thinking Black," by Dan Crawford, is a graphic and dramatic record of twenty-two years without a break in the long grass of Central Africa. It is one of the most interesting and thrilling recitals of missionary life that has ever come our way. Sir W. Robertson Nicoll says of the book in the British Weekly: "This is a brilliant and original book, which will take its place among the classics of missions." The writer touches in a comprehensive way the work of the great Livingstone, and the sympathy he feels with his fellow missionaries is somehow pathetically and fully expressed in the couplet that appears on the title page:

"There's a legion that never has listed,
That carries no colors nor crest,
But split in a thousand detachments,
Is breaking the road for the rest."

The rather odd title of the book is justified by the author as follows: "Most of it, written by the flare of the African campfire, the name of this book corresponds with its nature. The author is thinking black all the time he is writing the book so named."

The writer of "Thinking Black" has a decided message for every twentieth century civilized woman. Note this extract: "Here in Lubaland a goat costs four yards of calico, and a woman slave is also sold for four yards; ergo, a goat equals a woman." And the dedication of the volume, "To the first lady who ever penetrated these wilds, my wife," gives great credit where great credit is due.

"Thinking Black" is well worth its price, $2. The work may be bought from the Methodist Book Concern, No. 3 City Hall Avenue.

"The Balkans," by Prof. Wm. Milligan Sloane. This is a masterly treatment of the growth, civilization and problems of the Balkan States. Prof. Sloane has long been an accepted authority on questions relating to the Near East. In this particular instance he happened to be in Europe during the recent upheaval and so was able to make a first-hand study of the situation at close range. This volume is a careful, lucid and scholarly review of the whole Balkan question, dealing with the social, religious and political problems in a most comprehensive fashion. The causes, progress and results of the late war are discussed with such clarity and vision as will make this work a standard characterization of the Balkan situation at the present time.

Price, $1.50. The Methodist Book Concern, No. 3 City Hall Avenue, San Francisco.

One of the most interesting events in art circles for the month was the exhibition of etchings in color and black and white by George Elbert Burr, in the art rooms of Paul Elder & Company recently. Mr. Burr is a master in the art of etching and his work displays rare delicacy and technique.

The art of etching in color is one of quite recent origin and many inquiries are made in regard to the method employed. The plate is first etched in line as for an ordinary black and white etching, then ground with resin powder and etched in aquatint for the different colors and tones. After the plate is properly etched the picture is painted on the copper plate with ordinary oil colors, all color being carefully removed that does not adhere to the granulated surface. The print is made on a moistened sheet of Japan paper on the ordinary etching press. By this method each print is a distinct picture, each proof requiring a separate painting on the copper, the pictures varying according to the will and mood of the artist. A limited number of proofs are made and the plate then destroyed.

The interest in the work of Rabindranath Tagore is shown by the rapid sale of each shipment of his books that reaches this city. It was impossible at one time last month to get a copy of the "Gitanjali" in the city. Never from that wondrous land, India, has a more gifted and inspired songster than Rabindranath come. What he writes is seven layers deep; indeed, only to the initiate are some of his songs meaningful. But the Western world has been touched by his marvelous spirituality and insight, and in this country and Europe, as well as in India, this might well be called the epoch of Rabindranath. He is the one great saint who has not disdained to live, and live wonderfully, and humanity feels and responds to this intensely human side of the greatest of modern Hindu poets.

Rabindranath Tagore, the Nobel prize winner in literature for nineteen-thirteen, is a Hindu poet, who more than any of the preachers and writers of Europe or America, has given expression to a deep religious insight, quickened with intellectual honesty and scientific clearness. Son of Abanindranath Tagore, a teacher and artist, and brother of Dwijendranath Tagore, a philosopher, he belongs to a family which for generations has produced great men. In his youth he was surrounded by the influences of literature and music, and in his maturity he has written prose and verse of amazing strength and lyrical beauty.

An appreciative writer in the Observer has said of him: "He does not in his poetry set the themes of life to great music; he speaks them in a soft voice to the heart with all the simplicity and directness in his power. He takes the little intimate things which comprise life, and fashions them into pearls which reflect the color of the sky, the mightiness of love and life. He has vision; he has intelligence in love, the last test of a man's nature."

Paul Elder & Company are the San Francisco agents for the MacMillan editions of the works of Rabindranath Tagore.

"The Old Spanish Missions of California," a historical and descriptive sketch by Paul Elder, is a beautiful volume containing a sketch of the inception of the Franciscan Missions, their development and decline, with colorful incidents of their founding and administration, and of the Mission life. The architectural features of the buildings, both as originally constructed and as they remain to-day, are presented. Descriptive and historical passages from contemporary and recent writers are introduced and an anthology of prose and poetical selections is included. The book is handsomely illustrated by over fifty mounted duo-tone reproductions of photographs by Western artists.

Dolores edition, printed from hand-set antique type on attractive heavy gray paper, bound in heavy gray boards with fabric back and boxed. $3.50 net; by mail, $3.80.

Junipero Serra edition, the same, but bound in full wine-colored pigskin, boxed. $6.50 net; by mail, $6.80. Paul Elder & Company.

Dr. W. M. Clow has endeavored to contribute his share toward the solution of existing social problems in a book of some pretensions entitled "Christ in the Social Order." If we were living two thousand years ago, at the time that the gentle Nazarene lived and taught, no doubt the book would contain some sort of message for us. But the world has had just two thousand years of progression since that time and many of the solutions advanced by the Doctor are no longer applicable. Jesus of Nazareth was a great teacher, perhaps the greatest the humanity of this planet ever heard; but he did not commit the folly of teaching the people ethics no longer applicable to their times, nor ethics not yet possible to apply to their times. He taught them the ethics for their times. All avatars or great teachers have done this. The times have changed, and for the most part the

change has been for the better; we are traveling upward. The abolition of trial by combat, kingdoms by conquest; that great movement toward free thought known as the Reformation, the thought of the eighteenth century which culminated in the Declaration of Independence by the American colonists in 1776, the emancipation of slavery, the beginning of the emancipation of women, the efforts toward universal peace and a thousand hopeful signs in this world to-day show that the humanity of this planet has its face lifted, and its eyes are beholding the dawn of a wonderful new day. The times of this century are inexpressibly, infinitely more just and humane and as Christ would have them be, than in the first century after His death, or during His life. For two thousand years there has been at work on this earth a force that is as invincible as death, as insistent as birth, and that is the force of the words spoken by the terribly meek, incomparable Teacher of Nazareth. And that One, in one stern sentence, established a single standard of morals for men and women, placed them on an equality in the most fundamental matter of life, the strict observance of sex law. He was woman's best friend, and for two thousand years she has carried with her the essence of the marvelous equity He taught, and at last she has found the courage to express it in her own life and to demand, nay force, man to express it in his dealings with her.

This is the great thing that peeves Dr. Clow so much, and he uses reams of talk to show that the Nazarene would be greatly displeased at this if he could peep in on us and see the women at a club meeting or a political caucus. To the drunken man, the town reels.

"Christ in the Social Order" is for sale at the Methodist Book Concern's store, No. 5 City Hall Avenue. A. T.

A HOTEL THAT IS ALSO A HOME.

By Anne Trent.

When a hotel does a greater business than its competitors, when it is packed with guests all the time despite the fact that other hotels are feeling a decline in trade, there is a reason,—and the reason has a peculiar interest for all who patronize or operate hotels.

All first-class hotels have about the same equipment. They are all built pretty much on the same plan; they are all operated pretty much the same way. But we who live in hotels know that we like some better than we like others. The reason for this is that we are made to feel more at home in some than in others.

And to make guests feel at home, after the ordinary requirements of perfect comfort have been met, is the secret of successful hotel operation.

In the heart of the Civic Center, adjacent to the shopping district and theaters, is a hotel, the phenomenal success of which is concrete proof of this statement. It is the Hotel Herald, at Eddy and Jones Streets, San Francisco.

I have lived there many months, and one day I asked Leo Lebenbaum, the manager, to tell me the "happy secret" of the place.

He said, "Well, of course, we have a hotel that is as near perfection in point of equipment, arrangement, construction and management as we can make it. Then the prices are most reasonable; we fixed our rates as low as possible, and made them nonfluxuating, so that any room in our house with detached bath and shower, both fresh water and salt water, would be $1.00 for one person, $1.50 for two, and any room with private bath and shower would be $1.50 for one person, and $2.00 for two."

"Yes, but the price hasn't everything to do with your success—this happy atmosphere, this 'homelikeness'—how do you get it?" I questioned.

He replied, "Our employees are made to realize that they can think as well as serve, and that their opinions, observations and suggestions are given the utmost consideration. In other words, they are made to feel that they are the co-workers of the management rather than employees, and that our guests are their personal friends. They are taught the true meaning of service, if they do not know it when they come to us. We rarely change employees."

I suppose that is the secret as nearly as it can be put into a few words.

How the plan works is shown in an appreciation of the hotel, written by that gifted author and lecturer, Preston W. Search. The spirit of his expression is not more beautiful than the atmosphere of the Hotel Herald.

"Carmel-by-the-Sea, California.

There is a little hotel in San Francisco, wherein the distinguishing characteristic is its note of happiness. The rooms, one hundred or more, are sunny and provded with every comfort; the prices are remarkably reasonable; the location is everything to be desired. But above all ordinary provisions (which are more than ample), that which makes the place most attractive and inviting is its all-pervading spirit of unostentatious Christian cheer. No intrigue of guest can trip anyone in control or employ into a criticism of weather, God or brotherman. The world is bright, everything is good, today is beautiful, and to-morrow is full of dawn. Throughout the entire hotel—office, lobby, parlor, corridors, elevators, guest rooms, basement, storeroom(there is no bar)—this spirit is universal. Every person about the house—proprietor, manager, clerks, bell-boys, porter, telephone-girl, news-agent and in associated cafe—is every ready with a bright "good morning" or a benedicting "good night," with a most cordial "welcome" to the coming or generous "Auf Wiedersehn" to those most reluctantly going away. No hand is outstretched for insistent tip; everybody is attentive but never obtrusive; one needs scarcely to suggest in order to have a possible want more than anticipated. Indeed, all in attendance seem actuated in quiet helpfulness, as if only for the joy of service. Even the guests catch the spirit of the place and greet each other with more than passing courtesy. Certainly, more than ordinary persons find their way to the attractiveness of this retreat—lecturers, writers, musicians, artists, actors and others of interests exceptionally refined—and once there, they prolong their stay, leave with regret, and come again. This most unique guest place is known as the Hotel Herald; but it might still better be known as the Travelers' Home. Would that other hotels might imitate its appreciated example. After all, why should not a hotel be organized for the comfort of its guests?

Preston W. Search,
Educator, Author, Lecturer."

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MICHAEL J. ROCHE.

In accepting the office of Justice of the Peace, Michael J. Roche announced that he would be a candidate to succeed himself at the coming election, and owing to his prominence and wide circle of friends it is generally conceded that he will be a very formidable candidate for this office.

He was born in County Waterford, Ireland, July 21, 1878. He came to this country with his parents when a boy and located at Rock Island, Illinois, where he served his apprenticeship at his trade as a molder. He joined the Molders' Union in 1894, then came West and worked at his trade until 1904. During this time he attended night school and saved sufficient money from his earnings to take a three-years' law course at Valparaiso University, where he graduated from the law department in 1907.

He then returned to San Francisco and engaged in the practice of the law, and for the past four years has been connected with the District Attorney's office, serving as Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Roche has always taken an active part in the Union Labor movement, having served as a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council and acted as Chairman of the Law and Legislative Committee of that body, and for the past three years has been the Treasurer of the International Molders' Union of this city. He is well known in labor politics, having successfully managed the campaign of Congressman John I. Nolan two years ago and having acted as chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Union Labor Party in the last election.

Song.

Blue night falls
  Above me like a mute caress
  Of loveliness,
And the wind calls
  In sudden minstrelsy
  From every tree.
. . . I want no more than this:
The wind's kiss
  And the nightfall over me.

When silence sends
  Its gentle love,
  And youth is o'er,
  I want no more
Than when life ends,
  The quiet stars should weep
  On my eternal sleep,
And there should be
The wind's kiss and the nightfall over me!

—Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff,
in the International Magazine.

NEVADA SUFFRAGE NEWS.

The resignation of Mrs. Maud Leonard McCreery, who has been in charge of the press work of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society the last two months, has been accepted by the State Executive Committee, owing to Mrs. McCreery's ill health.

After a rest, Mrs. McCreery plans to take up work in Nebraska, where she was engaged before coming to Nevada. During her two months' stay in Nevada, Mrs. McCreery spoke for equal suffrage with great success in several places in the State.

Suffragists all over the State are practicing various forms of self-denial this week for the sake of "the cause." Picture shows, ice cream, candy, the little ornaments of dress that appeal to every woman, all of these are given up that the money saved thereby may be used for suffrage.

At its last regular meeting, the Reno Central Trades and Labor Council passed a resolution heartily endorsing woman suffrage. The endorsement of the union men was given in accordance with the resolution passed by the American Federation of Labor urging unionists "to promote the great cause of woman suffrage vigorously and persistently."

By ALICE DAVENPORT.

The political pot is boiling high in white hot spurts—looks like it might boil over.

Party leaders are gathering at the hotels, talking matters over between pots of tea, agreeing that most of the people in politics are fools, and asking generally, why is a State Central Committee?

Some speculation was caused by the proposition of the Los Angeles Times that a woman run for the Lieutenant Governorship on the Republican ticket. Immediately there was considerable gossip over said teapots as just what "the South was up to," it being generally conceded that the Times reflects the general Republican sentiment in the southern part of the State. Down to the present moment about all that can be ascertained as "to what the South is up to" is that the Times spoke a mighty big word, and means it. Several women's names have been proposed and many prominent people in both the southern and northern part of the State have expressed themselves as favorably inclined toward the idea of a lady Lieutenant Governor. The idea, however, peeves Meyer Lissner just something terrible, while some of the Old Guard in the North are said to be bowing and scraping flirtatiously with a certain young woman who is looked upon as a possible candidate and who is known to have political ambitions. No reason why a woman shouldn't try for that office if she wants to. It's one certain and sure thing, no woman would be able to try for any office or vote for anyone else trying for any office if the backbone of the Progressive Party in this State had been able to have his way. The ladies who are registering Progressive should all remember this.

Also another mild ripple went the rounds when it was rumored that Teddy, (T. R., the One and Only), would come to California and "assist" Hiram Johnson with his campaign for re-election.

The Republicans are still ahead in the registrations,—far enough ahead to make victory for the Republican candidate who receives the nomination for Governor seem practically certain.

Fred Hall is gaining in popularity and has made many speeches throughout the State that have won votes for him. Hall is making a fight to give every voter a chance to vote, whether at home or not, on election days. A bill favoring the postal voting system passed the Legislature, but Governor Johnson refused to sign it. Hall at his own expense has taken up the fight and is having initiative petitions circulated throughout the State in order to get the postal vote on the ballot at the coming State election. It is a noteworthy fact that two Democratic papers which looked on Hall's candidacy with disfavor are now viewing the matter in a favorable light. One of these is the Bakersfield Californian. And hark! the Bakersfield News, an energetic Bull Moose organ, has this to say in a recent editorial: "Just take this home with you: Fred Hall is going to be the Democratic nominee for Governor. The reason that he will be the Democratic nominee for Governor is that more Democrats will vote for him at the primaries than for anyone else. He has all the South. He has very many supporters in the North, where the party is cut half a dozen ways." With a glowing tribute to the admirable personal qualities of Fred Hall, the News article closes. Not all Bull Moose editors are foolish.

"Politics governs even the purity of the milk supply. It is not 'outside the home,' but inside the baby!"—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Limited space makes it impossible to print a complete list of all the Gubernatorial candidates, but Belshaw and Fredericks are among the late additions. Fredericks recently announced his candidacy. It is generally conceded that he will make a strong fight.

Exit Joe Scott (no remarks from the gallery).

Unable to ascertain at this writing whether Caminetti is a candidate for the nomination for Governor or not. Meanwhile Johnson and Eshelman, Damon-and Pythias-like, are sweeping the State with torrents of talk to convince the public that we have had a sane and safe and prosperous and economical administration at Sacramento for the last three years. Some job!

Chester Rowell and Francis J. Heney are battling good-naturedly for the Progressive nomination for Senatorial honors. Despite the fact that Giff Pinchot has passed the word that it would please him mightily to have Heney beside him when "the fight grows warm," it looks as though even so palatable a garnish as Giff's "likes" could not make California Progressives swallow Heney.

Several indications point to the fact that the next California Senator will be Samuel M. Shortridge. One of the most striking is that the negro vote, which is by no means inconsequential in this State, is lined up solid for him, and everywhere among the colored people one hears reminiscences of Shortridge's acts of kindness to them. Another thing that speaks loud to listening ears is the way the small town papers throughout the State are boosting him in their editorial and news columns. And still another is that Shortridge came out openly and announced his candidacy on the Republican ticket before the registration showed any considerable Republican strength. And another is the way some of his opponents are laughing in their sleeves and saying that Sam is making a "poor man's campaign." Somehow folks are beginning to like the fellow that relies solely on his past record to elect him. And last, and by no means least, is the notable and glorious fact that Sam Shortridge openly championed woman suffrage in the days when it meant antagonism of the powers that be to do so. By virtue of this fact alone a lot of women feel that Sam Shortridge is entitled to their votes. I don't mind saying I am in that class.

Mrs. Madge Cunningham Todd has announced her candidacy for Assemblyman from the Twenty-eighth District on the Democratic ticket. Mrs. Todd is indorsed by the San Francisco Democratic Club of that district and is the first woman candidate for the Legislature in California.

She is the wife of Clarence E. R. Todd, secretary and State campaign manager of the Home Rule and Taxation League. She has assisted in the campaign since her marriage in 1911.

Robert Sweeney, vice-chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, takes a keen crack at Hiram Johnson's accusation that the Republicans had raised a slush fund of $2,000,000 to defeat Johnson. Sweeney's verbal fusillade leaves no room for doubt that he is willing to fight to the last count on this accusation. He demands proof of the accusation as follows:

"Governor Johnson is quoted as stating that the managers of the Republican campaign in California had raised a slush fund of $2,000,000 for the purpose of defeating him by corrupting the electorate of the State in the impending campaign.

"This statement is an unmitigated falsehood, and I challenge Hiram Johnson to bring forward a scintilla of evidence in its support. The fact is that the managers of the Republican campaign are looking to the rank and file of the voters for their financial support, as they are looking to the rank and file to select and elect the Republican candidate for Governor.

"If the case had been that the Republican candidate had been selected by special interests in a back room, then it might be plausible to say that those special interests were prepared to pledge enormous sums for the election of their choice.

"The managers of the Republican campaign are unable to use the tax-payers' money to conduct their campaign, as Governor Johnson and his associates on the back-room primary ticket are doing and have been doing.

"The charge that those responsible for the proper conduct of the Republican campaign have raised a large slush fund is a most serious one, and, as vice-chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, I call upon Governor Johnson to make public all the evidence, if he has any, which he has in his possession. The people are entitled to the facts."

To date, His Excellency, Hiram, has furnished no proof of the statement he made regarding the fabulous campaign money.

Here is an interesting bit of information clipped from a local daily:

"There are 46,065 electors in California registered as non-partisan or without political party affiliations. A great many so registered are not aware that the new primary law prohibits them from voting at a primary election for any candidates on a party ticket.

"The only candidates for whom those who declined to state their party preference may vote are aspirants to county, judicial and educational offices. That means that to date there are more than 46,000 electors who cannot participate in the primary on August 25th for Governor and other State and Federal candidates whose names will appear on party ballots.

"Many who registered as non-partisan for various reasons have changed their registrations since learning that the law limits the number and kind of candidates they may vote for.

"In an analysis of the primary law of which he is the author, C. C. Young, Speaker of the Assembly, says:

"'Except to the extent of voting for candidates for non-partisan offices, no voter is permitted to participate in an August primary election unless he has stated on his affidavit of registration with what party he intends to affiliate at the ensuing primary election . . . and at the election he shall receive the ballot only of the party with which he has registered his affiliation. Nor, except for candidates for such non-partisan offices, is any voter permitted to sign the nomination paper for any candidate to be voted on at such election unless he is registered as belonging to the party under which the nomination is made.'"

Mrs. Nannie E. Davidson, for twelve years Superintendent of Schools for Kings County, has announced that she would make the race at the primaries for nomination for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mrs. Davidson has been engaged in educational work for twenty-one years. Last year she was president of the California Teachers' Association for the central section, including the San Joaquin Valley.

She is a widow. She comes from a family of educators. Her father was Superintendent of Schools of Merced, Madera and Tulare Counties and she was his office assistant for several years. She enters the race for the State office as a non-partisan candidate, that office having been taken from politics by a recent enactment.

The total registration for the general election in California this fall will approximate 1,173,061, according to estimates furnished by State Printer F. W. Richardson, an increase of 186,000 over the 1912 registration. It is estimated that forty per cent of the California voters are women.

NEW TREATMENT FOR OBESITY.

One of the most interesting and scientific French obesity cures has made its advent in San Francisco. It is the Nageloschindt-Bergonie method, a new device that literally decimates the fat of the body, and at the same time stimulates the heart.

The treatment is given at 276 Sutter St., and there are trained French nurses and a Parisian physician who have had long experience in administering the treatment in Europe in attendance. As to the method of the treatment and its effect on the patient the French Clinique Electrique in a recent issue says:

"The patient, undressed is seated in a specially constructed electric chair, all of his body being covered with electrodes of large surface, kept in place by weights. These latter at once give a perfect contact and also limit excessive motion of the parts acted upon. Then a specially interrupted current enters the body gradually, in the very beginning only growing a very slight tickling sensation. Then follow the deep and energic circular contractions, interrupted rhythmically in such a manner that half the entire muscular system is at rest while the remainder is in action, without any pain or disagreeable feeling to the person subjected. A regular "dance de muscles" as a Parisian lady pleased to describe the procedure. In this manner a maximum of exercises is performed, without drawing upon the nerve forces of the individual everything being entirely independent of the will of the patient. Nobody could exercise two minutes in this manner using his own strength without being utterly exhausted, while the person undergoing this treatment for an hour feels rather refreshed when leaving the chair. During the application the person converses with the doctor, nurse or friends, dictates his letters, slumbers at times, or if one of his arms is left free reads during the whole time of treatment. A proof, certainly, that absolutely no disagreeable sensation of any sort is experienced. And still the physiological and mechanical effect is intense, it being estimated as 300 times more efficacious than the most complete electric massage as given to-day. The latter, however, never gets down to the deep nerves and fatty tissues, as the new currents do.

Of course the legs and arms can be left free so giving treatment only to the abdomen and back for instance or vice versa, and the current can be conducted to omit each case individually.

When the peripheral circulation becomes very active, respiratory movements deepen and the arterial tension lowers the heart this being relieved of much of its work.

From the very first day the body weight diminishes at the rate of 3½ to 5 pounds weekly, the variation depending on the general state of muscular apparatus. The well-being is modified in a most happy manner. The individual experiences a sensation of vigor, a veritable need of exercise. Even very fat people who never could walk a short distance without tiring excessively, begin voluntarily to take their daily walks. Sleep becomes better, neuralgic pains, dyspeptic troubles diminish and even disappear. The circulation improves greatly and the heart shadow in the X-ray picture becomes noticeably smaller.

The nerves benefit greatly from these currents with the diminution of the fat, the general health becomes better and the muscular force accelerated.

Notwithstanding the rapidity of the reduction there have never been observed any disturbances of the heart or the nervous system. On the contrary the patient experiences a sensation of relief.

From the plastic and cosmetic standpoint this is the most important one with most ladies—a change in the body lines is soon noticed. First the abdomen and sides, then the bust and neck diminish, followed by other parts of the body.

The skin, which has been stretched by the fat deposits underneath, when not too far advanced in age, regains its freshness at the end of a few weeks and does not assume that flabbiness so much feared.

Exclusive Tailoring at Sensible Prices!

Lots of people would have you believe that you can plant fashion seeds promiscuously, and produce a garden of select modes.

Nothing could be more misleading. Exclusiveness still needs careful cultivation — not alone that apparel may BE SO, but to keep out the WEEDS that fashion is so abundantly heir to.

I am devoting my whole energy toward the end that only authentic modes may be displayed. Come and look over my elegant line of women's suitings.

A. ROSENTHAL

(Formerly Fischers, London, England)

LADIES' TAILOR

220 STOCKTON ST., opp. Union Square

Phone Douglas 4897

"Why not say you saw it in The Woman Citizen?"

THE HISTORY OF MUSIC.

Scherzo-Comic for Male Chorus.

By Riccardo Lucchesi.

Palestrina, Lulli, Bach,
Gluck, Puccini, Dalayrach,
Frescobaldi, Sammatini,
Monteverde, Boccherini,
Arcadelt and Monsigny,
Philador and Halevy,
Handel, Haydn, Leo, Sacchini,
Mozart, Schubert, Cherubini,
Weber, Field, Beethoven, Spohr,
Chopin, Schumann, Liszt, Widor,
Boieldieu, Mehul, Rameau,
Balfe, Berlioz, Saint-Saens, Gounod,
Cimarosa, Auber, Rossini,
Donizetti, Adam, Bellini,
Franz and Gade, Mendelssohn,
Dvorak, Bruch and Jadassohn,
Foote, MacDowell, Sydney-Smith,
Bennett, Sullivan, Gerrit-Smith,
Bizet, Lalo and Meyerbeer,
Massé, Thomas, Reiher, Beer,
Lack, Godard, Ritter, Gillet,
Tours, Thomé, Guillmant, Massenet,
Verdi, Boito, Grieg, Moszkowski,
Rubenstein, Cui, Raff, Tschaikowsky,
Chadwick, Strauss, Kjerulf, Pierné,
Hahn, Godard, Cesar, Suppé,
Ries, Mascagni, Luporini,
Leoncavallo, Brahms, Puccini,
Until Wagner's potent mind
Leaves them all almost behind!

Drink Caswell's Coffee, National Crest Brand.

Economic Effect of Prohibition Amendment on Viticulture and the Grape Grower

By FRANK T. SWETT, of Martinez

(Read before the California Fruit Growers' Convention, at the Davis University Farm, June 4th.)

A few weeks ago, in San Francisco, Elwood Mead, the man who is doing a wonderful work in far-off Australia, a work that is winning world-wide appreciation, gave an account of the agricultural upbuilding of the great State of Victoria. There was a text, it seemed to me, underlying his theme, a text that we of California too often forget: "To the men and families who are induced to take the savings of a lifetime and invest in the land, the state owes something."

It is for us, as Californians, earnestly to consider his great question. What does this great State of California owe to the men and families, not alone Californians, but those from other States and other countries, who have invested their savings, their years, and the sweat of their brows in our great viticultural industry?

As a commonwealth, for a half century, California has constantly encouraged viticulture in its every branch,—raisin, table and wine. Viticultural commissions, the State University and the Department of Agriculture have all bent their efforts toward the upbuilding of a great vineyard industry.

As a fruit of a half century of effort a great industry has been built up. Life times of honest and faithful endeavors have been devoted to it. Thousands of families watch with anxious eyes the first budding in the spring, the panoply of emerald leaves in summer and the promise of the vintage in the autumn.

It means their livelihood, their bread and butter, the education of their children, and their security from want in their declining years.

In November, the men and women of California, to whom we all look for justice and good judgment, are to decide whether one of California's greatest industries is to endure, or to be ruthlessly dynamited.

On behalf of those engaged in an industry covering an area greater even than that of California's great orange industry, I am going to tell what the industry really is; to tell the facts; to deny misrepresentations and errors, and to show what bearing this particular law measure may have on the welfare of thousands of owners, upon thousands of workers, both those within the industry and the greater number who derive their living either wholly or partially through this basic one—merchants, mechanics, carpenters, railroad men, and all who share in the money that comes into California through the sale of our products.

Drastic Nature of Amendment.

The proposed amendment would annihilate the wine-grape industry. It would cripple the raisin industry, and would seriously damage the table-grape industry.

It would have a serious effect upon merchants and business men. It would have an unforseen and detrimental effect upon hundreds of banks which have many millions of dollars loaned upon vineyard and viticultural securities. It would have an unwelcome effect upon farmers and business men who might want loans, but who would find that if their banks could not collect their viticultural loans, that the same money would be locked up, indefinitely, and they would have to go without.

Facts About Grape Growing.

What are the facts as to the three divisions of the viticultural industry, raisin, wine and table? Estimates vary slightly; no one has ever counted every vine. But taking figures from a disinterested and authoritative source, "Wickson's California Fruits," Sixth Edition, page 57, we get figures from which some comparisons may be made. They apply to 1910.

The vineyard area is set forth as 346,373 acres. About half this enormous area is in wine grapes; there are about 110,000 acres in raisin grapes, and the remaining area is table grapes, about 50,000 acres or one-seventh of the whole.

California boasts of its immense orchards. The total acreage of all orchards, outside of oranges and lemons, falls short of the vineyard acreage.

We are all proud of our great orange industry. Do you remember the anxiety of all California when the great frost of 1912 made us fear that a large part of the groves of Southern California had been destroyed? Do you remember how bankers held meetings and conferences, and how all of us, from North and South, waited anxiously and sympathetically to see if the trees would recover, or perish? Do you remember how jubilant all California was when the new little green shoots began to burst out, and we knew that one great industry that means so much to California's prosperity had not been destroyed? And yet, the 1910 figures show that the orange acreage was only one-third of that of the vineyard acreage, and only 26.62 per cent of that of the wine-grape acreage.

The area of wine-grapes is twice that of prunes, five times the walnuts, nine times the lemons, and eleven times the almonds. Of the total acreage in 1910, including citrus and nuts, there were 866,000 acres. Of this, forty per cent, or 346,000 acres, are in vineyards. Without its fruit and its vines, what would California be?

Wiping Out Foreign Markets.

I want to call attention to the extreme nature of this destructive legislation, unnecessarily destructive, arbitrarily destructive, even from the standpoint of thoughtful Prohibitionists. I can understand, perhaps, the conviction of a person that a glass of claret at meal-time is not best for himself; and he may feel justified in attempting by law to prevent any other man in California having a glass of claret at dinner, and thus compel the other man to conform to his own doctrine.

But I cannot see how any reasonable man or woman, Prohibitionist or not, can knowingly stand for an idiotic law which would prevent the shipment of California wine to other States and countries that buy wine. If they could not buy California wine, they would simply order from Italy or France, and enrich those countries with the millions of dollars now annually coming to our State to maintain an established industry. How infinitely and ridiculously absurd to effectively bar out of our State all income from the export of wine, amounting in a ten-year period to probably $100,000,000 to $150,000,000—enough to pay every farm mortgage in the State twice over.

Table Grape Situation.

Some of the dry leaders urge that prohibition would be a benefit to the wine-grape growers; they could graft over their vines into raisin grapes and table grapes. This may look easy to the orators, who know nothing about it; and it may look easy to some of their auditors who know nothing about vineyards. What are the facts?

There is already an over-production of table grapes in seasons of full crops, and thousands of tons are annually sent to the wineries. There are 50,000 acres of table grapes, capable of producing five tons to the acre, or a total of about 20,000 carloads. Where is the market for 20,000 carloads? There is a market for about 6,500 carloads in the Eastern States and a thousand cars in California. In past years, with the exception of 1913, markets have been glutted for weeks at a time, and thousands of carloads have been sold below the cost of production. In 1913, owing to a very short crop of Eastern grapes, and owing to a shortage of all other fruits, including oranges, and a short crop of grapes in California, prices were profitable.

There is not room for any sudden and large increase of output. As the country grows in population, and as the distribution and methods of handling are bettered, the market will gradually grow. But a sudden increase would be disaster. If the surplus grapes cannot be sent to the wineries, for the next few years, then the table-grape acreage will probably have to be reduced materially. It is an absurdity for the dry prophets to claim that table grapes are worth $32 a ton and wine grapes $6 a ton; therefore, graft them over. They only fool themselves when they rush into print without investigation.

A Grape We Can't Grow.

They call attention to the importance of grapes from Almeria, amounting to several millions of dollars. The variety of grape referred to has been tried out for thirty years in California. It is a late variety, which when packed in cork dust keeps till March and April. It has almost uniformly proven a failure here. It requires particular climatic and soil conditions. In the Coast section it fails to ripen. In other places it fails to bear. I do not think there are at present over twenty acres of this kind of grape in the State. They have been weighed in the balance, and found wanting. The whole table-grape argument of the dry leaders is based upon pitiful ignorance. This is only one illustration.

Wine Grape Market.

The truth of the whole matter is that there are profitable vineyards and unprofitable vineyards; there are seasons of profits and seasons without profits, just as in every other line of farming, or other line of business. Previous to the panic of 1908, there was a long period when wine grapes paid large profits. New settlers bought land and planted. Production increased rapidly. After the panic, for the time being, markets were curtailed, and wineries and vineyards, just like other industries, suffered temporarily. Last season, conditions were much improved. Wine grapes sold at from $10 to $17 a ton in the interior valleys and from $20 to $25 a ton in the Coast counties. The grower began to see daylight ahead. This proposed amendment, however, is causing sleepless nights to many heads of families who have come to California and ventured their savings and their labor in a pursuit that has for half a century been definitely encouraged by the State of California.

The Grape Juice Theory.

To be told by the visionaries that the wine grapes can all be made into grape juice is poor consola-

tion. It is the wild dream of an impractical theorist. California has been at it for fifteen years, and many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been wasted in trying to make a market for California grape juice. Unfortunately, the market demand is almost exclusively for the tart, musky-flavored Eastern grape juice, made from the Concord grapes grown in New York and Michigan. Our grapes make a sweet grape juice, low in acid, and of no distinctive flavor. Factory after factory in California has failed. Wholesome grape juice has been made, but it has not appealed to the popular taste, and the results have been absolutely discouraging.

California is now producing less than 100,000 gallons of grape juice a year, and the output instead of increasing is decreasing.

Grape Syrup.

Hardput to find excuses, the dry debaters are even arguing that the grapes can be profitably made into grape syrup. Grape syrup is already produced, but it is all used in the sweetening of port and sherry, for no one has been able to make a market for it for table purposes. It cannot compete with corn syrup in price. If, as the dry side claims, it can be sold at $1 a gallon, then someone can make a fortune buying it at the going price of about 50 cents a gallon at the wineries and selling at the dollar figure. The authority for the dollar delusion, however, seems to rest with one gentleman in Lake County, who once made as much as thirty gallons in one year. The proposition is so ludicrous that I fear I am wasting some of your time.

Perhaps, though, these vaporous imaginings should be promptly run down. There are times when a foolish scheme, assiduously cultivated, may lay the foundation for optimistic promoters to capture and waste the savings of the unwary. It would be a public misfortune, if, fired by the enthusiasm of the dry crusaders, promoters were able to sell thousands of dollars of stock, with the disastrous result that happened in Turlock, in Lodi, in Los Gatos, in Fresno, in Rochester, in Ontario, and in fact in about every grape juice concern that has started along such lines. I think the Lodi optimists paid about $65,000 for their sad experience in making and trying to market California grape juice. Where will be the next community to fall for the "Get-Rich-Quick Grape Juice Wallingford?"

Grafting Impossible.

The voluble "Farm Advisory Board" of the Dry Federation, when advising our grape growers how to get rich by grafting, forget one trifling point. There are, unfortunately, some things that can't be done, even in grafting, except in the imagination of a self-constituted viticultural advisor. The less one knows about things, the easier it is, if one is financially irresponsible, to advise the other fellow.

Half the wine grapes of California are grown in the Coast counties. The greater part of the vineyards in that district are already grafted upon resistent roots, mainly St. George and 3309. Now, if the vineyardist attempts to regraft, he will have to either go deep in the ground, well below the point of union of the previous graft, in which case the Muscat or other graft will push out roots which will be killed by phylloxera, thus causing the vine to perish; or, if grafted above ground, four or five inches, only a small percentage of the grafts would grow. The grafting proposition on vines five years or over is a practical impossibility, and every vineyardist knows it. It looks easy to an orator on a platform. It looks impossible to a vineyardist working among the vines.

Justice to the Grower.

To sum up this rather long argument, the plea that vineyards can be converted into other crops to the advantage of the grower is unfounded and childish. The truth is that thousands of growers would face foreclosure and bankruptcy.

Let us come to another point. Who are our vineyardists? A very large portion of them are settlers we have invited to come to us. Most of the vineyards of the State are less than ten years old. As near as I can figure, the average vineyard is not over twenty-five acres in extent. The average grower is a man of limited means. The settler in a new land, starting a new project, whether an orange grove or a vineyard, cannot carry it through its period of planting and waiting until it is in full bearing, without borrowing money. In 1910, there were in California over 26,000 mortgaged farms, carrying a debt of over $60,000,000. The vineyards, a large proportion of which have been planted at an expense of not less than $100 an acre up to the fourth year, besides the cost of the land, carry their proportion of debt. In one county over $1,500,000 is loaned on wine-grape vineyards. In many cases the loans are in excess of the value of the bare land. In such cases, should legislation render the vineyards valueless, do you think any bank could afford to finance the grower and carry him till an orchard could be brought into bearing? The banking laws would interfere, even if the banker were anxious to help. Principal and interest come due; there is no income; the grapes cannot be sold, because the winemakers cannot make wine and ship it East. Foreclosure ensues. The owner moves off, bankrupt, and the bank is forced to sell the land for what it will bring at forced sale.

This great State of California, which has so continuously and consistently encouraged viticulture; this community, which through Chambers of Commerce, through advertisements, through a thousand agencies, has invited this man to come to us. As a community, can we afford to ruin him?

I say that if we, as a State, make it impossible for him to sell his product, that we owe him full compensation for all that he may suffer at the hands of the voters of California.

MUSICIANS STUDY CHIROPRACTIC.

Mr. Joe Weber, who up to a short time ago was president of the American Federation of Musicians, an organization of 230,000 members, and his talented wife, Mrs. Geisla Weber, one of the seven greatest women violinists in the world, have enrolled at the Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa.

The determination of Mr. Weber and his talented wife to become chiropractics and give up their remunerative work which has made them world-famous, is the result of the wonderful good chiropractic accomplished for Mrs. Weber after specialists and scientists of this country had said that she would never again have the use of her arms. Mrs. Weber lost the use of both her arms. She consulted the greatest physicians and always with the same result: "You will never again have the use of your arms." As a last resort, she went to Heinrich Dueringer, Chiropractor, New York City, graduate of the Palmer School, and under his adjustments life was restored in the arms which had been pronounced dead, and she was again able to resume her concert work.

The coming of Mr. and Mrs. Weber is an indication of the class of people who are taking up chiropractic at the Palmer School, and an indication of the class of patients reached by chiropractic. There are several well-known chiropractors in San Francisco, among whom are the Drs. Cecil & Cecil, 407-8-9 Mechanics Building.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE TO DINE.

Tourists have often remarked that the cafe life of San Francisco is a wonder and a delight. It is doubtful if any city in the world of its population can show the luxurious cafes that San Francisco can. Even Paris does not surpass it in popular priced and delightful restaurants.

At 344 Sutter Street there is an exquisitely appointed, clean, quiet, colorful, cozy little cafe that has no superior in the world in point of perfectly served and perfectly cooked food. It is a bit of old Madrid transported right to the heart of San Francisco, and fully justifies its name—The Castilian Grill.

From the wonderful Spanish entree, Chalupas, to the cafe negra which rivals that served in the cafes of Constantinople, a table d'hote dinner at the Castilian Grill is an adventure of pure delight. Each one is a masterpiece by that great master of culinary art, Senor Pacheco, who for ten years was the chef of Chapultepec Castle in the City of Mexico and who administered to the rather exacting demands of President Diaz, known the world over as an epicurean.

The cuisine of Senor Pacheco is a thing to revel in. The growing popularity of the Castilian Grill as a meeting place at lunch time for tired women shoppers is easily understood. The restful atmosphere of the place, the perfectly cooked, perfectly served food, and the deferential well trained waiters, are always remembered pleasantly after the day is done.

THE PERFECTION PROTECTOR.

One of the first accessories of feminine toilette, and one that will be welcomed most warmly by neat women, has recently been placed on the market. It is the "Perfection" protector, a hygienic and comfortable protector that is as easily worn and adjusted as a dainty bit of lingerie. This exquisite garment is shown by accompanying illustrations to button as easily as a glove. It is lined with rubber sheeting, and the seams are reinforced by elastic bands, enabling the garment to give to the natural strain of the body.

The garment is made up in various delicate shades of ripplette, and is beautifully finished. It washes as well as knit underwear.

When shopping in any first-class dry goods store ask a sales woman to show you the "Perfection" protector.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

We wish to correct the false impression that the New Federal Match Law will prevent us from making and selling the

BLOCK SULPHUR MATCH

We will continue, as we have for the past 56 years to manufacture this popular style of match. Our new match is made in accordance with the new law in every respect and can still be bought from all retail grocers. Our new match now strikes as easy as the old style match. Every match guaranteed or money back.

Metropolitan Match Company

503 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Insist upon "Metropolitan" and "Universal" Matches

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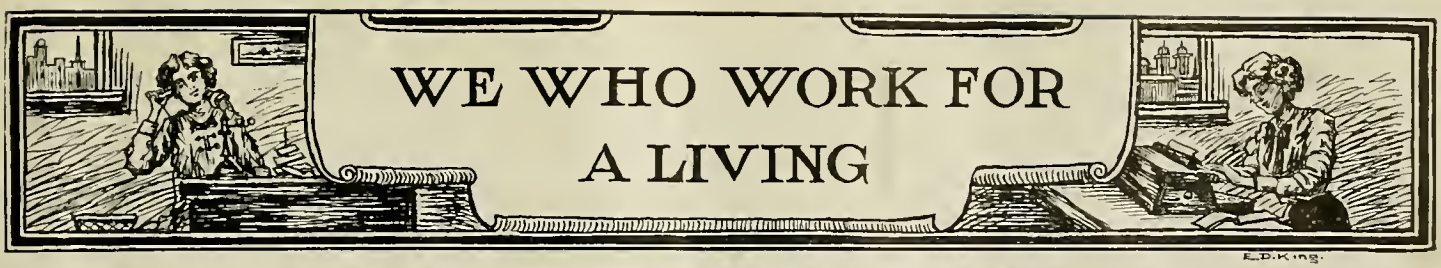

The conservative East has been brought face to face with the eight-hour law for women. When the President of the United States signed a certain law providing that the women of the District of Columbia shall have a legal working day of eight hours it was a notable thing. A contemporary comments on the action of the President thus:

"The La Follette law, which the President has just signed, forbids the employment in the District of Columbia of women for longer than eight hours in any one day. It is a measure which is calculated to jar the conservatism of the East, and which, its backers hope, will stimulate similar legislation in all of the Eastern States.

"The city of Washington surely needed this law. An investigation made before the adoption of the bill showed women working in steam laundries in the hot weather on an average of twelve and thirteen hours a day for periods of two and three months. The new law applies to practically all women industrially employed, except those in private offices and domestic servants in private homes. Hotel servants are included in the provisions of the act, and also that other class of women employees so frequently exempted in States' laws, department store clerks. The law prescribes a six-day week for women, and prohibits night work for minors. The best employers of Washington did not oppose the legislation."

One of the most prominent figures in English journalism is a woman, Lady Bathurst, proprietor of the London Post. She personally controls the Post and writes many of its editorials. Her intimate knowledge of home and foreign policies, naval and military affairs and of the complications of the land question are a revelation in feminine capacity.

"Southern California is an ideal place for farming and I am amazed to find so few women engaged in this work here. With the possibilities for close contact with the rest of the world, its climate and other remarkable advantages it should be the easiest and most attractive place on earth to farm."

Miss Frances Pearle Mitchell, of Columbus, Mo., owner and manager of one of the biggest farms in Missouri and president of the Missouri Women Farmers' Club, the only organization of its kind in the United States, advanced this opinion at a meeting of the Women's Mission Club in Music Hall, Blanchard Building, Los Angeles, recently.

Miss Marcia Mead and Miss Anna P. Schenk, in New York City, have opened offices down town and are engaged in the practice of architecture. They are especially interested in the problems involved in the housing of the poor, and have recently been engaged to draw plans for a large and handsome church.

Girls, to be chosen for their grace, appearance, style and agility, will supplant men as caretakers of staterooms on the O.-W. R. & N. North Beach steamer T. J. Potter this season.

"Captain" E. R. Budd, head of the fifth division of the big railroad organization, says he has decided to fall in with the "suffragette age" and give women a place in the operation of the Potter. He has several reasons for the change, but places above all the argument that the traveling public prefers women attendants where order and cleanliness go so far to provide comfort on a trip.

Simmons College has lately inaugurated a department that will teach expert salesmanship to women.

The Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane is known as the "Municipal Housekeeper" of the United States. Municipalities engage her to give advice on city sanitation in all its branches. Her price is $100 per day. The Governors of several States have called on her to make sanitary surveys.

Mrs. Crane is one of the best known women in the United States, being an authority on sanitary matters, pure food supplies, meat inspection, and kindred subjects. She is especially interested in what concerns the home and has devoted her life to the betterment of home conditions and all such city matters as affect the home.

Her reports are published by magazines of the country and in leaflet form. There is hardly a city of any size in the country where she has not been asked to lecture.

She is an ardent suffragist, but not a militant, and has for years worked in aid of the cause. She is a member of the National Suffragist Executive Board.

Her husband, Dr. A. W. Crane, is proud of his wife's abilities and her brilliant mind and aids in every way possible her efforts to improve municipal conditions and the securing of pure food for the people of the United States.

Mrs. Belle Van Dorn Harbert, president of the International Congress of Farm Women, has been decorated with the cross of the Order of Agriculture of Belgium. Notification of the award was received from P. DeVuyst, Belgian Minister of Agriculture.

The letter says Mrs. Harbert is the first woman to receive the decoration and that Mr. True of the United States Department of Agriculture is the only other American thus honored.

Three girls were the winners of the leading prizes offered by the Associated Good Roads Association of Illinois for the best work of the volunteer road makers.

Alma and Amanda Gewike, seventeen years old, twins, left their home at four in the morning on a home-made drag and, ninety minutes later, appeared at Desplaines, Ill., with six and a half miles of perfectly dragged road to their credit. They returned by a shorter route and quit work with twelve and a half miles of road made. They received the first prize of $65. Lillian Goede, eighteen years old, also of Desplaines, received the second prize of $45 for dragging seven miles of road.

Miss Hazel Quick, a student in the University of Michigan, works at the forge in the shops of the engineering department one-half of three days of the week, and at the bench the other half of these three days. She is said to be the first woman engineering student in the United States to include shop work in her regular course. Speaking of her work, Miss Quick says:

"I realize that in deciding upon my profession I have invited many perplexities and obstacles, and that there will be great opposition. But I vigorously believe that if I am capable the right is mine, and it is my equal privilege with men to superintend a job or boss a gang! I hug tight my pet and honest opinion that an equally capable woman has as much right as a man."

Drink Caswell's Coffee, National Crest Brand.

Women surgeons do most of the operating in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. A recent writer in a New York daily describes these women surgeons at work as follows:

"At first the long flow of the white gowns had hidden their skirts and the hoods obscured their heads, but now it was plain. Here was a major operation—a serious major operation, a laparotomy of the gravest nature—to be performed by two women surgeons. A thrill of concern for the patient gripped the onlooker. But there was something in the attitude, perhaps in the voice, of the woman who was performing the operation, something in the swift dexterity of her smaller assistant, who caught the arteries, who tied and held and tied again, that even before he realized it had stilled his qualm of fear. It was a steady, even voice, slow, methodical, but never uncertain, that came from the operator, as calmly she lectured as she worked.

"Such scenes are not easily forgotten—the nurses with their bandaged mouths, leaning forward; the cool, collected, but grimly swift woman with the knife. And then, while the picture of it swam still strangely fascinating before the reporter's eyes, the case was finished, the last stitch taken, the patient lifted to the wheeled stretcher and the white-clad women were filing from the room. The reporter glanced at his watch. An operation for appendicitis performed in twelve minutes by women—swift time, in a case presenting similar difficulties, for the best male surgeons in the country.

Women tax assessors have been appointed in Chicago.

Mlle. Caragioni, a young Roumanian aviatrice, is considered a first-class air pilot and has done some spectacular stunts with her Curtiss biplane. She has also made daring flights around New York in her Bleriot monoplane.

U. S. District Attorney Preston of California has named a woman, Mrs. Annette Adams, for appointment as Assistant District Attorney. Mrs. Adams is the first woman to receive such an appointment. She is a graduate of the University of California and has practiced law in Plumas County. All the women's organizations of California are reported to be delighted over the nomination of Mrs. Adams, because she is "sure to make good."

Women play an important part in the Government's work. There are thousands employed in the Treasury Department alone. Women are far and above men in such work as counting banknotes, assisting plate printers, and examining engraved notes for possible defects. Their natural intuition is superior to that of man and they are peculiarly fitted for such work. There are perhaps fewer women in the War and Navy Departments than anywhere else, but in the Interior, Agricultural, Post Office, Commerce, Labor, Justice, and State Departments, they come near equaling the number of men.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has just determined to employ women clerks.

The Commission has always been man's stronghold. For years it has been the one branch of the Government service where only men were employed. Even if a female stenographer passed 100 per cent in the civil service examinations, she couldn't get on the payroll at the big building where the Commission holds forth.

The old prejudice against women as workers held full sway. The official excuse against their employment was that it was necessary at all times to maintain a force available for "field service" and women could not be expected to hold themselves in readiness for transfer to any part of the country. The official reason for the change in policy was that the Commission has now grown to such an extent that a permanent office force could be maintained there, and women would be available.

A woman now heads an important Government Bureau—Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau. Another is on the Industrial Relations Board—Mrs. Borden Harriman. The Treasury Department has one woman whose place could not be filled—special examiner of money sent in for redemption. The Department of Agriculture recognizes that despite chefs and other male talent, woman still reigns supreme in the kitchen, by having Miss Hannah Wessling on its rolls as official breadmaker and experimenter in the bakery. The same Government branch is now employing women to aid in the farm extension work—to attend county fairs and show farmers' wives the best way to put up preserves, pickles, and the like. Miss Nell Price is in charge of this work. The Department of Agriculture likewise numbers among its employees Dr. Alberta Reed, a woman authority on teas and inventor of the Reed test for tea adulteration, and Miss Alice Hinkel, one of the world's authorities on medicinal roots. Miss Hinkel has written six books on the subject which have been in such demand from pharmacists all over the world that they are known as "Miss Hinkel's six best sellers." She also has been recognized by foreign governments. And so it happens that from a position of mere tolerance and suspicion, the Government is gradually coming to recognize women as employees with considerable favor.

At the conference called by the Minimum Wage Commission of Washington to recommend to the Commission a minimum wage for female workers in mercantile establishments it was voted unanimously to recommend $10 a week.

The Countess of Warwick, whose financial affairs have been in poor shape for some time and who has been writing sketches for the movies to improve the fortunes of her husband and herself, has now started in business as a garden designer. The Countess, who is an enthusiastic amateur gardener, established a training college for women gardeners at Studley some time ago. She has now chosen a staff from these students with which she will run her new business. No men will be employed.

Lady Wolseley has also started a school for women gardeners and many of her graduates have already obtained good positions.

The Eugene, Ore., Business Women's Home was organized in July, 1913. In the first six months more than 4,000 women were served, including meals eaten, nights' lodging and lunches eaten free of charge. It is the only institution of its kind in the State outside of Portland, and is conducted on the same lines as the Portland Women's Union, which has been in existence for twenty-three years. Its purpose, in addition to furnishing a club for working women, is to supply a home for women and girls who have no other home to go to. It takes the place as far as women are concerned, of the numerous clubs that are maintained for men. It is worthy of all the support that has been asked and it should get it.

The Southern Pacific's pension system applies to both men and women. The system covers all employees.

Drink Caswell's Coffee, National Crest Brand.

The extent to which women are represented in the business world of the United States is shown by the following statistics gleaned from the Department of Labor in Washington:

Stenographers, 238,077.
Teachers and professors, 327,635.
Physicians and surgeons, 7,300.
Clergy, 7,395.
Architects, designers and draftsmen, 1,037.
Lawyers, 1,010.
Agricultural pursuits, 770,055.
Various professions, 429,497.
Various trades, 481,159.

Be sure to read Mrs. Munson's letter describing a transcontinental trip via the Santa Fe Railroad.

Fine Assembly Halls.

Chairs that are as comfortable as those in your own home, quiet, cosy places to rest, spacious lavatories that are beautifully equipped, clean, airy, well lighted rooms, many of them more like the comfortable parlors of a well ordered house than assembly halls, all contribute largely to the popularity of the gatherings of whatever nature that are held in Golden Gate Commandery Hall.

This building consists of three fraternal halls, large banquet halls and auditorium seats. The main hall has a seating capacity of 1,000 and has much the atmosphere of an exclusive club house. Indeed there are few club headquarters in the West that are handsomer or better equipped than the assembly halls of the Golden Gate Commandery. Any club looking for a new home would be delightfully housed in this splendid building. The rents are very reasonable.

Elbert Hubbard

ELBERT HUBBARD, The famous Editor, says: "When you're sick, consult a Chiropractor and let him put your spinal column 'en rapport' with your nervous economy, so you can be a good automatic engine."

The science of Chiropractic is founded upon the immutable law of CAUSE and EFFECT, and is unlike any other system or method dealing with human ills. It is unique in both the manner of its application and the results obtained. **No knife, drugs, medicines, serums, osteopathy, or surgery. "Something different."**

If you are sick, regardless of the nature of your ailment, CHIROPRACTIC will do for you what **no other science can.** When all else fails you, try us and note the "difference." **We make a specialty of so-called "insurable" ailments, brain, nerve and spine troubles, and all derangements peculiar to women.**

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She is ready to meet her customers with an entire new staff of drapers and artistic designers from the greatest establishments of Paris.

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507 Tenth Street Long Beach, California

Fred H. Hall

By Anath Trebs

I sat down at my typewriter to write something about Fred Hall, because every reader of the Woman Citizen is entitled to know something about the man who will be the Democratic nominee for Governor of the State of California. I am not much of a biographer, and it requires something of an expert to do Fred Hall justice, for if there were ever a clean, frank, fine, straightforward, able, splendid gentleman in all that the term implies it is Fred Hall.

If asked to sum up all the qualifications for Governor we could just about say it in the one word, efficiency. Fred Hall is that, too, as his spectacular business successes testify. But there is no use my trying to do him justice. I'm not an expert biographer. And the editorial writer on the Pasadena News is, as the following clipped from that estimable daily shows. So I'll run the News editorial instead of trying to write one myself.

"Southern California has been honored for the last few days by a visit from that sturdy native son, Hon. Fred H. Hall, of Kern County, as pulchritudinous a specimen of manhood as ever graced our streets and by the same token as modest as he is genuine. Usually, the self-made, self-taught man is inclined to be enamoured of his job, but the Democratic candidate for Governor, hailing from Bakersfield, is diffident rather than verbose in regard to his creative powers. His hazel eyes do not shine with inordinate glee over his achievements nor does he boast of the fact that he had to go to work at ten years of age to help care for an invalid father and ease the burden falling so heavily on mother and sister.

What learning he has acquired he has well assimilated. The Democratic aspirant for State executive employs good English, with a nice appreciaof the meaning of the plain, Anglo-Saxon words he uses. He has communed with nature under the big stars, on the ranch and on the range, and the free winds of heaven have breezed his skin to a healthy tan and blown all the cobwebs out of his brain. What poetry he has read, what books he has studied when herding sheep or the more prosaic hogs he knows by heart. His clean soul is reflected in his wholesome, handsome face and shines out of his limpid eyes. Meeting him for the first time you say, instinctively, "Here is a man to be trusted," and what greater compliment to one's fellow creature can be paid?

Brave, as are most modest men, Mr. Hall bears the marks on his body of desperate tussels with thieves and other "bad" men whom he encountered in the San Joaquin Valley what time he served the Santa Fe as its chief special officer. He rides like a centaur and shoots as straight as he rides. Not quite six feet in his shoes and turning the scales at 250 pounds California has every reason to be proud of this native product. Married to a native daughter and with four children said to be as handsome as their sire, with character written all over him, the gubernatorial chair need never groan if so be he is ordained to occupy it. He has the Western idea about conservation of resources and although he and Gifford Pinchot are warm personal friends he frankly told the Progressive leader, in response to a direct invitation, that his theories were ridiculous. With a good record in the legislature, a wide knowledge of human nature, a man of large affairs and independent means, a firm believer in good roads, which he has demonstrated by his works, the State could do no better than to elect this admirable example of humanity to its highest political office."

James D. Phelan

James D. Phelan graduated at St. Ignatius College and was afterwards a law student at the University of California.

Three terms as Mayor, vice-president of the California World Fair Commission to Chicago, president of San Francisco Hall Association of the N. S. G. W., member of the Board of Regents of the State University, member of San Francisco Park Commission, Board of Public Library Trustees, and last but not least, a leading member of the commission that by hard work in Washington secured the Hetch Hetchy water system for the bay cities, are some of the positions he has filled with honor to himself and great benefit to California.

Mr. Phelan has always been a consistent advocate of Democracy.

As Mayor, he recognized the value of woman's services in solving important public questions by including in the members of the convention selected by him to formulate a new charter, Mrs. Lizzie K. Burke, one of San Francisco's most capable educators. When the new charter was inaugurated in 1900, he appointed Mrs. Mary W. Kincaid on the Board of Education because that seemed to him an opportunity to demonstrate real democracy. This was the first time in California a woman was ever appointed to an important public position.

James D. Phelan in the disaster of 1906 worked in California and for California all the time. He used every power he could muster to demonstrate to the world the fact that California and her metropolitan seaport were but temporarily retarded in their progress. He began the erection of his big office building and other buildings in the city immediately, and did more to restore financial confidence in San Francisco than any one citizen, giving employment to thousands. When San Francisco was unable to sell her bonds, Mr. Phelan through personal solicitation induced Eastern capital to invest $5,000,000 in these securities.

Mr. Phelan has stood for the best interests of the people of California by consistently and insistently at all times promoting the industries of the State, the welfare of the workingman, and aiding all legislation calculated to serve these ends. His friendship for labor has not been passive, but has been extremely active, with substantial results.

Mr. Phelan said recently in a signed statement:

"I am a candidate for United States Senator, and after serving my city and State in several capacities, I would welcome a larger field of activity and usefulness. I stand on my record as an assurance of what may be expected of me in the future. If elected, I will be absolutely free to represent the whole people of my native State, and their interests, as I understand them, shall be zealously guarded. I believe that woman suffrage is the realization of Democratic ideals, which stand for the well-being of all the people and not of half of the people. Equal suffrage means equal opportunity and equality before the law—which is fundamental Democratic doctrine."

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WOMEN·WORTH·WHILE

MRS. FLORENCE RICHMOND.

Mrs. Florence Richmond needs no introduction to the music-lovers of California. Her latest musical success is "California," a true lyric which has been exquisitely set to music by Raine Bennett. In addition to being a gifted writer of song poems, Mrs. Richmond has written some notable musical criticisms and articles on the history of music.

She is prominent in social and club circles, is a hostess of rare charm, and has found time, despite the exactions of her professional, social and club life to write "Golden Lark," a charming volume treating the subject of reincarnation in a most fascinating way.

California

By Florence Richmond.

Fair blossomed-land with breath of rose;
  Tropic palms and fragrant hay,
On thy hills the poppy grows,
  And birds thrill each golden day.
Giant trees and grasses spring to life upon thy
    breast,
  Like perfumed flowers the bees on wing,
Sail o'er thy sun-kissed crest.
Sweet land of shine, where love never dies,
  On thy brow of royal night;
Within thy gates of Paradise,
  God plans each day and night.
Fair California we bring thee a gloried diadem,
  Great men and women to thee sing,
And kiss thy garment's hem.

Chorus.

Bride of the Sun,
Bride of the Sea,
Sun-crowned Land of Liberty;
Queen of the West,
Queen of the World,
Victorious thy flag unfurl'd.
Hail California, all hail to thee,
With jewelled welcoming hand!
Hail California, fair and free,
My Native Land.

MRS. A. M. TODD.

Mrs. A. M. Todd is a Southerner, from Missouri. She was educated at Harden College in that State.

Very early in life Mrs. Todd moved West, and breaking the traditions of Southern women, engaged in business on her own account in Denver, Col. She operated in real estate in Denver for twenty years, and was known as one of the most shrewd and successful operators in the State of Colorado. She handled many large sanatorium, hotel and apartment house deals while operating in Colorado real estate, and amassed a comfortable fortune.

Some time ago she moved to San Francisco and engaged in the real estate business, and claims the distinction of being the only woman real estate operator in the city. She was an active member of the Champ Clark League and is a member of various woman's clubs in California and Colorado.

Mrs. Todd is a woman fully expressing the capability, force, conservatism, patriotism, civic pride and true womanliness that we idealize in the sex.

MRS. A. M. TODD.

Stands for Principle

By JULIA BURNS

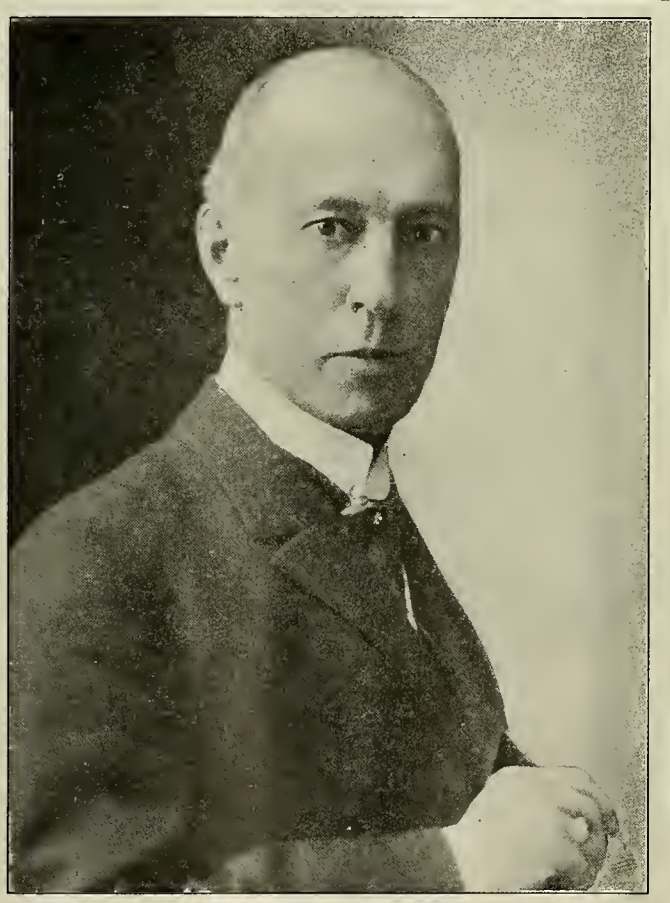
Samuel M. Shortridge, Republican Candidate for United States Senate, long identified with highest interests of party and of the commonwealth

A man who has stood like a solid fortress during a long term of political activity for principle, who has consistently maintained the highest standard of citizenship, who is a loyal friend and a fair fighting foe, who has been the champion of women's rights since his early youth, who has gone on record as the friend of the needy, who is an acknowledged power for good among his fellows, who has served and asked no reward, would honor the glorious name of California in the United States Senate. Samuel M. Shortridge is such a man.—Editor's note.

Among the mass of candidates who will appeal to the voters at the August primaries, one name will stand out clear and distinct to the voters of California, and that is the name of Samuel M. Shortridge, who will ask the Republicans of this State to name him as their candidate for United States Senator. It is doubtful if in all of the many whose names will be discussed between now and August, there will be any one better known. For thirty years Mr. Shortridge has been going about this State fighting the battles of the Republican party, without asking for reward in any shape except that his labors have strengthened the cause he loved.

It was in 1884 when Jas. G. Blaine, the idol of California, was a candidate for the Presidency, that Mr. Shortridge appeared on the public view as a political speaker. His fiery eloquence and finished arguments at once attracted attention and placed him among the silver-tongued in a State that knew Baker, Edgerton, Starr King, Newton Booth and others of national reputation. With the passing of the years, time has but added to this reputation and Samuel Shortridge stands to-day as the most polished orator and eloquent speaker on the Pacific Coast. Three times he has canvassed the State as a Presidential elector and his voice has been heard in every city and hamlet in California. In 1890 he received the highest vote on the ticket and was the one selected to carry the vote to Washington.

But it is not alone his power as a speaker that has made Samuel M. Shortridge a prominent figure on this Coast. He understands thoroughly every interest on the Coast and has been more or less directly connected with all the affairs that engage the attention of our people. Though born in Iowa, Mr. Shortridge came to this Coast with his parents when but thirteen years of age.



Samuel M. Shortridge

In 1876 the family settled in Santa Clara Valley and there became interested in the fruit and farming industry.

While still a youth he went to Nevada County, where he worked in the mines and became conversant with every branch of mining, from mucker to foreman. Returning to Santa Clara and to school, he finished his studies and for several years was a prominent teacher in Napa County, rising to the head of his profession. Through all his subsequent success he has retained a keen interest in educational work.

While teaching in Napa he was industriously pursuing the study of law, and in 1885 was admitted to the bar and quickly sprang to the front as one of the leading attorneys of San Francisco. Despite the almost constant demands made upon his time for public addresses on various subjects and in many localities, he has a large legal practice and is considered one of the most able attorneys of the State.

In all this time Mr. Shortridge has fought the battles of progressive Republicanism. With him the principles of the great party have been almost a religion, an inherited legacy that he battles to preserve, that it may extend its great blessings to posterity. He has asked no reward, sought no office, but has labored for the cause because he believes that on the perpetuation of its principles depends the welfare of the State he loves.

Should Mr. Shortridge succeed to the high office to which he aspires, California will have a representative in the upper House of whom we can well be proud. A man who will bear comparison with any of the illustrious names that have gone before. He would go into that distinguished body with a reputation already assured and would be able to take his place with the ablest in the Senate.

The Barbary Coast element is pretty solid for Johnson and that the lottery men are working hard for his re-election.

Mrs. Charles Farwell Edson made a striking plea at the recent meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at Riverside for the women of the State to overlook the peccadilloes rumored and otherwise of those who were obliged to "blaze the trail to citizenship" in the days when the battle for suffrage was on. No one has before mentioned the fact that there were peccadilloes to overlook.

James D. Phelan is still a bachelor.

The labor unions are endorsing Hiram Johnson and working hard for his re-election because they feel sure that he will pardon the McNamaras during his next term, if he gets one.

Some of the women in the labor unions are not going to take program in the State elections this November.

The United Railroads would be making an excellent deal to take the city of San Francisco for a partner.

Mrs. J. W. Orr, past president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, is in no way interested in politics.

Meyer Lissner of Los Angeles is peeved at the Los Angeles *Times'* suggestion of a woman for the office of Lieutenant Governor, because he thinks it beneath the dignity of his friend, John Eshelman, to run for office against a woman.

Hiram Johnson needs all the help that T. R. can give him.

The coca cola manufacturers have put more money into the "dry" campaign in California than they spend in a year of advertising, and that a good deal of sherry wine goes into the making of coca cola.

The Republican Party national leaders are whispering things about endorsing national woman suffrage.

The Republicans of the North are urging A. L. Shinn of Sacramento to make the race for Lieutenant Governor.

E. D. Roberts will be called upon very shortly by a delegation of Republicans and asked to become a candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket, and that this would be acceptable to both North and South.

Harry Chandler, a big man on the Los Angeles *Times,* on a recent trip to San Francisco made the Republican State Central Committee turn a somersault. Reason unknown.

A representative of a San Francisco magazine approached a representative of the liquor interests recently and said, "When you are ready to do business we are with you." "What do you mean by that?" replied the representative of the L. I. "I mean when you are ready to pay for publicity that our columns are open to you." The magazine whose representative made this proposal is now in the second month of its existence. ("The Woman Citizen" is in its fifth year.)

Some one blushed uncomfortably at the recent Fairmont Hotel breakfast for the above-mentioned P. C. W. P. A. every time Daisy Kimball Adams, in her rendition of Yeats' "The Faery Child," spoke the line, "Where people do not grow old, and crafty, and wise."

Fred H. Hall has been married twenty-two years and has a sweetheart who obscures all other women for him. She is attractive, vivacious, possessing all the little secrets that combined spell charm in big capital letters. She was married to Fred twenty-two years ago. (The last sentence is not a rumor; court records establish it as a fact.)

At least fifty people have volunteered to get out and "work their heads off" for nothing to elect Sam Shortridge to the Senate.

Mrs. I. Lowenberg has no political ambitions whatever, and if she did have she could have backing that would land her pretty high.

The women voters object to having State Central Headquarters located in hotel bed-rooms, and are asking "Why not an office building?"

Mrs. W. E. Colby remarked at the State Federation meeting at Riverside that she would like to see woman suffrage recalled.

Warren R. Porter refused to allow his name to be used as a Gubernatorial possibility, and that the Republican Party was flirting with him as early as last February.

Lillian Harris Coffin wishes that the Progressives had thought of having a woman candidate for Lieutenant Governor and that she could have been it.

Dear old Broadwahey, the Bois Bologne, Piccadilly and Rotton Row have decreed that San Francisco male newspaper reporters must wear a cane, delicately curved over the right elbow.

If elected to the United States Senate, James D. Phelan would, next to Jim Ham Lewis, be the best groomed and most highly polished man that was ever in Washington, and could make the finest red plush speech.

Annie Wilde, of the San Francisco Chronicle and Mrs. Josephine Martin, of the San Francisco Examiner, are among the cleverest newspaper women west of the Rocky Mountains.

A firm of Eastern publishers have asked Mrs. Genevieve B. Lynch of San Francisco to come to New York and confer with them regarding the publication of her novel, which treats of an ideal commonwealth.

Mrs. Ella B. Sexton would make a good lieutenant Governor.

Milton T. U'ren cracks the whip and William Kent jumps through the hoop. Kent is to be a candidate for Governor, and has not yet decided on which ticket.

The Progressives on the Merced County Republican Committee outnumber the Republicans, and that they do Progressive business under a Republican banner.

Drink Caswell's Coffee, National Crest Brand.

Dr. Aked is still "Making the Widow Sing," as the Wasp so fitly expresses it.

The W. C. T. U. feels it must have a representative on the State Prison Board to fill the place of Tirey Ford, whose term has expired.

In his lectures for the Anti-Saloon League, Ex-Governor Patterson of Tennessee does not touch on the murder of Senator Ned Carmack.

The Southern Republicans are in favor of a woman for Lieutenant-Governor.

Mary Foy would feel differently about the proposition of a woman for Lieutenant-Governor if it were a Democratic one and she could be it.

The prospect of a woman demanding a place on the Prison Board throws Hiram into a blue funk of embarrassment.

The Prohibitionist ticket will corner a lot of the votes that Hiram counted on.

The Get-Something-on-Johnson League have got it.

DeYoung of the Chronicle has refused to play politics with the old guard.

Bishop Conaty had nothing to do with Joe Scott's refusal to be candidate for Governor.

Meyer Lissner would for more reasons than two like to see Mrs. Charles Farwell Edson in the Legislature.

J. O. Hayes had the snuffer put on his yellow satin-plan to call a convention to nominate a Republican ticket by a young man of the Republican State Central Committee.

Camp Awahnee is the best place in the Yosemite to stop.

George Van Smith comes within a little bit of being the Republican State Central Committee.

A great many of the native-born Asiatic citizens of California have been registered Progressive.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs now in convention in Chicago will have a battle royal on the question of national suffrage for women.

That a good deal of the $400,000,000 said to have suddenly vanished from circulation in India is financing the militant suffragette campaign in England and that Asquith has more than a mob of "wild women" on his hands. He has the bank roll of many of the wealthiest native rulers of India to fight.

The students and reformers of Russia are backing the women in their uprising in that unhappy country.

The militant suffragettes mean war, bloody war and plenty of it. Several American dollars swell the militant fund and the department stores throughout the country will keep losing patronage until the Englishwomen have the vote.

The Republican State Central Committee wants Keesling for the Republican nominee for Governor, and the County Committee wants Fredericks, and neither one wants J. O. Hayes.

Vaccination—Modern Black Magic

By HENRY B. MONGES, M. S.

The following article from the virile pen of Professor Monges, member of the Faculty of the University of California, commends itself to all thinking women. His rather daring statements are fully supported by authentic data, and his views are in harmony with those of the most advanced scientists of to-day.—Editor's Note.

The subject of vaccination is of vital importance to the whole human family in general, but to women in particular. They, as usual, are the greatest sufferers from its results. It is a subject difficult to present, owing to the attitude and condition of the modern mind in many quarters. Most people dislike to speak plainly about certain matters, often through a false sense of modesty and propriety. Often we hesitate to listen to plain facts of importance because, if they are true, they are likely to disturb our present tranquility of ignorance and make us less satisfied with our laissez faire mode of living and thinking.

There are two classes of men who rule the world by fear,—the doctor and the priest. The first holds you by threats of the tortures of disease and speedy physical death if you disregard his dictates regarding what he considers the laws of health. The second tries to hold you to certain dogmas and ceremonials and forms, the disbelief or negligence of which spell eternal damnation. Once upon a time the exercise and control of these now two functions were embodied in the single individual. To-day they occupy separate spheres—one treats of the body alone, the other the "soul," both playing into one another's hands by appealing to the fears and superstitions of the human race.

The modern physician, particularly those of the so-called "regular" or allopathic school, are making a veritable charnel house of the physical body of man. What he cannot cut off or out he fills with live or dead bacteria or their execretions in form of serums, antitoxines and vaccines.

The whole concept of this school, of disease and its cure is wrong, vicious and illogical. It seems to treat man as merely a combination of organs and disease, or as a disordered condition of one or more of these organs. First, he treats, by large doses of poisonous minerals or drugs which paralyze or over stimulate with depressant reactions, the organs or parts, or he injects into the blood those little live bacteria, which are always present where there is decay and filth.

If all this fails to put the patient out of his misery and he can get at the part, the knife easily separates the organ from its fellows. First one part goes; the disease in the organ, of course, being but an outward expression of some serious condition in the constitution as a whole, still remains and seeks outlet in the next weakest center. This likewise is carved away and so on ad infinitum, until a point is reached where the surgeon can say, "The operation was successful but unfortunately the patient died."

Nature never gave us organs and parts unless they had a definite use and without which we are not normal beings. Man is a unit, who functions through his organs. One organ may, for a limited time, carry on the work of another but unless finally relieved it will ultimately fail.

It is often announced that certain glands or parts have no present use. If they had said no present known use we could accept the statement. Invariably when the first statement has been made, with finality, later the useless part is found to have a very important function to perform and its absence a great detriment to the individual.

For every disease nature has provided a natural cure—knowledge of nature's methods is the only thing lacking. Between the human and animal kingdoms there is a wide bridge even though there are many similarities—the mystery of the difference is not explained by the Darwinian, nor by special creation theories.

With our excessive meat eating proclivities and now by injections of serums, antitoxins and vaccines, produced in animal bodies, we are making man's body a veritable cesspool of disease and impurity.

The ancient races applied isopathic remedies, but in highly diluted and triturated doses only, as do the modern homœopaths. Modern allopathy, in applying the isopathic principle, give large poisonous doses of virus lymph, serums and antitoxins.

Jenner, an English "barber and chiropodist," is usually credited with the "honor" of the discovery of vaccination. This is an error. In 1672 an old Circassian woman startled Constantinople with the announcement that the Virgin Mary had revealed to her an unfailing prevention against smallpox. She, however, used the genuine smallpox virus. Even here the idea was not original for Paracelsus, the great renaissance physician and "father of modern medicine," taught the cure of disease by the use of its own disease products, one hundred years previous and he was only giving voice to the secret teachings of the ancients, whose healing magic dated back to the Druids and seers of ancient Britain and Germany.

The father of the "great discovery" observed that many persons who dwelt on the west coast of England were immune to smallpox, and when epidemics infested this region, certain persons among the working class, although exposed, were exempt from the disease.

This was notably a dairy district and the country around Bristol Channel was a shipping district to the outer world. Also, it was the dumping ground for sailors and adventurers from all parts of the earth. They brought with them many strange diseases from foreign countries and syphilis was among them.

Cleanliness was not considered essential, and hygiene was absolutely unknown. The dairy maid did not tell her secrets, and whatever her troubles she continued to milk cows. Was it strange that the cow's udders were infected and that innocent milkers were in turn infected through abrasions on the hands?

Cowpox has been found only on the udders of milch cows which have come in contact with human hands. Cows roaming in pasture and prairie have never been so affected, nor have domestic steers, nor oxen. Jenner's cowpox was caused by the diseased hands of the syphilitic milkmaid, Sarah Nehnes. There is only one conclusion possible to be drawn—when we vaccinate we are giving a syphilitic infection.

Few realize what this really means, not only to themselves, but to their posterity. If you have latent in your blood, scrofula, tuberculosis, cancer, or kindred other human scourges, you are awakening these latest germs into activity. The body has learned, through generations of effort, perhaps, how to take care of these latent diseases, and by natural processes is eliminating them through the proper channels, if we are doing our part by proper and natural living. They may never manifest themselves to any degree until revivified into life by the injection, into the blood, of the syphilitic vaccina. You may not see any connection between the vaccination and the subsequent developments in later years of those most malignant and presumably incurable, diseases of eczema, tuberculosis, cancer and other yet unknown horrors,—but the relation is there just the same. Ignorance of the law is no preventative.

Dr. Temson Deane, of San Francisco, gives the following case, one among many, as exemplary of his long and careful investigation and observation of the subject. He has been in a position to speak with authority as will be seen later.

In June, 1889, Dr. Deane was visiting a wealthy farmer in Northern California, who had a wife and seven children. On the ranch there lived a negro foreman with five children. Dr. Deane selected and vaccinated the farmer's wife, age, 43, a daughter, 6, one son, 8, and one 25, and the negro foreman, age, 46, also one of his sons aged 12.

August 1, 1890, the farmer, his wife and children went to a mountain ranch forty miles away, taking with them the negro foreman and his five children. There had been no diphtheria in the town, nor in their neighborhood. The mountain ranch was an uninhabited virgin pine forest district with pure water.

August 24th an epidemic sore throat and canker sores developed among the children. The farmer's daughter, aged 7, son 9, and foreman's son 13, developed very serious throat and constitutional symptoms and were taken to the home ranch. The attendant physician pronounced it diphtheria. The farmer's wife also developed diphtheria. All the rest who had not been vaccinated recovered rapidly from their sore throats. The farmer's daughter, aged 7, died, and his son, aged 9 did not recuperate for one year. His wife, aged 44, had paralysis and sequelæ which lasted over a year. The foreman's son, aged 13, became very weak and did not return to normal health.

In 1893 the farmer's son, aged 29, died in Los Angeles of tubercular intestinal trouble; in 1900, the foreman, aged 57, died of tubercle or cancer larynx; in 1902, the foreman's son, aged 25, died of tuberculosis; in 1909, the farmer's wife, 63 years of age, died of cancer; in 1911, the farmer's son, aged 30, died of tubercular meningitis. The farmer died of old age and all the rest are living and in perfect health, nor have they ever been vaccinated. No tuberculosis has shown in any of those living nor is there any family history of tuberculosis. All who were vaccinated in 1889 are now dead. Other cases might be cited but space forbids.

Dr. Deane asks these four questions. Answer them who can and sustain the side of the vaccination advocate.

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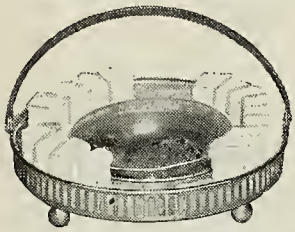

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cinated and who have never contracted syphilis nor inherited it?"

"Why will diphtheria antitoxin control syphilitic lesions, especially secondary ones?"

"Why is mercury (a supposed specific for syphilis) a (presumed H. B. M.) specific in diphtheria?"

"Why is leprosy, a plague in the Hawaiian Islands, which has developed so alarmingly since sailors imported syphilis there?"

Your vaccinating M. D. tells you to note the decrease in frequency and violence of smallpox epidemics since vaccination was introduced. Cholera, yellow fever, "the black death," the bubonic plague and various other death dealing waves of disease have swept away millions of human beings in miserable death. Where these death dealing pestilences still exist or have any terror, you will find the condition unclean and insanitary, the swamp and cesspool.

The real change in the civilized world and its almost complete freedom from the ancient devastating epidemics is not due to vaccination, serum or antitoxin treatments, for these diseases have not been treated by these methods. Improved sewerage, bath tubs, soap and water and the removal of disease breeding swamp and accumulation, are the reasons. It has been simply common sense and the application of the laws of health, cleanliness and hygiene.

This "superstition and black magical rite" of the past is still kept alive by big business—the vaccine factory, where poor, dumb animals are tortured in order to provide further misery to the human race. This coupled with the mental inertia of the Saluriaus of the "medical" profession who follow blindly what they were taught in college without a question of possible error. They allow themselves to crystalize. Nothing short of a medical revolution would awaken them and start their mental machinery moving along new and progressive lines.

Dr. Deane says, "Diphtheria and tuberculosis are stages of modified or bovine syphilis." We are allowing the injection into the human body of a chronic blood disease in a modified form, vaccina, to prevent the possible contagion of an acute, self-limiting fever. We inoculate the blood with one disease which no possible relation in fact or fancy with the one it is presumed to prevent. One, an incurable or uncured chronic, inheritable malady, with the largest assortment of sequelæ (morbid condition occuring as a result of a previous disease); the other, a self-limiting fever without a single sequela. Why? No M. D. can answer this question truthfully and continue his operations honestly.

Laboratory investigations by the world's greatest bacteriologists show the true relations between these different diseases. Lustgarten's "Bacillus of Syphilis," similar in all respects with the tubercular bacillus discovered in 1884. Van Niessen's "Bacillus of Syphilis," resembled in every way the Klebs-Loeffler "Bacillus of Diphtheria and Vaccina," discovered in 1899. "Klein, in 1892, discovered a bacillus for vaccina and in 1899 Van Niessen discovered his bacillus of syphilis, which was identical."

"Klebs-Loeffler discovered the bacillus of diphtheria; in 1899 Van Niessen discovered that the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus was identical with his bacillus of syphilis and Klein's bacillus of vaccina."

"Koch, in 1882, discovered the bacillus of tuberculosis. It was found to resemble Hausen's bacillus of leprosy, discovered by Hausen in 1871; it resembled the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus of diphtheria, and also was similar to Lustgarten's 'bacillus of syphilis.'"

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now among the savage races. Nature generally, when permitted, does all that could be expected or desired. Why, then, should there be so many flat-chested and breasted women, unable when mothers to give their children the proper food nature intended in order that a strong and normal race should develop. It may, in a few cases, be selfishness, but in the large majority it is compulsory, because the mammary glands have failed to develop. Note the cause.

Some years ago in parts of Scotland a disease similar to cowpox was discovered among the sheep. As a preventative measure the sheep were vaccinated. In the course of a year it was noticed that a great many ewes were unable to nourish their lambs. With the discontinuance of vaccination this phenomenon disappeared. "The vaccination of many healthy persons is followed by many symptoms undistinguishable from syphilis, viz: ulcers and eczematous eruptions, swellings of the axillary glands and other lymphatic glands, atrophy of the mammary glands in the breasts of women and of girls above the age of puberty." (Dr. Lindlahr.)

Is there any reason to wonder why 50 per cent of the civilized vaccinated mothers of men cannot nurse their children normally, but must bring them up on the bottle with all its attendant dangers and ills?

Many otherwise beautiful women are flat-breasted. If women but knew and realized the reason they would never permit their daughters to undergo so blighting an infection as vaccination which destroys one of the greatest charms and takes away half the blessings of motherhood.

Why is this practice the practice of black magic? If you will read the history of what is known of this subject you will find that the ancient sorcerers, who claimed to have power over the unseen powers of darkness, used the dark side of nature in all their operations,—the excretions and diseases of men and animals, the fungi—nature's diseases in the vegetable kingdom, the toad, viper, lizard, bat and kindred low and horrid things.

The modern black magician uses likewise those things that develop in decay and refuse—the bacilli. Life is present everywhere—the little lives—bacilli, are in the air we breathe, the food we eat and the water we drink. Some are harmless, some useful, some are malignant. They are the unseen forces that attack man wherever he opens the door through wrong living and thinking. Where there is stagnation, accumulation of refuse, decay, these destructive forces multiply and the constructive forces, the upbuilding forces, must give way. The modern master of black magic uses animals; the lizard, the serpent, the frog, the turtle. He develops his devils in decaying matter. He pronounces, as yet, no mystic formulæ over his operations, but as he learns the secrets of the ancient magicians who used incantations, vibrations, he may find his ancient brothers in the black art were not all fools, even though they may sometimes seem to be such, viewed from our more lofty and enlightened age.

The whole system of injecting serums, antitoxins and vaccinating for smallpox or typhoid, is in harmony with nature's destructive forces. It is an attempt to fight one evil with another worse evil, who, having overcome the enemy it was meant for, turns and consumes the soil—the human body—in which it was planted.

By the use of hypnotism we take away man's will; by strong drugs we paralyze his vital functions; by the use of anaesthesia we are enabled to cut away large portions of his body; by injection of live and dead bacteria we fill him with forces, whose final activity no man can now foresee. And all this we herald as the great achievements of an enlightened age in medicine and surgery. Is it not a doubtful glory?

With a large portion of the women unsexed and the others threatened with the same fate,

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what is to become of the race? This, O mothers of men, is what is before you. It is for you to call your sons to account. It is for you to help him along constructive lines—to work with nature—not against her and with nature's destructive forces.

Our laws must be laws of freedom, not only of conscience, but also recognition of the sacredness of the body of man as the temple of the soul and it should not be desecrated—at least, those who object to its desecration should be protected in their rights. Our laws should be so framed that they cannot be circumscribed by self-styled and self-presuming health boards.

The public health should not be placed in jeopardy through danger of contagion, but in the case of vaccination where there is so much difference of opinion amongst men high in the ranks of the medical profession, where there is a reasonable doubt at least, no law should be made that can be construed in such a manner as to defeat its very purpose, as is the case in California.

Health boards can declare an epidemic, easily, and compel all who desire schooling to conform to their dictates regardless of the feelings and in some cases positive knowledge and experience of others.

"Whatever may be the verdict in regard to the value of vaccination, there can be but one opinion, among lovers of human liberty and equal justice, as to its compulsory enforcement. Even though vaccination had proven all Jenner, in the flush of his early triumph, so confidently claimed for it, to make it compulsory would make it a wrong without justification in law or morals. Vaccina is a disease and no man has a right to disease another against his will. Disease is a crime, and never anything but the result of the disobedience of law. To, therefore, command the infraction of law, in the name of law, is a complete subversion of the very principles upon which law is based.

Vaccina prematurely impairs the integrity of the body; as does every attack of disease. A man once ill is more vulnerable for every other ill. No man or assemblage of men, no matter by what name called, nor with what powers vested have the right to violate by force the physical integrity of another human being." (Dr. George Wm. Winterburn, Ph.D.)

"In the British army from 1860 to 1888, 3,953 revaccinated soldiers suffered from smallpox, of whom 301 died of the disease."—Wm. Nash, M. D., Brig. General. Taken from second report, British Royal Commission on Vaccination, minutes of evidence.

"I am convinced that vaccination is the greatest mistake and delusion in the science of medicine; a fanciful illusion in the mind of the discoverer; a phenomenal apparition of scientific foundation, and wanting in all the conditions of scientific possibility." —Dr. Josef Herman, head physician of the Imperial Hospital, Vienna, 1858 to 1864.

"Vaccination is utterly worthless."—Dr. Leander Josef Keller, chief physician of the Austrian State Railways, during the epidemic of 1872.

"Honor must be higher to us than bread winning. Vaccination is an infamy for the one who practices it and for the one who suffers it."—Dr. Guillemot, Liege, Belgium.

"To introduce disease into a healthy body under the plea that you are fortifying the individual against disease is the very acme of scientific stupidity."—Elbert Hubbard, in the Philistine, Dec., 1906.

"I have seen healthy children die rotten from vaccination."—Dr. Dennis Turnbull.

"After collecting the particulars of 400,000 cases of smallpox, I am compelled to admit that my belief in vaccination is absolutely destroyed."—Dr. A. Vogt, Prof. of Hygiene, Berne Univ., Switzerland.

"Consumption has widely spread since the introduction of vaccination."—The Medical Times and Gazette, of Jan., 1854.

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"Vaccination in the Hawaiian Islands has not only failed in its purpose, but has resulted in the rapid and extensive spread of syphilis, leprosy and other diseases."—Dr. Bringham, Museum Natural History, Honolulu.

"Consumption follows vaccination."—Dr. Alexander Wilder.

"Does vaccination afford any protection?" "In my opinion none at all."—Chas. Creighton, M. D., A. M., the world's greatest authority on vaccination.

"While utterly powerless for good, vaccination is a certain cause of disease and death in many cases, and is the probable cause of about 10,000 deaths, annually, by five inoculable diseases of the most terrible and disgusting character."—Prof. Alfred Russell Wallace, of England, the distinguished scientist and co-discoverer with Darwin (taken from the Third Report of the British Royal Commission on Vaccination, minutes of evidence, 7713 p. 34).

The list of world renowned scientists and physicians who have denounced vaccination is worthy of note, these are only a few.

For those who care to investigate the subject more fully I would recommend the reading of the "Crime of Vaccination," by Tenison Deane, M. D., of San Francisco, formerly a surgeon in the United States army; a police surgeon of San Francisco, assistant surgeon San Francisco Emergency Hospital, adjunct to chair of surgery, Post Graduate School of Medicine, University of California, assistant Skin and Venerial Clinic San Francisco Polyclinic, professor of surgery Pacific Coast Regular College of Medicine, lecturer on Surgical Pathology and Bacteriology, etc. His experience and standing is a warrant for the truth and value of his statements and I am indebted to his book for a large number of the statements in this article.

To those who would not only follow this subject further, but at the same time get a sane and entirely new viewpoint of health and disease, I would recommend "Nature Cure," by H. Lindlahr, M. D., of Dr. Lindlahr's Sanitarium and College, Chicago, Ill. The book is the most rational along disease and health lines that has been published—at least it will make you think. I am indebted for a considerable matter herein expressed, to this book. If this article will make you think, investigate, and when the truth dawns upon you, act, then this article has served its purpose.

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No finer tribute to the effectiveness and nobility of purpose of the General Federation of Women's Clubs could be conceived than that appearing in the editorial columns of the Christian Science Monitor, that admirable organ which has done so much to gain recognition for women and establish them on an equal footing with men. The editorial is as follows:

"Membership of the women's clubs of the States, territories and possessions of the United States embraced in the General Federation of Women's Clubs now approximates 1,000,000. It is representative of every degree and class of society. The general federation is believed to be not only the largest body of organized women in existence, but the most democratic. It recognizes neither caste, creed nor condition. Its councils are open to all women, as its object is the improvement and elevation of all. With such a membership and such potential influence it ought to be a mighty instrument for good, and it is. The rate at which woman is making progress and history is brought out strikingly in the fact that the next biennial gathering of this great association, to be held in Chicago, bginning on June 9th of this year, will be the twelfth. That is to say, the assembling of this body will mark the rounding out of the twenty-fourth year of the general federation's activities. Previous to the federation of the local, district and state clubs into a national body, women's clubs of considerable strength and usefulness were to be found in all centers of population, great and small; but they lacked cohesiveness, they were often working at cross purposes. Federation meant co-ordination of plans and co-operation in effort, and since its adoption organized effort among women has been given intelligent and effective direction.

The Monitor in its news columns has recently recounted some of the achievements wrought by women under the federated club system. This summary emphasized what had already been made known at intervals to the reading public, namely, that through its committees the general federation has carried on to success undertakings that might well have challenged the resources, to say nothing of the patriotism, of the great political parties. It is due to the persistent and indefatigable and unselfish activities of the general federation, operating through committees and component organizations, that some of the very best legislative work done for women, children, the home, education and morals has been accomplished.

The club woman twenty-four years ago did not have a standing in public estimation comparable with that freely granted her to-day. A qurter of a century has wrought tremendous changes in the thought of the United States in practically all respects, but in none has the change been more marked than in popular opinion regarding woman's sphere of action and usefulness. She has brought this change mainly by her own efforts, by proving step by step her fitness to lead where in many instances she had previously been content or compelled to follow. She has won from man in the last quarter of a century a new respect, a new confidence, and, if we may speak in general terms, an acknowledgment of intellectual equality which had been denied her sex in the past. Gatherings of the General Federation of Women's Clubs have come to mean much for those women and men alike who formerly entertained and nurtured doubts regarding woman's efficiency. Doubt has given way to confident expectation."

That gifted and charming woman, Mrs. Al. Fairbrother, whose husband is owner and editor of "Everything," one of the most notable weekly publications in the United States, pays the following glowing tribute to Mrs. Percy Pennybacker, the president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs:

"North Carolina is proud of Mrs. Pennybacker, first, because she is an American; and second, because she is a Southerner. The daughter of a Methodist minister her home has not been limited to towns or States but where work was needed and duty called. True to her training she finds in opportunity her greatest privilege and in service her greatest happiness. She is a leader born and an organizer made—by education and experience. Her postoffice address is Austin, Texas, but her home is the United States of America. All women are her sisters and all men her brothers. She is constructed on broad lines with the ability to deal with big problems. She is not large of stature—the manager of the clay modeling establishment in which she was fashioned having gotten the scales out of adjustment, resulting in a preponderance of heart and brain."

The thirteenth annual convention of the California Federation of Women's Clubs found every woman in her place undaunted by the rainstorm and ready for a strenuous day's work.

Invocation by Rev. Horace Porter was followed by a brief address of greeting from the General Federation of Women's Clubs by the general federation secretary, Mrs. Russell Judson Waters, of Los Angeles.

Greetings from the past presidents of this body were given by Mrs. L. F. Darling, and from the southern district, the hostess organization, by Mrs. Lillian Pray Palmer, of San Diego.

Then followed reports of the local board, of which Mrs. J. L. Holland is the chairman, including credentials, by Mrs. George Probasco; rules and regulations, Mrs. Ella Westland, and program, Miss Jessica Lee Briggs.

A new feature of the convention was established by Mrs. James W. Orr, the State President, in advocating departmental congresses. Several of these congresses or departments were held, among them, one on labor, conducted by Mrs. Charles Farwell Edson, a member of the State Board of Labor Commissioners. Mrs. Edson introduced two interesting speakers, one, Judge Morris, the author of the indemnity law, who talked on the employers' liability, and Mrs. Noel, of Los Angeles, who urgently advocated the formation of labor unions for women.

Significant, in the opinion of many, is the attitude of the Los Angeles Ebell which instructed its delegation to "vote and work against the endorsement of any measure except those involving a distinct moral or educational question and that they also endeavor to have resolutions fully discussed and the vote taken when there is a large representation of delegates present."

Discussing the stand her club has taken in this matter Mrs. William L. Jones, the president of the Ebell Club explained to-day that this position really is a protest against a growing tendency to "do politics" at the big meetings; to endorse measures without having fully and fairly considered all sides

of the question, thus placing the federation in an unwarranted position before the community.

Ebell, Mrs. Jones insisted, stands for all that is for the best good of the State, but believes that hasty decisions without general representation and careful consideration should be avoided.

Individual liberty, Mrs. Jones pointed out, is the right of every club member and is so recognized by the club. It is the pledging of the body to the support of measures on which the membership is strongly divided to which objection is made, and this on the ground that the action is misleading and therefore of little real consequence in the final working out.

Mrs. Charles Farwell Edson told of the new kind of co-operation needed from the club women of the State. She hates the tendency toward the political life in the clubs, yet many of the reforms need mothering, such as the prison reforms, the bills pertaining to women and children, and others. Mrs. Edson urged that the club women stand by the women in their own class, who are pioneering the citizenship of the California women. Mrs. Edson plans to ask for the affiliation of the trades women's unions in the federation. Other speakers protested against the patronage of girls and women of the wage earning class, on the grounds that they were not any different. "The club women only talk the vital things, while the others are living the vital things," said one woman.

Mrs. William A. Montgomery, author and lecturer, clubwoman and authority of foreign missions, arrived in San Francisco recently.

Mrs. Montgomery is a past president of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs, and she was for twenty years the president of the Rochester Women's Educational and Industrial Union and served for ten years as a member of the Board of Education in her home city.

Of her travels Mrs. Montgomery said: "I was impressed by one thing—that after all the world is full of 'just folks.' Our old superstition and delusion that it was peopled by such very different peoples, so strange and peculiar, are mistakes, and the sooner we recognize the overwhelming similarity between the peoples of the world the sooner can we reach a satisfactory footing for all our work.

"The new woman has arrived in China and India. Her influence is being felt most strikingly. And her home folks don't know what to make of her. A new ethical conception of the position of woman is absolutely necessary before there can be any sort of an amicable adjustment of things for her.

"Women's clubs have become a reality in China. Rich women, educated there or elsewhere, are giving of their means to provide education for the girls of their country. The fad now is to know English and to play the piano."

Mrs. D. J. MacMaster, the newly elected president of the California Club, is a woman of unusual social grace and charm.

For two years Mrs. MacMaster was secretary of the California Club, during the presidency of Mrs. Aylett Cotton and that of Mrs. James Orr. Later she was elected second vice-president and was first vice-president under Mrs. Lovell White.

When Mrs. A. P. Black was elected president Mrs. MacMaster was also a candidate. Her gracious deportment under defeat strengthened an already growing popularity and had much to do with her signal victory of recent date.

One of the livest clubs in the United States is the Woman's Club at Charlotte, Mich. During its life it has aided every civic reform coming before the people of Charlotte and has come to be recognized as a strong factor in the advancement of this community. It has been instrumental in securing a course of university extension lectures and in having the study of domestic science introduced into the public schools. The club edited a special edition of the Eaton County Republican. It obtained an ordinance making for cleanliness of the sidewalks and public places and co-operated with the mayor and council in "Clean-up Day."

Mary Garden

Portrait by Boyé

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SAN FRANCISCO

The Los Angeles Ebell Club has the distinction of being the largest in the General Federation of Women's Clubs. It has a membership of nearly two thousand. Mrs. W. L. Jones is the president. Every phase of civic progress is kept before Ebell and from time to time the club arranges lectures on conservation, housing conditions, pure milk, the Consumers' League, juvenile court work, probation work, city play grounds, history and landmarks, peace and other progressive activities. Its philanthropic activities are far reaching and varied.

The Ottawa, Ontario, Local Council of Women, organized in 1894 by the Countess of Aberdeen, maintains an active interest in all civic affairs and endeavors to perfect the plans for reforms before trying to secure the passage of laws relating to them. The council has actively interested itself in securing the appointment of policewomen in Ottawa, the laws relating to the protection of women and children, securing playgrounds and equipment for the children of Ottawa, restriction of licenses for saloons, supervision of picture shows and many other movements for the welfare of their commonwealth.

Under the auspices of the New Hampshire State Federation of Women's Clubs the Manchester Union has just issued a woman's edition of 60 pages, devoted to a resume of what women individually and organized have done for the general civic good.

Nearly a page and a half of Section D is devoted to an appreciation of the life work of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. The appreciation was written by Mrs. Myra B. Lord, president of the New England Woman's Press Association.

Northfield, Vermont, is very proud of the Union Club, a splendid organization whose cultural and home industrial work has made it a power in the State.

Following is an outline of the program of the Biennial Convention, G. F. W. C., to be held in Chicago, June 9-16:

Symphony concert, opening evening (Tuesday).

Wednesday evening—President's Council.

Conferences in the afternoon and every afternoon to follow. All conferences to begin at the same hour, so the delegates will have to choose which to attend.

Thursday—entire day given to reports.

Friday—Education, with Ella Flagg Young as the principal speaker.

Civil Service.

Legislation.

Friday evening—Address by Jane Addams; Miss Harriet Boswell on Political Science.

Saturday—Art, Literature, Music; address by Frances Squire Potter.

Sunday afternoon—Second concert, to be followed by memorial services for Mrs. Decker.

Monday—Report of Nominating Committee.

Home Economics.

Public Health.

Monday evening—State Presidents' evening.

Tuesday—Election of Officers.

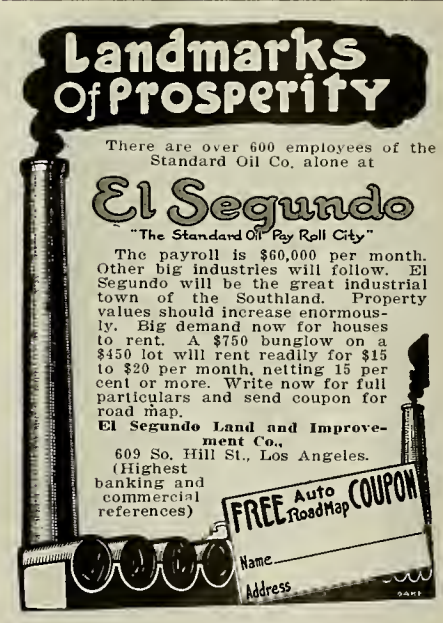
Industrial and Social Conditions.

Civics.

Conservation.

Wednesday—Announcement of election, resolutions, etc.

Wednesday evening—President's evening.



Interesting Letter Describing A Fascinating Trip

Los Angeles, Cal., May 11, 1914

Mrs. Helen K. Williams,
Editor, The Woman Citizen,
San Francisco, Cal.

My Dear Mrs. Williams:

Much has been said about our trip to Chicago in June to attend the biennial session of the Federated Women's Clubs.

I note particularly that no definite information as to cost of trip, route, etc., has been given. Hence this letter.

I called on the Santa Fe a few days ago and it is indeed a pleasure for me to set forth here in detail the information so courteously given me.

The round trip fare from California is $72.50. From Arizona it is somewhat lower; for example from Ash Fork, Phœnix, and Prescott the rate is $67.50.

The dates of sale are June 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1914. The final return limit is 90 days from date of sale. Stop-overs are allowed on going trip at all points east of the California State line within fifteen days from date of sale; and on the return trip at all points within final limit.

Pullman fares (one-way) from San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego to Chicago are as follows:

Lower berth	$13.00
Section	23.40
Compartment	36.50
Drawing room	46.00

From the interest shown at our Riverside meeting, it would indicate that a sufficient number were going to insure our getting a special train.

But supposing we did not have one hundred and could not get "special." We could go on the Santa Fe's "California Limited," and from my own experience, I know a special could not furnish better service. Most of us are familiar with their wonderful dining service, and the courteous treatment received at the hands of their employees.

It is the only line under one management, San Francisco to Chicago. There are no delays owing to conflicting schedules of different lines.

The route traversed is less affected by snow in winter and early spring than those built across the more northerly mountain passes. It is also less affected by the heat of midsummer. The altitude of the Santa Fe through Arizona and New Mexico averages a mile above sea level.

As the session in Chicago does not take place until June 9 to 19, and as tickets are on sale as early as June 1, we could make a few of the interesting stops, such as Yosemite Valley, Grand Canyon of Arizona and the Petrified Forest.

The side trip to the Yosemite Valley from Merced, California, will cost $18.00; to the Grand Canyon from Williams, Arizona, $7.50; and to the Petrified Forest just a couple of dollars for rig hire. The forest is just a few miles from Santa Fe right of way.

Before reaching Albuquerque, New Mexico, on the Rio Grande River, the train passes Isleta Indian Pueblo which antedates 1540. In these pueblos the manner of life to-day is much the same as hundreds of years ago. All the way through Arizona and New Mexico you see Pueblo Indians and the Navajos of the desert. Their bronze skin, black hair and odd garments are typical of Egypt and Palestine rather than modern America.

Leaving Albuquerque, the chief metropolis of New Mexico, where is located Hotel Alvarado and the Harvey Indian Museum, the train turns north and then east, crossing two mountain ranges over Glorieta Pass and Raton Pass. A short distance from Lamy is Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico and the oldest city in the United States. This is the land of the adobe and the route of the historic old Santa Fe trail, which in early days afforded passage for slow caravans of freight and passengers from Santa Fe to Kansas City.

After crossing Raton Pass you are in Colorado. Not many miles away are the Spanish Peaks. The mountains to the north form the Front Range of the Rockies.

At La Junta, Colorado, the Santa Fe Railway's junction point for Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, we could be joined by the ladies from Utah and Nevada coming into Denver by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad; also the ladies from Colorado; going East in a mass from that point.

The Santa Fe's Chicago terminal at Dearborn Station is in the heart of the business district, near the "loop" and principal surface car lines, close to the leading hotels, and only a few blocks from convention headquarters at the Auditorium Theatre.

Those desiring to return via a different route have that privilege.

Let's work together for "special train."

Sincerely yours,
(Mrs. A. W.) Anne H. Munson.

P. S. — Since writing above, have just received a folder issued by the Santa Fe especially for us. Each member should have one. In it is shown relief map of the down-town section of Chicago showing location of many of the hotels, meeting places and principal buildings.

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THE MOTHERS OF MEN.

By Joaquin Miller.

The bravest battle that ever was fought!
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not—
'Tis fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen!
Nay, not with eloquent words or thoughts
From the mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently, bore her part—
Lo there is that battlefield!

No marshalling troop, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave;
But oh! these battles of woman, they last
From babyhood to the grave.

Yet faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town,
Fights on and on in endless wars,
Then, silent, unseen, goes down.

O, ye with banners and battle shot,
And soldiers to shout and praise!
I tell ye the kingliest victories fought
Were found in these silent ways.

O, spotless woman in a world of shame!
With splendid and silent scorn,
Go back to God as white as you came—
The kingliest warrior born!

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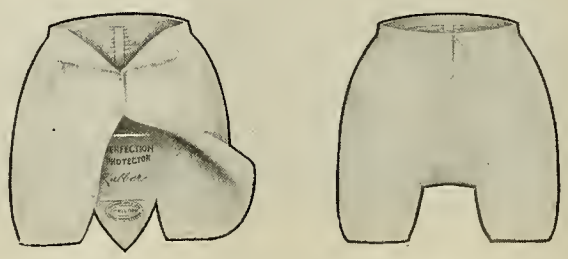

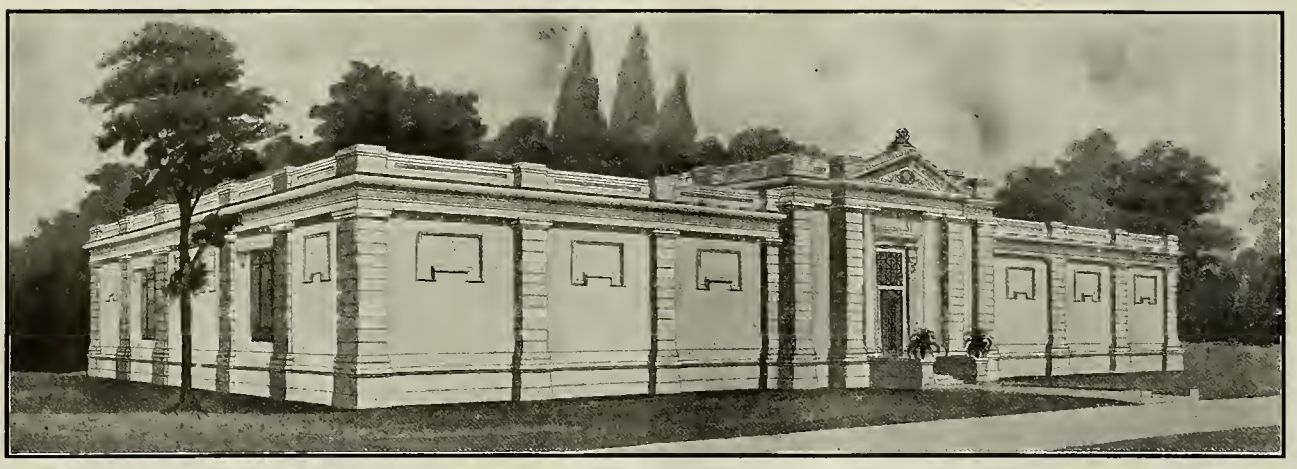

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Alaska Cruise Club, Union Square Hotel, Post and Stockton Sts.—President, Mrs. Mary E. Hart (Douglas 1990). Club rooms open to members at all times and to the public on Friday afternoon.

Ashbury Heights Women's Club—President, Dr. C. C. Coffin, 1362 Grove St. (Fillmore 405).

Association of Pioneer Women of California—President, Mrs. Laura Phelps, 73 Dorland St. Fridays, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Association of Collegiate Alumnae, California Branch—President, Miss Amy Sussman, 1819 Octavia St. (West 67). Meets third and fourth Saturdays.

California Club, 1750 Clay St., near Polk (Franklin 3516)—President, Mrs. A. P. Black, 2913 Fillmore St. (Fillmore 3518).

Cap and Bells Club, 1509 Gough St. (West 1245)—President, Mrs. F. H. Coburn, Windmere Apts.

Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Pacific Bldg. (Douglas 3024).

Catholic Humane Society, 1112 Market St. (Market 1529)—President, Mrs. Garret McEnerney, 2898 Broadway (Fillmore 1470).

Century Club, 1355 Franklin St., corner Sutter Franklin 3131)—President, Marie Withrow, 2016 Pine St. (Fillmore 1312).

Channing Auxiliary, Unitarian Church, Franklin and Geary Sts.—President, Mrs. Aurelius E. Buckingham, 2808 Jackson St. (Fillmore 1985). Meets first Monday.

Cloanna Club, 220 Post St.—President, Mrs. Emily Louise Secombe, 1520 Willard St. (Park 6786). Meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

Corona Club, 536 Sutter St.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Council of Jewish Women, 2137 Sutter St. (West 5141)—President, Ada Goldsmith (Fillmore 1553). Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Daughters of California Pioneers—Meets second, third and fourth Mondays, at Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Deuman School Club—President, Mrs. George H. Irving, 902 Taylor St. (Franklin 1869).

Dolores Mothers' Club.

Forum Club, 220 Post St. (Kearny 460)—President, Mrs. D. C. Heger, 2428 Jackson St. (Fillmore 892).

Francesca Club, 560 Sutter St. (Sutter 1200, 1201, 1202)—President, Mrs. Latham McMullen, 2517 Broadway (Fillmore 3692).

Girls' Recreation Club, 507 Harrison St. (Kearny 2888).

Glen Park Political Club—President, Mrs. Theodore Pinther, 211 Hoffman Ave. (Mission 2388).

Hypathia Club—President, Mrs. Lyman D. Staples, 1144 Church St. Meets at members' homes.

Land Marks League—President, Congressman Jos. Knowland; secretary, Laura Bride Powers, 1242 Taylor St. (Franklin 5211).

La Puerta del Oro Chapter, D. A. R.—Regent, Mrs. I. N. Chapman, Alameda.

Laurel Hall Club, 1750 Clay St. (Franklin 3516)—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474). Meets first and third Wednesdays.

Mills Club, 220 Post St.—Meets third Tuesday.

Native Daughters of the Golden West, Claus Spreckels Bldg. (Sutter 366)—President, Mrs. Alison F. Watt, Grass Valley.

New Era League, 816 St. Francis Hotel (Douglas 1000)—President, Lillian Harris Coffin, Mill Valley (Mill Valley 7-M). Meets Tuesday mornings.

Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, Sequoia Club Rooms—President, Miss Ina Coolbrith, 1067 Broadway (Franklin 2273). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Pacific Musical Society—President, Madam Tojetti, 2848 Scott St. (Fillmore 4071).

Papyrus Club, 420 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Florence L. Richmond, 838 Clayton St. (Market 3984). meets first and third Wednesdays.

Philomath Club, 538 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln Brown, 28 Presidio Terrace (Pacific 1771). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Presidents' Assembly—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474).

Potrero Women's Club, Nineteenth and Iowa Sts. (Mission 4365).

Richmond Women's Club, 400 Thirty-fifth Ave.—President, Mrs. J. W. Felt, 466 Thirty-ninth Ave. (Pacific 1356).

San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, 220 Post St. (Sutter 387)—President, Mrs. James Ellis Tucker, 2030 Broadway (West 536).

San Francisco Colony of New England Women—President, Mrs. Geo. Miller, Burlingame.

San Francisco Musical Club—President, Mrs. John Birmingham.

San Francisco Women's Club, 1006 Bosworth St.—President, Mrs. Theo. Pinther, 1006 Bosworth St. Meets Wednesdays.

Sorosis Club, 538 Sutter St. (Kearny 5270)—President, Mrs. Joseph Fife, 3870 Jackson St. (Pacific 2767).

South Park Settlement Mothers' Club—President, Mrs. Emma Seaton, 121 St. Mary's Ave.

Susan B. Anthony Club—President, Mrs. Austin Sperry.

Tamalpais Center Woman's Club—Mrs. Peter Hamilton, President.

To Kalon Club, Calvary Annex, Jackson and Fillmore Sts.—President, Mrs. George Mullin, 2520 Octavia St. (Franklin 8909). Meets first Tuesday.

Town and Country Club, 218 Stockton St. (Douglas 4951, 4952)—President, Mrs. C. Osgood Hooker, Eucalyptus, Burlingame, Cal. (Burlingame 621).

Vittoria Colonna Club, Hotel Richelieu, Van Ness Ave. and Geary St.—President, Dr. Mariana Bertola, 1050 Jackson St. (Fillmore 3398). Meets second and fourth Saturdays.

Women's Club of Occidental Kindergarten—President, Mrs. E. A. Ward, 220 Irvington St.

Woman's Political League, 243 Pacific Building (Kearny 5186)—President, Claribel David. Meets Wednesdays at 2:30. Headquarters open every day during business hours.

Young Women's Christian Association—General Secretary, 1249 O'Farrell St. (West 3858).

Yerba Buena School Women's Club—President, Miss E. B. McFadden, State Normal School (Park 2923).

Alpha Neighborhood Club—Miss Mary C. Bell, 260 Frederick St. (Park 5216), San Francisco, Cal. Meets at Grattan School, second Thursdays.

Local Council of Women—President, Mary T. Gamage, 3010 Pierce St. (West 4090). First Saturday in the month, Hotel Bellevue.

Changes or corrections and names of other clubs will be added from month to month and should be sent in at once by secretaries.

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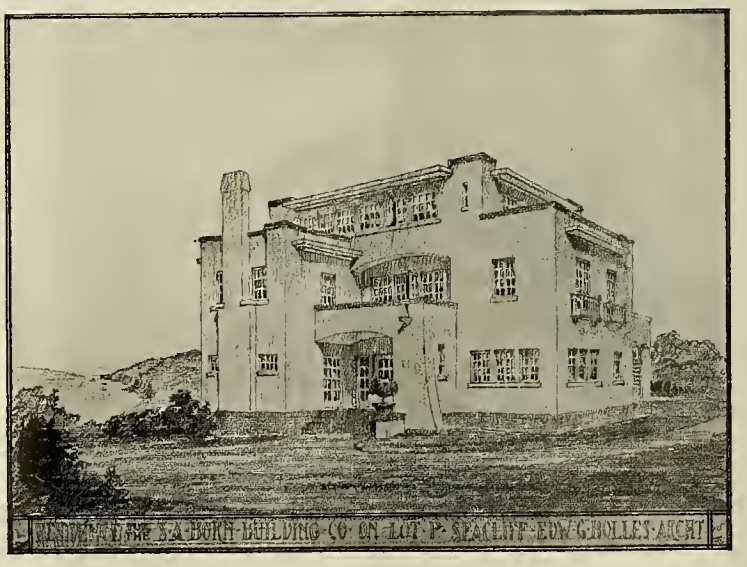

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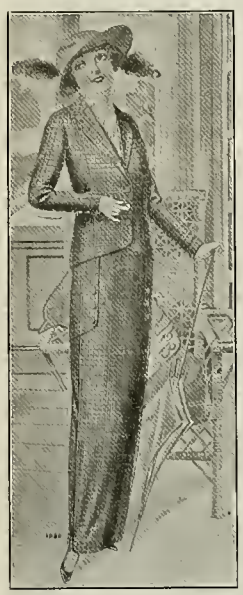

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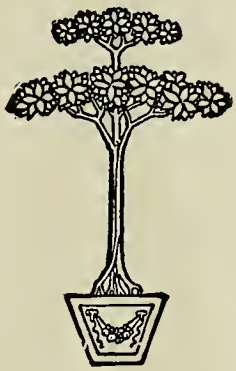
THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

JULY, 1914 V. 8 No 1 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA *Ten Cents the Copy*

THIS NUMBER *of* The Woman Citizen is dedicated to the Revival of California Prosperity, Business Integrity *and* Citizen Loyalty



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Tuberculosis NOT Contagious
S. P. BLUMENBURG, M. D.

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The Woman Citizen

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

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Consumption (Tuberculosis) Not Contagious!

The Reason, Type-Temperament; The Cause, Abuse and Ignorance; The Need, Power to Recuperate

Synopsis of Copyrighted Lecture by S. B. Blumenberg, M. D.

[Permission is given any who desire, to republish, giving credit in usual form. My principal reason, in fact, great reason for copyright, was that I should have credit of giving the facts to the world, after trying to teach these matters properly for years with very little response or large opportunity. I realize tendency of "public"—so-called—scientists to take credit for the valuable deductions of others. So in that my facts may be accredited to me, I took the advice offered and filed my copyright.—S. P. B.]

Investigation carried along systematically, and with unvarying adherence to established rules of medical precept and practice, during the past twenty years, has assured me that consumption (tuberculosis), has been unreasonably and unjustly tagged with terrors, particularly that of incurability. Chief among the results of my experience is the very satisfying conclusion that the disease is positively curable and that the dread with which it has been invested may be dispersed and destroyed by intelligent diagnosis in the beginning, supplemented by the rational treatment that competent diagnosis demands.

The course of inquiry I have pursued leads convincingly to the opinion that the reason for this particular disease manifestation is the type-temperament, the prenatal heritage. That the culminating origin or incubation of the disease is to be found in a degenerated condition of the digestive apparatus induced by the eminent predisposing causes: neglect, ignorance and other abuses, as associated with this peculiarly susceptible type of temperament. The bacteria inoculation theory which has been and still is widely exploited, admits of no serious consideration as far as I can discover. The proofs of its futility are of daily record in the public prints, and however conscientious its advocates may be, there can be no evasion of the fact that it has accomplished more toward swelling the mortality totals than in arresting the progress of the disease. I feel that the topmost height of idiocy is attained when dead and decomposing "germs" are suspended in lysol, common salt or glycerine solutions and then pumped into human beings. Experiments without number have demonstrated that the introduction of bacteria into the weakened, non-resistant body of the ordinary patient is decidedly detrimental. The poison of the disease is increased rather than diminished by the added "germs," and the law of the neutralization of poisons has no application in these cases.

Why is consumption almost wholly a disease of digestion; or, perhaps more accurately, a disease originating in lack of condition of the digestive organs? The answer is not far to seek. The body is in constant demand of recuperation, blood-producing materials which are obtainable only through the agency of that marvelous human laboratory—the stomach and its attendant digestive apparatus. If this master machine be inadequately supplied with fuel, or, in other words, if the food or fuel be scant in nourishment, the output from the refining or blood-making process will be correspondingly insufficient. Without the requisite substances for the creation of red blood by the wonderful processes of nature—blood essential to the rehabilitation of impoverished organs—there must be an interruption of the programme on which sustained vitality depends. Sometime and somewhere the defect will be revealed, the date of disclosure depending merely on the degree of strength or weakness in the individual. Blood of inferior quality will be responsible for a weak circulation, the work of reconstruction and replenishment will be retarded and a diseased condition may be expected to manifest itself in the most susceptible parts of the body. The delicate tissues of the lungs are so vulnerable that they readily succumb to the insidious inroads of a disease that is encouraged and advanced by a hopelessly unfortified physical structure. The symptoms and the stages of decline in strength which mark the disease are of almost infinite variety, but in the last analysis, the secret will be found to reside in the all-important matter of proper nourishment. This, when it can be supplied the human system through a properly regulated and properly operating digestive apparatus, will afford all the red blood required for reparative processes in the human economy.

The chemical tissues of material man, the corporal body must be restored to normal health, according to the laws of life. Diseased tissue cannot be replaced by sentiment or talk, no matter how smooth. The ability to digest one's food properly is the first essential.

A few words on the danger of all hypodermic injections for disease, and their relation to the treatment of consumption, are in order. Often it is supposed that a cure is effected by the use of a hypodermic syringe treatment. The fact is, however, that many of those so treated become invalids, succumb to consumption, if of the susceptible temperament, or die of kidney disease within a few months of the supposed recovery.

To bear out these facts, long ago asserted by me, I offer the following recent emphatic corroboration, of which the leading editorial of the Eclectic Medical Review, New York, for November, 1913, has this to say:

"Does vaccination for typhoid reduce natural resistance? In view of the alarming reports made by the French army surgeons the question arises whether vaccination for the purpose of immunization does not so reduce the patient's inherent resistance as to lay him a prey to other 'infectious' difficulties.

"The French army surgeons have made alarming reports, confirmed by physicians in the British army, noting a marked increase of tuberculosis among soldiers who have been immunized(?) against typhoid fever by vaccination."

Surely, I am not in league with these gentlemen in a far-distant part of the world.

Inoculation is merely a sort of first aid to suppression, and suppression is not consistent with any known laws of nature. There can be no complete cure of disease without the absolute elimination of the cause from the system. Once this much has been accomplished, there should be nothing to prevent rehabilitation and an enduring condition of health.

In the much-discussed matter of the possibility of contagion in cases of tuberculosis, there is overwhelming evidence that it is not contagious. It is emphatically and exclusively a disease governed in its activities by the type and temperament of the affected person. Instances in which tuberculosis has made its appearance in one member of a large and closely associated family, while having no perceptible effect on another member, are of very general record. Recent investigators contend that imperfectly developed cells in the tissues open an avenue for the introduction of the disease.

The relation of climate to the betterment of consumptive patients, or to the cure of the disease itself, has for years been much of a problem.

My experience, and, I find, that of many other practitioners, compels the conclusion that "climate chasing," as it has been termed, is rarely advantageous, and even then only accidentally so. Fresh air and an abundance of it, is desirable always—in truth, it should be considered indispensable. But let it be remembered that climate, of itself, however invigorating, never completely cured it. Too often a change of climate means a disastrous encounter with unaccustomed extremes of weather.

Briefly defined, consumption is merely the direct result of low vitality, which has its own cause in an impaired or diseased digestive apparatus. Poisonous waste matter permeates the entire system. The organs of elimination are unable to keep pace with the breaking down of the tissues in the body; consequently the delicate organs of digestion fail to perform their work of restoration. By careful attention to these sensitive conditions and by supplying simple aids to nature in the form of nourishing food and hygienic necessities, the required red blood will be produced to meet the demands of the tissues

in the body. This manufacture of red blood is the prime essential to any form of proper physical development, and the only way of providing for the natural and complete assimilation of food.

The need which dominates all other needs in the process of recovery is that of recuperation. This requires as a conditional precedent, the power of tissue restoration which is attainable only through the acquirement of pure blood by the absorption into the system of nutritious food. Therein lies the secret of mastery over health of the body and prolongation of the term of life.

PROBATION.

From her own fair dominions
Long since with shorn pinions,
My spirit was banished;
Yet above her still hover in visions and dreams,
Ethereal visitants, voices and gleams,
That ever remind her
Of something behind her,
Long vanished.

Through the listening night
With mysterious flight,
Pass those winged intimations,
Like stars shot from Heaven their still voices fall to me,
Far from departing, they signal and call to me,
Strangely beseaching me,
Earnestly teaching me,
Patience.

Then at times, O, at times,
To their luminous climes,
I pursue as a swallow,
To the river of peace and its solacing shades;
To the haunts of my lost ones in heavenly glades;
With high aspirations,
Their pinion's vibrations
I follow.

O, heart, be thou patient,
While here I am stationed
A season in durance.
The chain of the world I willingly wear,
For spanning my soul like a rainbow, I bear
With the yoke of my lowly
Condition, a holy
Assurance—

That never in vain
Does the spirit maintain
Its eternal allegiance,
Through struggling and yearning, like infancy learning
Our lessons, we linger, then heavenward turning
On wings fully grown,
We depart to our own
Native regions.

By Amy Whittlesey Hamlin,
California Writers' Club.

Feminism Viewed from a Hermetic Standpoint

By VER. REV. MAITREYA BHIKKHU

The law of causation governs all manifestations of a popular nature as well as everything else, and hence the hermetic student sees in the feminist movement of the present day but the reflection of a kosmical state, if he can but find out what that is. Therefore it behooves us as hermetists to discover the cause of the feminism of the present day.

The universe is not a machine, as many assume, but on the contrary it is but a sequence of synthetic action, a process of creative evolution, and every event of life is but the reflection of the states of activity presented by that creative evolutionary process. The lowest of all these activities is that of the earth spirit, as we might call it. This is a state purely physical, that is, it is physical activity presenting the duel creative and formative modes of activity, thus operating under the form of masculinity and femininity. The masculine aspect is called Votan, the earth father, and the feminine aspect is termed Mamapacha, that is, the maternal principle, which engenders all things in the Earth, or the physical plane. In this way creative evolution is going on all the time in every concrete object as well as in the higher essences. Organic evolution is nothing short of the gestative activity of the mama resident in the organism.

If we go back far enough into the past we will find that the theological system was a distinct feminism. The first of the gods was a goddess without a husband, a virgin who was the generatrix giving birth to a son, and then to all the other gods and goddesses. This was the virgin and child conception. The mother of the gods was the first and the ruling deity. This conception gave rise to a distinct feminism that reached out through every phase of life, and the result was that even when she was supposed to become married, her husband was nevertheless subject to her. That is to say, she continued to be his mother at the same time that she was his wife. This idea led to the same relationship in human life. The wife ruled over the husband, who was in a certain sense her son. The authority in the home was vested in the wife, because she was the representative of the great mother, and hence ruled for her. In the course of time this idea was overcome and the great mother was degraded from the position of the mother of the gods to that of the consort of the father of the gods, so that the divine matriarchate was overthrown by a divine patriarchate, and the feminism of the past was transformed into a masculinism. We wish to show that this change was not an arbitrary one on the part of the people, but that it transpired in the constitution of nature itself.

The Cycle of Virgo began 13,216 B. C., and ended 11,059 B. C. The symbol of this cycle in the Egyptian zodiac was Isis, or the great mother. In some of the zodiaii she is represented naked, which would indicate the glory of the feminine sex as being superior to the masculine and the grandeur attributed to motherhood. She holds a head of corn in her hand, which was the symbol of feminine generation, the grains representing the ova of the great mother. In the common zodiac the virgin holds the child and is surrounded with the heads of corn, which indicates that she is the first mother, or the virgin mother, without a husband, who yet gives birth to a child.

At the same time there are higher principles than the physical that are affected by the constellations, and therefore the entire universe was distinctly feminine at that time. Because of this the universe became the virgin mother, for the feminine became overything else, and this feminizing of the universal vibration made everything act in a feminine manner. Also the feminine was aroused in the people and the woman was the stronger of the two. She was thus able through the power of her will to subjugate the man, and during the entire cycle she ruled him and he was forced to obey her, for at that time the feminine was the positive pole of life. In the course of time the earth receded to the constellation of Leo and then we had just the reverse. The masculine power was awakened in the kosmos and in the earth. The mother principle was subjugated to the masculine, which was now the positive pole and the feminine negative pole. This change, because of the fact that the dominant vibration of all nature was now the masculine, gave to the man the greater power and he was able to dominate the woman, in whom the feminine was manifesting. The masculinity of the universe gave the measure of control and dominance to the male, and the era of womanly obedience to man began as a result of this change in the polarity of the universe.

The next step in the degradation of the feminine was taken 8,903 B. C., at the beginning of the cycle of Cancer. This was the cycle of physical motherhood, in the sense that the mother principle was relegated to the position of nourishing the young, and it was at that time the woman was, through evolutionary law, relegated to the position of motherhood alone. The cycle of Gimini, 6,746 B. C. to 4,589 B. C., marked the degradation of the feminine to the purely material. The feminine vibration during this time was very slight on the higher planes and was stronger in the lower planes, and this tended to make woman material and to give to man the major portion of spirituality. It was at this time that the male was the superior of the female in every sense of the word, so that the male soul was far the superior of the female soul. The doctrine of the soulless nature of women came very nearly being true at this time, for the principle of soul had become almost entirely masculine, and thus it was almost wanting in the woman. This state was not due to any oppression on the part of man, but was in reality the work of natural evolution, and the dominance of man over woman was but the natural and proper dominance of the superior over the inferior. It was all a part of the evolutionary process. Then came the cycle of Taurus from 4,589 B. C. to 2,433 B. C. During this period the feminine principle was still further degraded by the evolutionary forces of nature, so that it was reduced to the astral desires, and in the women of the entire world it manifested in a powerful development of the passions and desires, and particularly in sex instinct. Feminine intelligence deteriorated and the woman being given almost entirely to carnal desire was looked upon by the man as only an instrument for the gratification of his sex passions, and this was quite proper at the time, for only in that way could the feminine principle operate. From 2,433 B. C. to 276 B. C. we have the cycle of Aries, or the time of the highest development of the masculine principle, when the masculine Will had reached its most

(Continued on page 7.)

EDITORIAL

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The Countess of Warwick thinks that the English peerage needs to be regenerated by American blood. She decidedly approves of the engagement of Miss Edith Havemeyer to the sixty-two-years-old Lord Euston. She finds that the unions between British blood and American dollars have not always been failures. And through native adaptability Miss Havemeyer may be able to bear the ordeal uncomplainingly to the end—and the end may be far off—Lord Euston's father, the Duke of Grafton, is past his ninety-third birthday. The old Duke is closely related to the Countess of Warwick.

The daughters of America have a noble task to perform in thus sacrificing their youth and riches to the rejuvenation of a decaying nobility.

The Countess goes on to say: "Not only must we have new blood to enable us to survive, but we must have the best blood." By this she does not mean blue blood, but the blood that flows through golden channels, for this answers a double purpose.

Colonel Roosevelt has resigned from the editorial staff of the Outlook. He will devote all his time to politics henceforth, and he has seen to it that the Outlook will not neglect to take care of his friend Hiram's case, just in passing.

The nurses of the hospitals in Paris are opposed to compulsory inoculation with the anti-typhoid serum. The doctors who inoculate them do not themselves always submit to the inoculation, though they insist on imposing it upon others.

Jane Addams, addressing the convention at Chicago, said, "Women have done more for the world in social service than men ever dreamed of doing. Women's clubs are something besides a place to while away time. They are the meeting place of women who wish to discuss the problems of the day, and then go out to help alleviate the suffering caused by evil conditions."

One of the homeliest women who ever walked the streets was a revelation of beauty to all those with whom she had a speaking acquaintance. And the wonderful thing about her kind of beauty was its radiance, and it never faded or withered with age.

We have found another "lost art." This time it is the art of dentistry. The discovery was made by Dr. Marshall H. Saville, professor of archaeology in Columbia University, when he unearthed a skull in Ecuador in which he found "an inplanted incisor in the place of a lost right lateral incisor."

Dr. Saville says, "there is no doubt that the replacement was a genuine triumph of the ancient dentists of Atacames," thousands of years ago. We would be well satisfied if the work of our modern dentists would last as many weeks.

The household cat is to be exterminated and the erstwhile unsavory skunk is to take its place as the family pet, but I fear the change will be attended with many tragedies. And little Skinky-Skunky Toodles will have no end of trouble trying to hold on to his hide. London bought 2,000,000 skunk skins from us last year and was looking for more.

An intelligent woman in New York who worked her way from box-making at $5 a week to expert in stenography at $25, tells us, as a result of her experience, that the vast majority of factory girls are devoid of reasonable ambition. They have learned little at school, and, what is much worse, little at home. They have no taste for domesticity, no understanding of business, no driving desire for self-advancement. They do not even work at their daily job. They are worked. "To work is blessed; to be worked is degrading." They want pleasure of some kind, as, indeed, we all do; but there is no pleasure comparable to the feeling that we are "getting on," the exhilarating sense of achievement.

Most of the men and women who to-day hold responsible and honorable positions in this country have fought their way, step by step, "learning things" whenever they had the chance, and taking vigorous delight in their own increasing ability. That is the law of the world. When John Burns, the English labor leader, was asked where he was educated, he answered simply, "night schools." They made a man of him.

According to Professor M. J. Begonie of the faculty of medicine at Bordeaux, France, no healthy man or woman under the usual conditions of life ever does or can reach the point of actual exhaustion.

Dr. Begonie speaks from the record of tests made through an invention for measuring fatigue, called an ergometer, by which he can prove to the most skeptical that after complaining of fatigue they can do twice as much and go twice as far without rest as they did before they felt the sense of weariness.

"The new method," says Dr. Begonie, "will enable the psychologist to prove to the minds of obese people or plethoric city dwellers, saturated with a large reserve of unexpended energy, that they can be creators, producers and efficient workers in numerous other fields than they now believe possible.

Moreover, 95 per cent of the over-corpulent persons are buxom and rotund because they give in to the sense of fatigue too easily, when, as a matter of fact, it is practically impossible to tire out a fat woman or man if they are in good health."

The Vermont Library Association recently distributed to every library in the State a list of sixteen books on good citizenship, with the hope that each library will buy at least one book on this list every year.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

The King's bounty has been granted to Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend, of Weymouth, England, who recently became the mother of triplets. It is hoped this will act as an incentive to other women to emulate her example.

Mrs. Russell Sage has donated a building to the Vaughan Teachers' Rest at Tomkin's Cove, N. Y. It is named Olivia Cottage, in honor of the donor. In the entrance hall is a tablet inscribed thus: "And the meaning of Olivia is peace." Mrs. Sage was a teacher before her marriage and consequently takes a special interest in women who are engaged in teaching.

Olga Meyendorff, a Russian baroness, is a student at the International Training School of Y. W. C. A. workers in New York City.

The women of Kansas are in the throes of their new enfranchisement and taking note of their added importance in the estimate of the politicians—even of those who were loud in their opposition to suffrage before the ballot was given them.

It is rumored that the women of New York State will have the vote by 1916. The Socialist women in New York city have opened a naturalization instruction bureau for women.

At St. Cloud, France, last month, Mlle. S. Lenglen, the American tennis champion, won the hard-court tennis title in the women's singles, and also the doubles, paired with Miss E. Ryan.

Madamoiselle Le Gai, teacher of dancing at the State University, is supreme dictator in her class room, and President Wheeler being "a male," got no more consideration when he entered her domain than would have been given any other of his sex.

The United States government is to confer special honors upon Miss Gertrude Beeks, who did such good work in helping to clean up the Panama Canal zone.

WOMEN WORTH WHILE

Carolyn Wells is considered to be the foremost woman humorist in America. Few writers are more prolific or more versatile. Last fall she had seventeen books on the press at one time. She bubbles over with wit and plots and her only difficulty lies in getting a typist with speed enough to get her ideas on to paper. Miss Wells has not acquired her humor or skill but was just "naturally born that way."

When friends quarrel, truth gets an even chance.

THE SONG OF THE WOMEN.

By Florence Kiper.

This is the song of the women, sung to the marching feet,
Mothers and daughters of mothers out in the crowded street,
Yea, and the mothers of mothers, white with the passing years—
This is the chant of the women, and wise is he who hears.

We are not beggars, O lordlings who sit in the seats of power,
Rulers of many millions and kings for a little hour!
We are not suers for favor, O you of the wide-spread land,
Whom the kings cajole with flattery and a ballot stuffed in the hand.

We do not come with pleadings, O masters who in your might
Set us our toil and our measure—the rhythm of your delight.
Slave have we been, and plaything, and mother to bear you a son,
But now is the plaything a woman, and the toil of the slave is done.

We are proud and fearless, O brothers, right comrades of fearless men,
And you who are strong shall know us the sweeter now than then,
For only the free and noble is mate to the noble and free,
And the bondwoman's son is unworthy the son of the freeman to be.

We have visioned a distant vision that has lured us with its gleam,
And the marching lines and the tramping feet are hot on the trail of a dream.
We have visioned a social justice that shall know the end of might,
The weak and the poor and the thwarted we have seen in living light.

And we cry to you, Follow the vision—follow with us abreast,
Brothers, comrades, lovers, the quest is a holy quest!
Out of the golden dawning, out of the bursting morn,
They are calling to us, united—the voices of those unborn.

This is the song of the women, sung to the marching feet,
Mothers and daughters of mothers out in the crowded street,
Yea, and the mothers of mothers, white with the passing years—
This is the chant of the women, and wise is he who hears.

Drink Caswell's Coffee, National Crest Brand.

Mr. Asquith is coming to terms with the suffragists, though he still shows some prejudice.

In the Woolworth building in New York, the highest office building in the world, there are twenty-eight elevators. An ingenious despatching system has been invented by which it is possible to control the movements of the elevators and know their exact location at a glance.

This wonderful piece of mechanism is operated by a woman. It does away with the necessity of having men standing on the first floor to tell the elevator operators when to start.

Women are to be admitted to the Inter-Parliamentary Union that will be in session at Stockholm this fall. Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado will be there, also the women members of the Finnish parliament.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union is open to members of the representative legislative bodies of the world who believe in peace and legislation as opposed to war.

Three very prominent women, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Havelock Ellis and Miss Eleanor Garrison have just sailed for England to attend a meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in London. Mrs. Ellis has been giving a series of lectures through the United States.

Although women are not the foresters, rangers, engineers, or surveyors on the National Reservations, they have shown their interest in the matter of the preservation of natural resources, and are giving their support to the men who are engaged in the several branches of the work.

Do clubmen, as a class, strive as earnestly as clubwomen to keep in touch with national and municipal affairs, particularly in the problems affecting the common people?

Mlle. Huguette Vitoz, a young girl of fifteen years, has exhibited a statue in plaster called "Putting Dolly to Sleep," that has brought forth unstinted praise from the critics, who look for great things from this child artist when she shall have finished her schooling and have all her time to devote to her art.

Mrs. Alice Brown, the winner of the Winthrop Ames' $10,000 prize for the best American play, is in her fifty-seventh year—and she should be proud of it.

Women tax assessors have been appointed in Chicago.

A woman has been elected president of a national bank in Illinois.

Miss Maude Kelly, of Birmingham, Ala., has been admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. She is the thirty-fifth woman to be admitted.

Inconsistency of Fate

By MRS. I. LOWENBERG

"I tell you," said Professor Brunner, "there is inconsistency in everything in life—from alpha to omega. Take the observations of the illustrious Goethe, 'All beginning is difficult,' says the proverb. Sure enough; no doubt, in a certain sense; but with more comprehensive truth one can say all beginning is easy; and the highest steps on the ladder are the most difficult to reach, and what is that but inconsistency?"

"Oh, well, now," replied his companion, Dr. Goddard, "let me quote one still more distinguished than your German metaphysician, who says, 'To change one's opinion is not inconsistency.' The eloquent Cicero says, 'I deem it no proof of inconsistency to regulate our opinions as we would a ship and a ship's course on a voyage, according to the weather which might be prevailing in the commonwealth.'"

"Why, my dear friend, you demonstrate it like a mathematical problem. What is inconsistency but a wavering of principle—mutability, tergiversation, a palinode, 'one foot in sea and one on shore.'"

"For heaven's sake, no more. Let me think of my examples."

"I do not need to think. Is education good for the masses?" And without waiting for an answer, the professor continued: "To be sure, a grammar school education is an absolute necessity, lifting and bettering them, but let a higher education be disseminated over the world and it will breed discontent. Music, painting, singing and dancing demand leisure and money to cultivate, and are the accomplishments of the rich, yet these beauties and pleasures of life can be made available for the people without engendering dissatisfaction. Inventions — spinning-jenny for instance—first bring distress, and then abundance and comfort; time being required to adjust matters. The development and life of trade at once place are frequently the stagnation and death at another. The greatest characters have weakness. A communist rails at the rich, but no sooner has he come into possession of a little property than he cannot see any justice in division, but he is willing to have fewer hours constitute a day's labor and have wages increased; when he is proprietor, he does not see any feasibility in these concessions, and if by any possible means he could ascend a throne, his opinions would undergo a radical change again and for the nation's good he would become a despot."

"But, ah! some have been patriotic enough to refuse crowns."

"I do not believe that they were sure of them, or they were too wise and knew the temper of the times."

'Washington, the father of his country—"

"Hold! Washington, one of the best men who ever lived, and who through his wisdom and patriotism gained political freedom for us, through anticipating the ultimate extinction of slavery, yet was a slave-holder. There, my friend, is an inconsistency. Besant says, 'Nature must have her little distractions and cannot abide forever to be trammeled with law and rule.' The peerless Shakespeare remarks, 'What is in a name?' A name is everything. A man with a famous name at the head of any army is more than another regiment. The Hindus have the greatest regard for animals, and they venerate the cow. I have read that 'No Hindus, even of the lowest cast, will kill a cow or even taste of its flesh. They will die with perfect resignation rather than violate this tenet of their religion, as has been frequently experienced on board the vessels on Indian seas, when all the provisions except salt beef have been expended.' They value life so highly that they will not tread on a worm, believing as they do, in metempsychosis, yet, India is the birthplace of the Thugs. Phrenology is a science which teaches us that certain impressions on the brain indicate the faculties and tendencies of the individual. In 1832 seven Thugs or Phunsigars were executed at Sangon. From the phrenological examination by Dr. Spry, it was found 'that destructiveness was not a predominant organ in any of them,' and yet they were murderers. See, my dear fellow, how inconsistency creeps in! Wit is golden, but 'Silence is divine and of heaven!' Montesquieu says, 'Happy the people whose annals are tiresome, and happy the people whose annals are filled with great events.' Who so independent in ideas as Americans, who care so little for titles as the Americans, who expend so many millions to buy titles as the Americans, who are as great snobs—Thackeray's definition—as the Americans? Who so proud to follow English customs and accent as the Americans and say, 'It is the latest English, don't you know?' Everything is more or less paradoxical. Mary of Orange, Queen of England, who was one of the most faithful, devoted and loving of wives, was an unnatural daughter."

"That, under the circumstances, was not to be avoided.

"Of course, when resolved to do a thing and we allow our resolutions to melt away, like ice before the sun," we are to use Disraeli's expression—'the creatures of circumstances,'—an apology for everything. Honest poverty is recommended, but ignored, while dishonest wealth is condemned, but sought after. In work, age has the experience; but youth, the preference. Nearly every sentence is ambiguous. The Southerner's interpretation of the Bible was that God ordained slavery, and the Northerner's that God opposed it. Philologists say living languages are always changing, and man very often changes his religion on his deathbed. Religion is mutable, and it appears as if in different epochs people have different spiritual wants——"

"But," interrupted the doctor,

"'Man may come and go,
But the brook goes on forever.'"

"No," asserted the professor, "it will flow on until some convulsion of nature diverts it from its course or saps up its very life. Inconsistency ahead. Do you know, my dear friend, that this very inconsistency causes one to rush forward nolens volens to destruction? If you have time I should like to tell you a little story, which I know is true in every particular. Undoubtedly, some might call it fate, but I call things by proper names; a deviation from what we know is right is not destiny, but an infirmity of character, therefore, inconsistency."

The disciple of Aesculapius having a good deal of time at his disposal, readily consented to listen.

"Here, take a cigar," said the professor, "and make yourself comfortable. During the Franco-Prussian war, a young man named Borhaver, in the first year of his service in the Prussian army, being punished for some petty offense not harmonizing with his ideas of justice, strayed from his company. He was captured by the French and taken to France. Naturally, he did not relish the prospect of a long and dreary confinement, and, being at heart a rabid Prussian, he could not control his feelings, and denounced his captors in unvarnished language. Therefore, the gallant sons of Gaul tightened his chains, until he came to the desperate conclusion to make an attempt to escape. In the endeavor he killed a sentry, was retaken and condemned to be guillotined. But the gods favored him. On the same day that he was to be executed, another prisoner for some transgression was condemned to ten years' confinement in a fortress. By a mistake of the jailers, Borhaver was led back to the cell of the latter and the latter was put to death in his place. The error was not discovered, and Borhaver was sent to the fortress. During the time of his imprisonment he never wrote to his friends—relatives he had none—and after serving his term, emigrated to America. There he assumed the name of Moreaux, and having learned to speak French fluently, was able to carry out the deception as a citizen of the republic—a republic built on the ruins of a kingdom and an empire. He went to San Francisco, California, became a naturalized citizen, amassed wealth and married a very intelligent girl of German parentage. Two sons were the fruits of this union, and they were apparently a happy family; the children bringing sunshine and gilding over any dark spots that appeared on their domestic horizon. The wife reposed great confidence in her husband, but occasionally something would intrude itself upon her mind, and that was his decided aversion to leave the precincts of San Francisco. When her good, sturdy lads were aged fourteen and sixteen, respectively, accompanied by them she made several trips East, visiting the principal cities. She always returned enthusiastic over their visit and every time entreated her husband to come along, go further, and cross the ocean with her and the boys. He would say, 'Next time. Next time, my dear,' but stress of business or some other equally plausible pretext ever prevented him. 'Beyond the sea, no, never,' he would mentally exclaim. Never would he return to that hateful France where his life had been jeopardized, and where ten good, rich years of his manhood had been sacrificed. He shuddered at the very thought. Even for his beloved fatherland his passion had cooled. He had strayed from his company, too, and the Prussians, who are so literal in defining, might call it desertion. His adopted country had been indulgent to him; he owed her much; he would be grateful and never leave her shores. He went further,—he would not leave San Francisco—he loved it, with its hills, fogs, and winds—and to all his thoughts were supplemented the words, 'No, never.' He was vacillating in many ways, but in this he resolved to be adamant.

"'Travel is distasteful to me, but I have positive horror of the ocean. No, if you love me, Lena,' said Moreaux to his wife, when she was more persistent than usual in her solicitations, 'never, never mention Europe again,' and he trembled, turned pale and glowed on her with rage. Observing his wife's trepidation at this unexpected outburst of passion, he exclaimed, 'Lena, forgive me, but when I remember what tribute I paid to Neptune when I crossed the Atlantic,

I feel ill and faint; nay, strange as it may appear, it makes me angry.'

"Mrs. Moreaux instinctively felt a nameless dread, but kept her own counsel, and vowed never to mention 'travel' to him again.

"In the fall of the year, Lena's parents, who were well advanced in years, determined to go to Berlin to visit a married daughter, who had gone there to reside; also to drop a tear and plant a flower on the graves of some of their departed ones. Mrs. Moreaux was naturally much excited over the event. Not only was her mind filled with the treasures of the art galleries and glories of the old world, of which she had heard so much and whose beauties augmented in proportion as her opportunity of seeing them diminished, but she longed to behold her sister, whom she had not seen in many years.

"The old folks departed and Lena drooped, grew morose and finally suspicious; not that she had the remotest idea of what, but simply that she intuitively felt that there must be something wrong, and expressed herself to her sons that it was 'womanish to be afraid of seasickness, and who knows what is back of it?'

"And Moreaux, loving Lena with all the strength of a man who has no ties beyond his wife and children, argued with himself that there was nothing to fear. Borhaver was no more, he was guillotined and buried. Even the man who served ten long, weary years in the gloomy fortress was absorbed into Moreaux; and then a latent yearning for the home of his childhood grew upon him and impelled him forward as strongly as if he were assailed by a legion of devils, and he surrendered.

"'Lena, dear,' he cried, 'my love for you has conquered my horror of the ocean,' and he embraced her tenderly.

"Whether true or not, Lena was eager to accept it as proof of his affection. The preparations for departure went on rapidly. Mr. Moreaux immediately telegraphed to his wife's relatives that they were coming and also to New York to secure steamer accommodations. He was in a ferment; his only cry was 'haste.' During the day he was all activity; in the night, he was disturbed with unpleasant dreams and often lay awake, mentally declaring he would not go, 'To let well enough alone,' but with the rising sun the struggle would be over, and would expedite matters with feverish intensity.

"Mrs. Moreaux, exhausted with the pleasant exertions of the day, would fall into a deep, but refreshing sleep as soon as her head touched the pillow, and would not awaken until her husband commenced to dress with his habitual noise.

"Finally they were off, and after a few weeks from the time of their leaving they were nicely quartered in a fine house Unter den Linden, surrounded by their loving relatives.

"'Armer Teufel,' said Moreaux's father-in-law, 'how did you survive the seasickness?'

"'Why, bless your heart, father,' cried Lena, 'the dear tried ever so hard to keep up his reputation, but I was much the sicker of the two,' and so she had been without feigning, and merrily the ball of talk kept flying from one to the other on the subject.

"All of a sudden Moreaux, who was facing the door, fell back half fainting in his chair. When the others turned round, there in their midst stood a gendarme with a warrant in his hand—which he read—for the arrest of Borhaver as a deserter from the Prussian army. Terror and anguish kept them all silent, but after a moment Lena arose, and with beaming face, said proudly: 'You are mistaken, my husband's name is Moreaux, not Borhaver. He is a Frenchman and a naturalized American citizen, and owes no allegiance to your Emperor.'

"The gendarme came forward, and placing his hand on Moreaux's (or rather Borhaver's) shoulder, replied calmly, 'The law will decide that. Herr Borhaver, you are my prisoner.'

"'You dare not lay hands on him,' retorted Lena, springing forward like a tigress; but after one look at her husband's drooping face, her rage turned into weakness and she sank fainting into her mother's arms. When she returned to consciousness, her husband and her father were not there. Her mother, children and relatives were bending over her, endeavoring to soothe her with the words, 'It must, must be a mistake.'

"Lena soon seated herself beside her husband in prison, and when he acknowledged his desertion from the Prussian army and taking another name, she reproached him for not telling her before how matters stood, but at the same time encouraged him, declaring it was only a question of international law; that she would immediately appeal to the American Minister, who would speedily affect his release—that at the worst he would only have to serve out his term. Notwithstanding her brave exterior, her heart sank to zero and she repeatedly exclaimed, 'Why did we leave our happy home, the golden shores of California?' No word of censure escaped Borhaver's lips, but his blood congealed at the the touch of the cold, inexorable hand of the law.

"When Borhaver was alone he asked for pen, ink and paper, which were given him, and he wrote for hours. The packet was sealed and addressed to his wife. Next morning, when the jailer entered his cell, he was lying on his cot, stiff and cold. He had been dead an hour or more. It was long before the physicians could ascertain the cause of his death; ultimately they discovered the visible evidence of strychnine, which he had concealed on his person, under his nails.

"In the sealed packet, Borhaver told his wife all, knowing full well that the argus-eyed police, who could pounce upon him after so long an absence, would investigate and trace everything. He was extremely sensitive about exposure, and apprehensive as to the result, so he committed suicide, hoping that death would atone for his sin and save his family from disgrace. Lena disposed of her effects in California through her agent, and with her parents went to some distant land, where they drifted into the great unknown."

"And now," said the professor, "was that inconsistency, or do you recognize occult influence as the Greeks and ancient Egyptians did, and call the weaving and snapping of the thread of life by Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos fate, which brought poor Borhaver to be his own executioner?"

"My dear dominie, it was neither the one nor the other, but simply the love of the man for the woman, which caused his miserable ending. 'A woman,' says the proverb, 'is at the root of all evil,' and so say I," was the doctor's caustic reply.

Sir William Osler, professor of medicine at Oxford, on the occasion of his sixty-first birthday, received from a facetious graduate, the following lines:

"Brothers, I am sixty-one,
And my life on earth is done;
Peace should follow after storm,
Reach me down the chloroform."

The people who are forever dwelling upon the superficial things of life are now blaming the "immodest dress of women" for the downfall of boys and girls, and they have been saying the same thing ever since Heck was a pup.

Crime is a Disease

By DR. W. J. HICKSON

Dr. W. J. Hickson, of the Chicago Municipal Court, says that "It daily grows more evident that crime is a disease and must be so regarded." Out of 245 boys examined at the "mind laboratory" since May 1st, only eighteen were found to be mentally normal. "In the light of these disclosures it becomes quite easy to accept the idea that a diseased brain is at the bottom of diseased behavior, and it is high time that we are dropping in such cases, the idea of criminality."

"Our findings in the Boys' Court proved so bad that we have been giving our different tests with the greatest leniency and interpreting the answers with the greatest liberality. Even under these conditions, however, the average mental age of the boys brought before us was 8.69 years.

"The significance of these findings cannot be taken too deeply to heart. The situation is so misunderstood and inconsistent that immediate remedial measures are demanded. These mental children deserve our pity rather than our present attitude of indifference, for they are irresponsible.

"They should not be driven from pillar to post, relentlessly hounded, treated with contempt and punishment, as they now are under the blanket of our ignorance. Light on this subject must be spread broadcast at once and the proper humane, medical and constructive means instituted.

Great Need of Pity.

"It seems to me that we have a great duty to perform here to educate the laity and the bar to what they are dealing with and to create a feeling of kindness and pity for the mentally deficient rather than to prosecute further our present intolerance and harshness.

"The economic side of this question of physical maturity and mental childhood deserves much more attention than it has received. The time is coming when business houses will find it to their advantage to keep morons out of their employment. Who knows how many serious accidents on land and sea might have been averted if morons had been weeded out!

Cause of Marital Disasters.

"Chief Justice Olson tries to account for the large number of boys that have been coming into the Boys' Court by the fact that the court is a new court, being inaugurated in March of this year; that it is surrounded by very efficient civic and social agencies which have taken great pains to find work for boys brought into it; and that, as a result, the police have been taking in many of the troublesome boys in their districts in the hope of helping them.

"Results in the Morals Court, so far as we have gone, have revealed conditions almost as bad as those we found from our study of the Boys' Court.

"The Domestic Relations Court also has contributed its quota of feeble-mindedness to our already overflowing list. There is no doubt that a large percentage of marital unhappiness and shipwreck has feeble-mindedness at its bottom.

"Something must be done and done quickly, now that true conditions are coming to light, to set this appalling situation right. It means, of course, a new attitude toward crime and criminals; it means a remaking of the laws dealing with these cases, a remaking guided by a scientific understanding of the whole matter."

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Feminism Viewed from a Hermetic Standpoint

Continued from Page 2

dominant stage, and in many respects the feminine principle, and hence woman was degraded to the lowest possible point. Having passed through five masculine cycles in the sense of cycles in which the masculine was destined to dominate, the earth next entered the sign of Pisces, or the cycle of the child in a certain mystical sense, and from that time forth we see the mother principle in nature awakening and hence the position of the wife and mother becoming more honored, but this led to the greater power in many respects of the husband, for woman's sphere was that of the wife and mother. At last we entered the cycle of Aquarius in 1881. Aquarius is the waterman. In the Hindoo zodiac this sign is represented by a woman bearing the vase of amrita in her hand, and in the Egyptian zodiac it is a divine figure pouring a double stream of water from a vase. Water is the great feminine principle, just as breath is the great masculine principle. Water is therefore the feminine spirit in nature. The two streams are the heavenly waters of the great mother, and the earthly waters of the earth mother. The thing that is to be borne in mind is that this is a purely feminine cycle, and that it is this cycle that brings the feminine principle into full manifestation. Also it is to be borne in mind that it is also the bringer in of the heavenly feminine as well as the earthly feminine. The meaning is that on all the planes of the manifest universe the feminine vibration is being awakened and aroused to action. This cycle in reality led to a new birth for the mamas, for pachamama and also for the mother of the gods, and that they are coming forth with a positive power rather than the negative power that they have had in the past. As the years go by the mamas are gaining in power and will ere long entirely dominate the earth. The great mother will dominate the entire super-physical kosmos, and everything will be feminized. As this feminine principle is awakened in the universe it is reflected in woman, where it grows stronger every day, and will in time become much stronger in her than is the masculine principle in man, for the reason that it is stronger in nature than the masculine principle. Thus as the feminine becomes the positive pole of nature, the woman will become the positive pole of humanity, and this will give her the strength of will necessary to subdue him and dominate him, so that he will have to obey her. There are, as a result of this change of polarity, an ever-increasing number of women who refuse of pledge themselves to obey their husbands; also there is an increasing number of men who no longer expect their wives to obey them. There is also a greatly increasing number of men who in reality are obeying their wives at the present time, and plenty of wives who expect obedience on the part of their husbands! There is also a growing tendency on the part of wives to "mother" their husbands, which all goes to indicate that the eternal feminine is assuming authority, and that this assumption of authority is being accepted by many men. Also the mother instinct is growing on the part of women. This does not mean the tendency to become mothers, for this is only the result of the restriction of the woman to the material plane that excludes her from the field of intelligence and spirituality.

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WOMAN'S CLUB DIRECTORY

Alaska Cruise Club, Union Square Hotel, Post and Stockton Sts.—President, Mrs. Mary E. Hart (Douglas 1990). Club rooms open to members at all times and to the public on Friday afternoon.

Ashbury Heights Women's Club—President, Dr. C. C. Coffin, 1362 Grove St. (Fillmore 405).

Association of Pioneer Women of California—President, Mrs. Laura Phelps, 73 Dorland St. Fridays, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Association of Collegiate Alumnae, California Branch—President, Miss Amy Sussman, 1819 Octavia St. (West 67). Meets third and fourth Saturdays.

California Club, 1750 Clay St., near Polk (Franklin 3516)—President, Mrs. A. P. Black, 2913 Fillmore St. (Fillmore 3518).

Cap and Bells Club, 1509 Gough St. (West 1245)—President, Mrs. F. H. Coburn, Windmere Apts.

Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Pacific Bldg. (Douglas 3024).

Catholic Humane Society, 1112 Market St. (Market 1529)—President, Mrs. Garret McEnerney, 2898 Broadway (Fillmore 1470).

Century Club, 1355 Franklin St., corner Sutter Franklin 3131)—President, Marie Withrow, 2016 Pine St. (Fillmore 1312).

Channing Auxiliary, Unitarian Church, Franklin and Geary Sts.—President, Mrs. Aurelius E. Buckingham, 2808 Jackson St. (Fillmore 1985). Meets first Monday.

Clionian Club, 220 Post St.—President, Mrs. Emily Louise Secombe, 1520 Willard St. (Park 6786). Meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

Corona Club, 536 Sutter St.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Council of Jewish Women, 2137 Sutter St. (West 5141)—President, Ada Goldsmith (Fillmore 1553). Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Daughters of California Pioneers—Meets second, third and fourth Mondays, at Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Denman School Club—President, Mrs. George H. Irving, 902 Taylor St. (Franklin 1869).

Dolores Mothers' Club.

Forum Club, 220 Post St. (Kearny 460)—President, Mrs. D. C. Heger, 2428 Jackson St. (Fillmore 892).

Francesca Club, 560 Sutter St. (Sutter 1200, 1201, 1202)—President, Mrs. Latham McMullen, 2517 Broadway (Fillmore 3692).

Girls' Recreation Club, 507 Harrison St. (Kearny 2888).

Glen Park Political Club—President, Mrs. Theodore Pinther, 211 Hoffman Ave. (Mission 2388).

Hypatbia Club—President, Mrs. Lyman D. Staples, 1144 Church St. Meets at members' homes.

Land Marks League—President, Congressman Jos. Knowland; secretary, Laura Bride Powers, 1242 Taylor St. (Franklin 5211).

La Puerta del Ora Chapter, D. A. R.—Regent, Mrs. I. N. Chapman, Alameda.

Laurel Hall Club, 1750 Clay St. (Franklin 3516)—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474). Meets first and third Wednesdays.

Mills Club, 220 Post St.—Meets third Tuesday.

Native Daughters of the Golden West, Claus Spreckels Bldg. (Sutter 366)—President, Mrs. Alison F. Watt, Grass Valley.

New Era League, 816 St. Francis Hotel (Douglas 1000)—President, Lillian Harris Coffin, Mill Valley (Mill Valley 7-M). Meets Tuesday mornings.

Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, Sequoia Club Rooms—President, Miss Ina Coolbrith, 1067 Broadway (Franklin 2273). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Pacific Musical Society—President, Madam Tojetti, 2848 Scott St. (Fillmore 4071).

Papyrus Club, 420 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Florence L. Richmond, 838 Clayton St. (Market 3984). meets first and third Wednesdays.

Philomath Club, 538 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln Brown, 28 Presidio Terrace (Pacific 1771). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Presidents' Assembly—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474).

Potrero Women's Club, Nineteenth and Iowa Sts. (Mission 4365).

Richmond Women's Club, 400 Thirty-fifth Ave.—President, Mrs. J. W. Felt, 466 Thirty-ninth Ave. (Pacific 1356).

San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, 220 Post St. (Sutter 387)—President, Mrs. James Ellis Tucker, 2030 Broadway (West 536).

San Francisco Colony of New England Women—President, Mrs. Geo. Miller, Burlingame.

San Francisco Musical Club—President, Mrs. John Birmingham.

San Francisco Women's Club, 1006 Bosworth St.—President, Mrs. Theo. Pinther, 1006 Bosworth St. Meets Wednesdays.

Sorosis Club, 538 Sutter St. (Kearny 5270)—President, Mrs. Joseph Fife, 3870 Jackson St. (Pacific 2767).

South Park Settlement Mothers' Club—President, Mrs. Emma Seaton, 121 St. Mary's Ave.

Susan B. Anthony Club—President, Mrs. Austin Sperry.

Tamalpais Center Woman's Club—Mrs. Peter Hamilton, President.

To Kalon Club, Calvary Annex, Jackson and Fillmore Sts.—President, Mrs. George Mullin, 2520 Octavia St. (Franklin 8909). Meets first Tuesday.

Town and Country Club, 218 Stockton St. (Douglas 4951, 4952)—President, Mrs. C. Osgood Hooker, Eucalyptus, Burlingame, Cal. (Burlingame 621).

Vittoria Colonna Club, Hotel Richelieu, Van Ness Ave. and Geary St.—President, Dr. Mariana Bertola, 1050 Jackson St. (Fillmore 3398). Meets second and fourth Saturdays.

Women's Club of Occidental Kindergarten—President, Mrs. E. A. Ward, 220 Irvington St.

Woman's Political League, 243 Pacific Building (Kearny 5186)—President, Claribel David. Meets Wednesdays at 2:30. Headquarters open every day during business hours.

Young Women's Christian Association—General Secretary, 1249 O'Farrell St. (West 3858).

Yerba Buena School Women's Club—President, Miss E. B. McFadden, State Normal School (Park 2923).

Alpha Neighborhood Club—Miss Mary C. Bell, 260 Frederick St. (Park 5216), San Francisco, Cal. Meets at Grattan School, second Thursdays.

Local Council of Women—President, Mary T. Gamage, 3010 Pierce St. (West 4090). First Saturday in the month, Hotel Bellevue.

Changes or corrections and names of other clubs will be added from month to month and should be sent in at once by secretaries.

The personnel of the new board of officers, elected at the recent biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs for the term 1914-1916 meets with general approval.

The three new members elected to the Board of Directors constitute practically all the change in the roster. It is therefore to be expected that the policy that characterized the administration of Mrs. Pennybacker in the past will be continued.

The voluntary retirement of Mrs. Lucretia L. Blankenburg, of Philadelphia, who has rendered such valuable service as First Vice-President, makes place for the advancement of Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath of Ohio to that office. Mrs. Sneath's successor as Second Vice-President is Miss Georgia A. Bacon, of Worcester, Mass., who was formerly a Director.

The endowment fund of $100,000 is now complete for the issuance of the History of the Federation, edited by Mrs. Mary I. Wood, of Portsmouth, N. H.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs Magazine is now on a substantial basis and the Federation is especially well equipped for efficient service to the club women of the country.

The Cap and Bells Club expects to be in possession of its new quarters, the third floor of the Newbegin building, at 315 Sutter street, by August 1st.

By a vote of 2357 out of 2833 delegates the next biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in New York City in 1916.

The election of officers had no exciting features as most of the encumbents were held over for another two years.

Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge, chairman of the club extension of California Federation of Women's Clubs, is full of enthusiasm over the Biennial at Chicago. She considers that one of the principal subjects to engross the attention of club leaders for a while to come will be the making of the school houses into social and educational centers for the adults when not in use by school children, particularly in the rural districts. Mrs. Woodbridge says that this was the supreme idea of that great Chicago convention, out of all the other great subjects that commanded our attention.

California Club Hall saw a pretty wedding a few weeks ago when the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Levin was married to Harry Silberman, Jr., of Los Angeles. The honeymoon is being spent in the Yosemite.

The Thursday Afternoon Club of Tropico has adopted a novel plan for raising funds. The club members form a calendar, the chairman of the ways and means committee representing the year. The other officers form the months; each "month" has charge of the four members who represent the weeks. The days, weeks, months and year are asked to save a penny a day for ninety days. The amount thus gained will be a substantial sum toward the building of the new club house.

The Contemporary Club of Redlands, Cal., is one of the most energetic and prosperous in the State. During its twenty-one years it has been busy in accomplishment of the purpose for which it was organized. For the last fifteen years it has been concentrating its efforts principally on the beautification of the city, with the result that Redlands is known far and wide as one of the most beautiful cities in California.

The Club has a membership of 243, and this in a city of 12,000 population. Mrs. Harriet A. Shepard has given great impetus to the civic work of the Club. She is from Chicago, where she had been identified with large public affairs previous to her coming to Redlands in 1895. Through her efforts new enthusiasm has been infused into the Club, and from her wide experience she has been able to teach the best methods of acquiring results. In 1904 the present beautiful club house was built at a cost of $25,000. Mrs. Samuel L. Beiler is the president.

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IT IS RUMORED THAT

The women of this year's convention of the General Federation showed the advance that has been made since the initial convention of 1892, in the fact that now they no longer feel the need of having men speakers on the platform. Women have learned self-reliance and self-control and above all, they have learned to realize their own strength and the intelligent investment of their abilities. They are willing to work hand in hand with men when occasion demands, but can also stand alone when necessary. We see no reason for the fear that the new relationship between men and women is going to destroy romance, but we do see clearly that it is driving out a false sentimentality and replacing it with a genuine camaraderie of mutual respect and good fellowship.

Many interesting and interested young women were present at the councils, conspicuous among whom were Miss Ruth Pennybacker, daughter of the President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President of the United States—both fine types of young America who are now in training for greater responsibilities.

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there is a woman running against him. Then they will start in to disfranchise the men! Doubtless every suffragette will repudiate any such intention, and no one said that they intended to do it; we stated not what they intend to do, but what they are going to do. The reason is this: Humanity is but the mirror in which is reflected the states of activity going on in the universe, and as the universe is becoming militantly feminine, the women will of necessity become the same. We are informed that women have not the capacity to carry out a successful revolution against the other sex, and no one said that they had, but they will have it in the very near future, for the feminine will and intelligence will continue to grow stronger, as that of the male will grow correspondingly weaker, and the result will be that in twenty years the women will be the superiors of the men in every sense of the word. Not only will this be the case, but they will have more courage, and a more militant and independent spirit. There is another thing that must be borne in mind: As the universe becomes more feminine, the men will also become more feminine, and hence the molding principle in evolution will be the stronger in the women. Let us not deceive ourselves, this militancy on the part of the women is not a war for liberty; it is a war of conquest, and they are urged on by the feminine principle in the universe; hence they will stop short of nothing but the dominance of the masculine sex. The women will demand obedience on the part of the entire masculine population and will get it, for the reason that the masculine principle in nature will be forced to yield obedience to the feminine principle.

We find that this feminism is rebelling against the restraints of convention, and the woman of to-day refuses to be required to have a masculine protector. The independent woman of to-day insists upon fighting her own way through the world. Also there is a struggle against convention in dress. One of its most notable examples is in the determination of the women to show as much of the body as possible. This is by many deplored as indecent; but why is it so? In the feminine period the women went entirely naked, and the men wore clothes; this was because the woman considered herself the superior, and as such was proud of her sex. At a later period, when the feminine was being degraded, the goddesses continued to be depicted in a state of nudity, but in the course of time the feminine was so dishonored that the woman kept the body entirely covered to hide her sex. Now that feminism is being awakened, we see a growing pride in the charms of the feminine sex, and hence a desire to present them to the world. This is not an indication of impurity as it once was, for many of the most refined women insist in wearing clothes that show off their sex. There is still a great element of feminine prudery that denounces such paintings as "September Morn," but this is in reality the one painting that voices the glory of the eternal feminine, and her complete emancipation from her past degradation. In the course of time this reactionary element will disappear from the world, and the demands of society will be for the woman to show her sex as much as possible and for the man to hide his as far as possible. This is the trend of kosmic evolution for some twenty-one centuries to come, and there is nothing that can prevent its workings any more than there has been to prevent the workings of the course of evolution during the past 13,000 years. The time is coming when the women will rule the men, when wives will rule their husbands and when the entire fabric of society will be organized upon a basis of pure feminism. Religion will also be reorganized in this way. We see this

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The five hundred of the chief delegates of the Federation of Women's Clubs who marched to the White House on June 30th were greatly chagrined and sorely disappointed at President Wilson's refusal to support the movement for a woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. Many of them declared their intention of shifting their allegiance from the Democratic party altogether. Among these leaders were Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Mrs. Ellis Logan, Miss Rheta Chile Door and Miss Alice Paul.

The President told them it was his personal opinion that the suffrage issue was one for settlement by the States and not by the Federal Government.

NORTH CAROLINA HONORED.

North Carolina was again honored by the General Federation in the re-election of Mrs. Eugene Reilley, of Charlotte, as corresponding secretary—a position which she has filled most acceptably.

There were few changes in the old board—the only member eligible to re-election who failed to be nominated being Mrs. A. L. Christie, of Butte, Montana.

Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, of Tiffin, Ohio, was moved up from Second Vice-President to First Vice-President, Miss Georgia A. Bacon, of Worcester, Mass., a former Director, being given second place.

Each ebb and flow of the tide carries away some old superstition—and brings in a new one.

Enthusiasm is the powder that drives the shot.

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tendency already in the recognition of the motherhood of God, and there is a growing tendency to look upon Deity as maternal to the relative exclusion of the paternal aspect. This can only lead to one possible result, the formation of a cultus of the divine feminine, and that will mean a priesthood of women in place of the present priesthood of men. This new priesthood will in time insist upon the duty of husbands to be submissive to their wives with as much unction as the male priesthood of the past has insisted upon the duty of wives to be submissive to their husbands! It would not surprise us a bit if in the course of the coming years the women pass laws authorizing them to discipline their wayward husbands in the same way that the men used to have laws permitting them to discipline their wayward wives. And judging from some of the men we know, it will not hurt them a bit!

From what has been said in the above many will wonder what the writer's opinions are in regard to the advisability of this feminism. What difference does it make what he thinks? What is the use of commenting upon the decree of fate? The stars indicate what is written in the book of Fate, and "what is written is written," so there is nothing for us men to do but make the most of it. We have ruled the women for nearly 13,000 years, and turn about is fair play. We must take our defeat like true sports and let the ladies have the whip hand for a couple of thousand years, and we can well afford to be charitable, seeing that we cannot help ourselves.

Ver. Rev. Maitreya Bhikkhu is the editor of a monthly publication, called Hermetic Brotherhood, devoted to suffragism and advanced thought, 10 cents per copy or $1.00 per year. Apply to agent, J. A. Johnson, 1597 Jackson Street, or Occult Book Store, 1141 Polk Street, near Sutter.

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The Critic's Opinion

"Dr. Montessori's Own Handbook." Frederick A Stokes Co., N. Y.

Another book by Dr. Maria Montessori. This V volume is supplemental to "The Montessori Method" and will help to remove many of the false notions that are prevalent concerning this system of teaching. I am sure that anyone having the eare of young children will find this latest book of Dr. Montessori's extremely helpful and suggestive.

"You Never Know Your Luck," by Sir Gilbert Parker, is perhaps causing more stir in the book world than any other of the new romanees, for Sir Gilbert has few if any peers in literary skill and charm of language. (G. H. Doran Co., N. Y.)

"When Thoughts Will Soar" is a new volume from the pen of Baroness Bertha von Suttner, (Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston), that is well worth the reading, both for entertainment and as food for thought. It is of a rational, philosophic order, yet bright and clever as to language and plot, with the clearly indicated purpose of women's uplift. Altogether a very enjoyable book.

Of all the wonders of the wondrous nineteenth century none is more wonderful than the change that has come over the faee, and the soul of China. If you want to learn somewhat of how all this wonderfulness has come about, read "China Revolutionized," by John Stuart Thomson (Bobbs Merrill). Therein you will find a homely, intelligent delineation of facts, more interesting than fiction.

We extend greetings to the latest newcomer in the journalistic field, The Woman's Word by name, though the written matter between the eovers appears to be almost entirely a man's word. It is to be regretted that not one of the five ladies who assume to be the brain and sinew of the publication is willing to have her name appear because of the fear that it "would provoke eriticism and unprofitable diseussion?"

The question looms largely, Why?

Mosquitoes are the greatest disease carriers of the insect world, and Dr. Nelson Du Val Brecht has awarded the gnat second honors, but Dr. Daniel D. Jackson, a sanitary expert, says that this is doing injustice to the house fly and the humble little flea who both work so indefatigably to keep back over-population.

The Manchester Union deserves the highest compliment on its magnificent "Woman's Edition" issued last month. It is by far the most complete and satisfactory thing of this kind that we have yet seen in the newspaper line.

The New Hampshire State Federation of Women's Clubs is composed of ninety-four women's clubs with a membership of 6,695, and this "Women's Edition" brings before the people of the country a comprehensive outline of the very important work accomplished by New Hampshire club women during the last twenty-five years.

William Dean Howells has given us a beautiful piece of imagery in his, "The Seen and the Unseen at Stratford-on-Avon." You can't afford to miss reading it.

The country is on the verge of a very great business revival. We have had many other kinds of revivals, religious and otherwise, but we are not yet satiated to the extent that we cannot enjoy one more, especially if it is in the nature of a business revival.

Oakland has already scheduled 24 big conventions for 1915 and more to follow. The $1,000,000 Auditorium will come in handy and is likely to be worked overtime by the entertainment committees.

The literary conference, which was to have been held at Berkeley July 8, was indefinitely postponed owing to the death of Dr. George Reinhart, husband of the chairman of the literary department of the California Federation of Women's Clubs.

TRIBUTE TO JEWISH WIVES.

It seems a peculiar coincidence that while a persecution of the Jews which reminds one of the early Middle Ages is going on in Russia, over in Great Britain a Jew has just been elevated to the highest judicial position in the gift of the nation. Sir Rufus Isaacs is the first Israelite to become Lord Chief Justice of England, and his success has been almost phenomenal, even barring the question of his race and his religion. It is a striking characteristic of his brilliant career that it began with his studying law at the persuasion of his wife after he had signally failed both as a sailor and as a broker. He is not the first great man who has owed success to the foresight and wisdom of the woman who was willing to sink both name and identity in those of her husband. The son of Erin who remarked that he would not be surprised if in the end the greatest men in the world should turn out to be women was not far wrong. When the influence of mother and wife is subtracted from the average man's credit eolumn there isn't enough left to worry over. No deed of heroism in recent years has matched that exhibition of quiet courage and devotion displayed by the wife of Straus when the "Titanie" went down in the Atlantic a year and a half ago. Mrs. Straus, like Lady Isaacs, was a descendent of Deborah and Miriam and Judith. And still Russia persecutes the Jews. —Christian Standard.

BOOKS

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Mrs. Racine McRoskey has given us a delightful illustrated volume on the Missions of California, with a short history of the Saint after whom each was named. Mrs. McRoskey says in a foreword of the present edition: "For many years I have been deeply interested in the study of the Missions of California, and have grown to reverenee every noble structure and every pathetic ruin. They are to-day California's richest heritage. I have visited them at every opportunity, and delved into their golden history. Many old inhabitants have given me interesting facts and bits of history."

Her book, "The Old Missions of California," has an interesting history of the old Mission Church of St. Francis de Asissi, or what is more commonly known as Mission Dolores.

Too many get warped opinions from seeing so many problem plays and reading so many problem books and articles. White-slavery is a curse that should be, and has been, duly exposed and is being broken up by law. But every man one meets is not a white-slaver. Nor is the blot of white-slavery upon every home. There are broken homes, scandals and divorces. But all homes are not broken and unhappy, all married men and women are not seeking divorce. "Consider the lily," admonished the Christ. Far better would it be to "consider the lily" more, and dwell less in the shade of the upas tree and beside the deadly nightshade. A book like "Pollyanna" is worth any fifty of the too-common sex-problem books of the day. Look upon what is good and true and honorable and beautiful in human nature —the beauties of character that shine all around, all the time; and shut out the pall and noxious emanations of morbidity from a constant dwelling upon the mean, base things of life. These things are not corrected by morbid discussion, but by clarifying, reformative action on the part of clear-minded, level-headed, high-purposed men and women.—Pasadena Star.

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR A HUSBAND.

By Lou M. Phillips.

First—I am the Lord thy God—unto thee I gave a wife that she might lead thee out of darkness and free thee from the bondage of the flesh. That thou mightst come to a knowledge of things thou canst know only through her. Thou shalt have no strange Gods before her. Thou shalt not take unto thyself any artificial thing of heaven or earth, or the waters under the earth. Thou shalt neither idealize nor serve such.

Second—Thou shalt not take the name of thy God in vain, nor utter any blasphemy in presence of her thou wouldst have pure above all others.

Third—Keep holy the Sabbath day and know that on the day in which it is well that thou shouldst rest it is likewise lawful that thy family and thy servants also should rest.

Fourth—Honor thy father and mother and forget not that the same honor is due to the father and mother of thy wife.

Fifth—Thou shalt not kill love; trust; conscience. These are of greater worth than life.

Sixth—Thou shalt not commit adultery even in thine heart. Look thou upon women as thou wouldst have they wife look upon all other men.

Seventh—Thou shalt not steal from thy wife the faith that is hers nor try to confine her within the barrier of thine own narrow and selfish limitations.

Eighth—Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy wife, to make her responsible for thy sin or failure. Thereby thou confessest thou art a weakling who still hast greater need of a mother than a wife.

Ninth—Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, nor his goods, even to bestow upon thy wife. Know that it is vanity and envy within thine own heart that tempts thee.

Tenth—Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife. For perchance thou wouldst in the same manner covet her who is thy wife were she thy neighbor's.

"WHICH IS LOVE."

Oh, make my anger pure—let no worst wrong
Rouse in me the old niggard selfishness.
Give me Thine indignation—which is love
Turned on the evil that would part love's throng;
Thy anger scathes because it needs must bless,
Gathering into union calm and strong
All things on earth, and under, and above.

Make my forgiveness downright—such as I
Should perish if I did not have from Thee;
I let the wrong go, withered up and dry,
Cursed with divine forgetfulness in me.
'Tis but self-pity, pleasant, mean and sly,
Low whispering bids the paltry memory live:—
What am I brother for, but to forgive? . . .
Lord, I forgive—and step in unto Thee.

—George MacDonald.

GIVEN AN INCH, WOMAN TAKES A MILE.

A while ago Nixola Greeley-Smith, in an article written for the New York Sun, says:

"A man loves a woman's mind last, if not least. It is because we know this that almost any woman would rather have a man praise her cute little curls or her alluring dimples than the brilliancy of her conversation.

"I believe that a great many women are capable of 'mind love,' which would begin and end in things of the spirit and the intellect.

"But I have yet to meet the man endowed with similar simplicity of purpose. It doesn't make any difference where he starts — whether it's with quadratic equations or the Mexican policy or the becomingness of the dyed wigs—his mind works around inevitably to the some old thing—if the woman is under 85.

"And we can't blame him so very much for his point of view.

"After all, women cannot afford to forget that it is only in the last century or so that man has forced himself to think of us as intelligent beings. No longer ago than the Middle Ages a learned religious conference debated solemnly as to whether or not women possess souls—and the gallant ayes had it by one vote!"

Ostrich Feathers Paradise

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Also, we make to order any fancy or plumes in own color.
It pays you to come and see our latest effect that can be made out of yours.

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SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES NOW READY
The Marie L. Sweeney Co.
166 GEARY STREET
Whittell Building San Francisco

ELECTION CALENDAR FOR 1914.

July 16th—Last day to file nomination papers and certificates of appointment of verification deputies for all candidates.

WHITE HORSE SCOTCH
From
MACKIE & CO.
Islay, Scotland
NEVER IN BULK

Charles Meinecke & Co.
Agents Pacific Coast
314 Sacramento Street San Francisco.

ELECTION CALENDAR FOR 1914.

July 16th—Secretary of State must submit to county clerks, names of offices for which candidates are to be nominated at the primary and list of political parties that have qualified.

July 21st—On or before this date all candidates' affidavits must be filed in the place where the nomination paper is required to be filed.

July 25th—Registrations and transfers close for the August primary election.

July 26th—Secretary of State shall submit to county clerks names and addresses of all persons whose nomination papers are on file in his office with the party for which he is a candidate.

July 31st—County clerks shall arrange registration affidavits for each district and bind same.

August 1st—Board of Supervisors to appoint election boards, designate polling places, etc., for primary election, prior to this date.

August 5th—Last day to be naturalized or otherwise become a citizen to register for the general election in November.

August 6th—County Clerk shall prepare sample ballots for primary election, prior to this date.

August 15th-20th — Sample ballots shall be mailed between these dates, together with card showing elector's voting number and his precinct polling place.

August 18th—Election officers for primary are to be notified of their appointment, not later than this date.

August 25th—Primary election to nominate candidates for all offices. Polls open at 6 a. m. and close at 7 p. m.

August 27th—Supervisors start canvass at 1 p. m.

September 7th—Bonds of county officers must be fixed on or before this date.

September 8th—County central committees shall meet in court house.

September 9th—Last day on which candidates may file statements of receipts and expenditures.

September 10th—Canvass of primary election vote must be completed prior to 6 p. m. of this date.

September 15th—State conventions of all parties to be held at State Capitol on this date.

September 24th—Last day on which independent nomination papers required to be filed with the Secretary of State, may be left with county clerks.

October 3rd—Registrations and transfers close for the general election in November.

October 4th—Secretary of State shall certify to county clerks, prior to this date, names of all candidates.

October 8th—Boards of supervisors shall appoint election officers, designate polling places, etc., for general election before this date.

October 9th—Registration affidavits to be arranged and bound prior to this date.

October 5th—Secretary of State shall furnish county clerks with copies of amendments, propositions, etc.

October 10th—Secretary of State shall certify to county clerks amendments and propositions to be voted upon.

October 24th—Publish and post election proclamation before this date.

October 24th—County clerks shall commence mailing sample ballots.

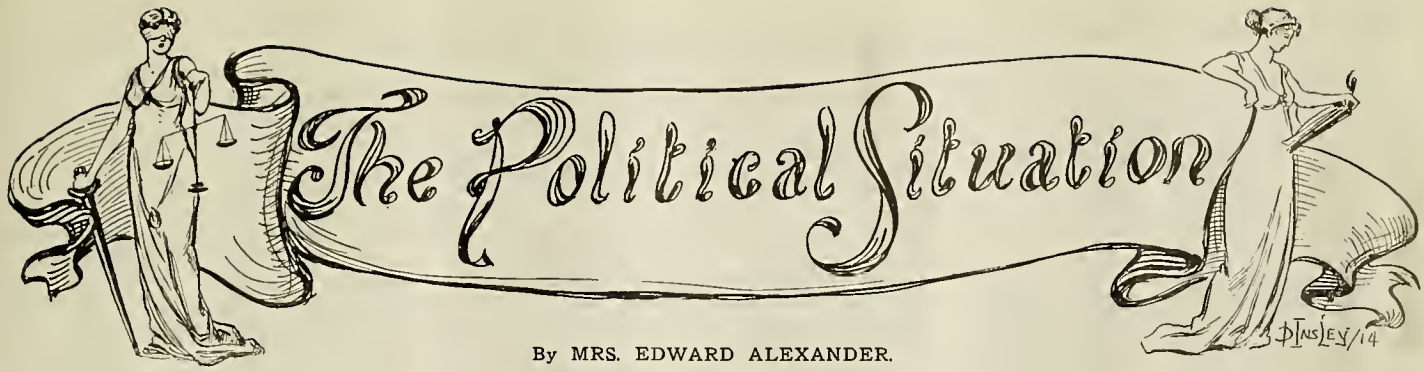
October 26th—Election officers shall be notified of appointment not later than this date.

October 28th—County clerks shall finsh mailing sample ballots.

November 3rd—General election throughout State. Polls open at 6 a. m. and close at 7 p. m.

November 9th—Supervisors begin canvass of votes.

November 18th—Last day on which candidates may file statements of receipts and expenditures.



By MRS. EDWARD ALEXANDER.

The question uppermost in the minds of the people of the State is: "Why Hiram Johnson is afraid of Abraham Ruef?" It is apparent to the least observer that fear is actuating the series of injustices in the treatment of our star prisoner. Some think that Ruef should be grateful for the privilege of living. If some people's prayers were heard, even that privilege would be deprived him.

There is no limits to a man's accomplishment except that created by his own distrust. Likewise, there is nothing beyond the reach of a city which unfalteringly believes in itself.

Kate Dunn Ames, who is looking for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction on the non-partisan ticket, comes before the public with the highest recommendations from all parts of the State.

She is a graduate of Stanford and has taken post-graduate courses at the State University. Twice she has been Superintendent of Schools of Napa County, a prominent speaker in the council deliberations on the State Teachers' Association program.

Her individuality is stamped upon her address, one of high ideals and indefatigable energy. We wish her the success she so richly deserves.

The Prohibition Party is losing prestige since the discovery has been made by the widespread investigation of London doctors that inebriety is cured by bee stings.

Former adherents of prohibition say, "What is the use of fighting for prohibition laws if the busiest of busybodies is in line to take the play away from us?"

It is affirmed, too, by physicians that inebriety, as well as rheumatism, may be cured by bee sting. This discovery was made quite by accident in a London hospital. Five men were being treated for chronic rheumatism. Four of them had been hard drinkers for years and one was a confirmed drunkard.

Bee stings were applied to them, and the rheumatic condition promptly subsided. When they were finally discharged they found that the treatment had done more than cure the rheumatism; it had destroyed their taste for alcohol. Even the sight of drink nauseated them, and since leaving the hospital, several months ago, not one of them has touched liquor.

Facts already brought to light show that an intoxicated person is quickly sobered by a bee sting, and that drinking men who take up work among bees, where they are frequently stung, lose their old craving for alcohol.

Mrs. Caminetti walked right up to the door of the political arena, then turned around, and walked right out again.

The wives of the candidates for public office are very forcibly putting their "shoulder to the wheel" in the present campaign, and are not afraid to come out in the open in order to prove the superior qualifications of their respective husbands. We can't help feeling a bit sorry for the bachelor candidates, like Francis J. Heney and James Phelan, who have no wives to toot their horns.

The following is taken from an editorial in Town Talk that very nearly expresses public sentiment in reference to the Ruef case at the present moment:

"Commissioner McLaughlin it appears has no prejudices against Ruef, but he thinks it would set a bad example to let him out. He explains that he didn't need to hear Ruef's petition as he knows the Ruef case from A to Z, having followed it faithfully in the press. The commissioner we fear has not a good memory. He should go over the record again. Ruef's case is peculiar in this, —that he was deprived of his liberty without a hearing, which, it is universally admitted, he was entitled to. Whatever were the sins of Ruef against the State, multiply them a hundredfold and they will still be less than the one sin of the great State of California against him. If it be said that Ruef is asking too much when he asks the commissioners to give him the benefit of a liberal interpretation of the law of parole rather than compel him to suffer the disadvantage of one of their own rules, it may be said by way of retort that Ruef is asking too little when instead of demanding that he be pardoned he merely asks to be paroled. But why enter into disputation with Commissioner McLaughlin, the puppet of Governor Johnson! Is it because Governor Johnson is a stickler for technicalities that the man who was accidentally jockeyed out of a hearing in the Supreme Court is kept in a prison cell in despite the denial to him of a Constitutional guarantee? The improbability of such being the case will be obvious to any one who will read the record of Governor Johnson's behavior as the prosecutor of Ruef. No, Governor Johnson has no superstitious reverence for technicalities. There must be some other reason for his stern and uncompromising attitude toward Ruef; a reason not to be recklessly divulged, maybe. Whatever it is it may have something of the nature of a two-edge sword, for the man who was once regarded chiefly as a rogue is rapidly taking on the appearance of a martyr."

Miss Philaletha Michelson, attorney, who knows the Danish language, is campaigning among Scandinavians in the interests of John D. Fredericks for Governor. Miss Michelson says: "I am fighting Johnson because he fought equal suffrage and is now claiming credit for the woman suffrage victory in this state. We don't want any friends of that stripe in public office."

In 1907 there were a frightful lot of mirrors broken all over the country. The "seven years bad luck" that had, perforce, to follow upon such catastrophies ends this year. Thanks be—

There are nearly 4,000,000 women voters in the United States. What would happen if every one of these had the opportunity of expressing her views at the polls and took advantage of the opportunity?

PERSONAL NAMES AND POLITICS.

The naming of a child by its parents is usually based on considerations remote from his or her success in maturity. Yet later the name may prove a handicap or spur according as it fits or misfits the characteristics of the youth or adult which the child in due time comes to be. In case of marked discrepancy between the name borne and the character of the person forced by convention to wear it, the adult does one of two things: He resorts to law and has his name formally changed, or he quietly drops the offending portion of his title. Sometimes the incongruity between name and character accounts for such alteration. Sometimes it is solely a matter of taste. Sometimes it may grow out of perception of the fact that popular favor and political reward do not often fall to the lot of those persons whose names are for any reason peculiar, oddly compounded and redundant. A name that provokes a smile when heard is not one that easily incites admiration for its wearer. Nor is a multiple, many syllabled name as easy to turn into a party slogan or make a national focal point of as one that is brief and simple.

These phases of the problem of wise naming of children who may chance to have a public career either as artists or as political leaders are made suitable for discussion by the report that no less a person than the President of the United States deliberately abbreviated his name because he hoped to win favor with a public that dislikes in an author or a statesman certain infelicities of name, unimportant in themselves, but at the same time alienating in their effect on possible admirers. To many the name Woodrow Wilson is doubtless more attractive than Thomas Woodrow Wilson. It is alliterative, it is more euphonious, and it has more distinction. Nor is it as easily converted into free and easy speech as if the "Thomas" had been retained.

Not the least interesting phase of this deliberate change of name, made during the early stages of Professor Wilson's academic career, is its reported deliberate justification on the ground of his desire to win a larger audience. The historian Wilson had found that persons with names rich in dactyls were less likely to become famous than if spondees abounded. He kept the spondaie part of his name. He is now President.—Christian Science Monitor.

MEASURES TO BE VOTED ON AT THE NOVEMBER ELECTION.

These consist of constitutional amendments, bond acts, initiative act and a referendum measure, besides the election of officers.

Each voter will receive from the Secretary of State a list of these measures with explanation of their legal meaning, and in the case of initiative and referendum measures, arguments for and against their adoption.

Legislation is designed for the end that we should have popular government. This is only to be accomplished by the voice of the people at the polls, and an intelligent study of these measures and amendments is necessary to enable us to qualify as honest voters. Note the following:

Constitutional amendment providing authority for Governor to call extra sessions of district courts of appeal when requested by proper officers; amendment providing for correction of criminal law relating to setting aside of judgments or providing for new trials; amendment permitting counties, municipalities or irrigation districts issuing bonds to make payments within or outside of United States; amendment exempting educational institutions from taxation; amendment exempting vessels from taxation; amendment authorizing counties or municipalities to condemn property; amendment authorizing Alameda County to incur bonded debts of $1,000,000 for Panama-Pacific Exposition; amendment authorizing municipal corporations to acquire and operate public utilities; amendment relating to taxation of public property; amendment permitting county or municipality to exempt certain classes of property from taxation; amendment providing for elections by plurality, preferential vote and primary; amendment increasing amount allowed for expenses of State Legislative Assembly; amendment authorizing adoption and amendment of municipal charters; amendment providing for supervision of reclamation, irrigation and drainage districts; amendment amending law governing city charters; amendment adding to powers of Railroad Commission; amendment relating to incorporation of municipalities; amendment relating to control of international water systems; amendment providing State Railroad Commission to fix compensation for property of public utility condemned by State; amendment providing for manner of election of delegates to constitutional convention; minimum wage amendment for women and minors; amendment to law governing election of United States Senators, allowing Governor to become a candidate; resolution calling for revision of State constitution; referendum on investment companies act; referendum on water commission act; referendum of redlight abatement law; amendment to penal code section of game law; initiative amendment declaring poll tax invalid; initiative amendment providing qualification of voters at bond elections; amendment for State-wide prohibition; initiative act for eight-hour law; initiative act for land title law; initiative act for sale of State bonds for public buildings; against said act; for San Francisco State Building act; against said act; act for sale of bonds for State Fair at Sacramento; against said act; for San Francisco Harbor improvement act; against said act.

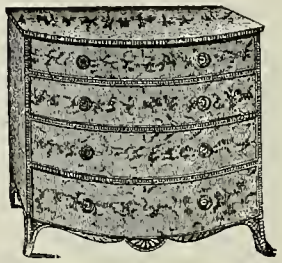
Sir Walter Raleigh said: "A man must first govern himself ere he be fit to govern a family; and his family ere he be fit to bear the government in the commonwealth." If this test was put on our statesmen the majority would have to vacate.

It has been rumored that work has been started on the State Highway into the Big Basin park, Santa Cruz County, and that the Sempervirens Club, Rev. Father Kenna and Andrew P. Hill are largely responsible.

A Good Opportunity

To obtain genuine antique furniture at very moderate prices.
We have the largest collection of fine old mahoganies in the city.
A large variety of oddities especially for gifts out of the ordinary.

We cordially invite your inspection.



Louis Marsh's Antique Shop

341 Sutter Street **Near Grant Avenue**

Father Thomas Ewing Sherman, son of General William T. Sherman, has been appointed chaplain of the First Regiment Field Artillery, New York National Guard, where he will have the rank of Captain.

Father Sherman is well known in Santa Barbara, where he was stationed at one time.

The renewed buying of rails and cars by the railroad systems of the United States is significant of better times. Steel and iron are considered always as the pulse of the industrial world and the present activity is indicative of a general business awakening.

"The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World" is the new title adopted by the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, in convention at Toronto, Ontario. The Association will now embrace similar organizations in Great Britain and other countries.

Truth, efficiency and service were the words that struck the keynote of the speeches, and the expressions of international amity, cordial cooperation and the striving for higher ideals that were given by each speaker of the convention is the criterion of the great moral advancement that is coming into the business life of to-day. Surely the world is growing better by leaps and bounds.

CHILD LABOR.

By Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

Ah, who are these on whom the vital bloom
Of life has withered to the dust of doom?
These little pilgrims prematurely worn
  And bent as if they wore the weight of years?
These childish faces, pallid and forlorn,
  Too dull for laughter and too hard for tears?

Is this the ghost of that insane crusade
  That led ten thousand children long ago,
A band of innocents, deceived, betrayed,
  Yet pressing on through want and woe
  To meet their fate, faithful and unafraid?
  Nay, for a million children now
Are marching in the long, pathetic line,
  With weary step and wrinkled brow;
And at their head appears no holy sign
  Of hope in heaven;
  For unto them is given
No cross to carry, but a cross to drag.
The load of labor, toiling underground,
  In dangerous mines, and breathing heavy air
Of crowded shops; their tender lives are bound
To service of the whirling, slattering wheels
  That fill the factories with dust and noise;
  They are not girls and boys,
  But little "hands," who blindly, dumbly feed
  With their own blood the hungry god of greed.

The clubwomen of the General Federation unanimously recognized the recommendation of Miss Mary Garrett Hay, member of the Penitentiaries Board of New York State, that "Penal institutions should be made 'homes' for the wayward instead of being the degenerating institutions of punishment that they are at present. Also that women must be placed on all boards of public institutions in order to bring about the necessary changes."

The recommendation of Mrs. Eva McDowell Ballott that women should be given the opportunity to help in the solving of the problem of the unemployed was also endorsed by the Federation.

"Prohibition is the resort of the weakling. Temperance is the habit of the strong man. The aim of civilization is to make men better and stronger by enlightening the intelligence and developing the will, not by imposing arbitrary laws upon them."—Henry Watterson.

It is indicated by the annual rings of a California redwood tree that its birthdate was in A. D. 550.

Drink Caswell's Coffee, National Crest Brand.

Temperance vs. Prohibition

A letter from Mr. Andrea Sbarboro, President of the Italian American Bank and Secretary of the Italian-Swiss Colony, on the Viticultural Industry of California, past, present and future. Apropos of the State Prohibition Bill that is to be put to the vote of the people, next November—it is advisable that the question be studied with an open mind—pro and con.—Editor.

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen and all Women Citizens:

In view of the interest which your laudable paper is taking on the most important question now agitating our fair State, I take the liberty of giving you a few facts on the method by which the evil of intemperance may be removed from California without destroying any property and without depriving American citizens of the sacred right to eat and drink in moderation, that which is most conducive to their health and happiness; to which, in accordance with the constitution of our country every person is duly entitled.

In the first place, I call your attention to the Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 16, which was unanimously passed by both houses of the State Legislature on March 20, 1909, which reads as follows:

"Whereas, The State of California is now becoming pre-eminently a grape growing State, where wine can be produced as cheaply, of as fine a quality, and in as large quantities, as in any country in the world; and,

"Whereas, There are at the present time over 250,000 acres of land in the State of California devoted to the viticultural industry, representing an investment of over one hundred millions of dollars; and

"Whereas, A very desirable class of people are coming into this State and taking up the improvement of vast areas of land which have heretofore been non-productive and of little value, planting vineyards on land generally unsuited for any other purpose, and hoping to find a market for their grapes, for table consumption, for the making of raisins, and for the manufacture of wines. Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly concurring, That we strongly recommend the encouragement of the viticultural industry in this State and we favor the enactment of legislation, either by the Federal Government or by the State Legislature, or the passage of regulations or ordinances by any of the counties, cities or towns of the State, that would foster this most important industry, which is designed, if properly encouraged and cared for, to be one of the greatest industries of the State."

France and Italy combined produce annually about 3,000,000,000 gallons of wine, having a valuation of over $600,000,000. This State now produces barely 50,000,000 gallons, having an annual valuation of about $25,000,000. California has the identical sun, climate and soil of sunny Italy and France. It produces everything which is grown in those favored countries to perfection, and therefore we can and will in time produce here just as much wine as is now produced in either France or Italy, increasing our output from 50,000,000 to 1,500,000,000 gallons and its valuation from $25,000,000 to $300,000,000 per annum, thus turning our sparsely settled hill lands, principally used now for sheep ranges, into beautiful vineyards, creating new towns and cities, and giving healthy and profitable employment to several million vineyardists in our State.

In this connection, I want to call your attention to what Le Petit Journal of Paris, the paper which is said to have the largest circulation in the world, recently published about California, when it found that at both the international expositions of Turin, Italy, and Ghent, Belgium, our California wines and champagne had obtained the grand prix, which signified that we make just as fine wines as the best made in France. The French paper was piqued at this, and in an article stated:

"The American people are very presumptious indeed, and with all their money they believe that they can achieve everything. They have even attempted to show that they can make as good champagne as that made at Rheims, France, but they forget that whilst it is true that California has the same sun and climate as France, and whilst by bridging the Atlantic Ocean with a bridge of gold they have succeeded in bringing to California one of our best expert champagne makers, they have not got the magic soil of France, and notwithstanding their millions of dollars, they could not purchase nor bring this favored land of France to California."

To which I answered:

"We appreciate, Messieurs Le Petit Journal, that you acknowledge that California has the same sun and climate of France. It is also true that we have paid a large amount in order to bring and keep here one of your best French champagne experts. As to your 'magic soil,' permit me to call your attention to the fact that some few years ago California imported thousands of tons of your delicious French prunes. We finally concluded to bring over also some of your French prune trees, which we set out in our fertile soil of California, and what was the result? You know as well as I do that for the past several years we have been sending to you in France many thousands of tons of our prunes grown in the soil of California, which your ladies of Paris find better than, and prefer them to, the prunes grown in France. Now the time may come, and we do not know how soon, when in addition to prunes, we may send you also some of our choice California champagne."

But women citizens, this is not the only good that the encouragement of the viticultural industry will bring to us. By becoming grape growers and wine makers we will naturally become accustomed to the use of that health-giving, non-intoxicating beverage of wine at our meals, and thus will eventually achieve the blessing of bringing up our children in true sobriety like they are brought up in the grape growing countries of Europe. But to show you, ladies, under what serious difficulties our grape growers stand, I will read you an abstract from a letter which was sent by the Women's Christian Temperance Union to each member of Congress when a bill to destroy the grape industry of California was pending. It says:

"Hon. .....,
House of Representatives,
"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:—We have noted the discussion in Congress and in the press of this country relative to the taxing of brandy used in fortifying sweet wines, and have carefully considered the statement that such tax will practically destroy the California wine industry. It seems to be taken for granted on all sides that any condition which will destroy the wine industry of this State should not for one moment be considered. Would it not be well at this time to consider whether after all the California wine industry or any other wine industry is worthy of conservation?"

Now, just think; these Christian women would advise you to destroy hundred of millions of dollars' worth of property and throw on the streets the fathers, mothers and children of 75,000 of industrious families employed in the viticultural industry of this State!

And for what reason, women of the Christian Temperance Union, do you want to destroy our wine industry? It cannot be on account of religious prejudice, because your association, bearing a Christian name, knows that wine is recommended throughout the Bible, and in fact our Saviour was a wine maker himself, for we read that at the wedding of Cana he turned water into wine.

I have heard some say that the wine of the Bible was the same as Bryan's grape juice, but this is proven not to be correct, for we know that when Noah drank too much wine, he was made drunk, and furthermore, we find throughout the Bible, that whilst the use of wine is recommended, the abuse of it is severely condemned.

Is it on account of the fact that wine is detrimental to good health, that you are so anxious to abolish its use? That cannot be, because we find that those who drink wine in moderation at their meals live the longest; in fact, in a New York paper of February 20th, we read that Dr. Stephen Smith, father of New York City's sanitary laws, and dean of the surgeons of that city, celebrated his ninetieth birthday recently, still in good health and active as a consulting surgeon of Bellevue Hospital.

Up to sixty years of age, Dr. Smith said, in explaining his present state of health, that he was a victim of dyspepsia, but as a delegate to Paris to a medical conference on cholera, he learned for the first time to drink wine with his meals. He declared that he had never suffered from dyspepsia since.

I myself, women citizens, have been using wine for seventy-two years, and unless I meet with some automobile accident, I expect to keep drinking that healthy beverage for twenty or thirty years longer.

It cannot be that the ladies desire to destroy wine on account of its intemperate effect, because we see that in every country of the world where wine is produced and used by the mass of the people, intoxication is almost unknown.

Ladies, if you desire to remove the evil of drunkenness from our midst, I am heart and soul with you; in fact, that is one of the reasons for writing this letter to you. The true remedy to pursue, ladies, is not to condemn the use, but the abuse of wine. Why should you condemn a thousand innocent persons to whom wine is a necessity like tea and coffee is to you, because one out of a thousand become drunkards? Furthermore, I venture to say that out of every thousand drunkards there is not one drunkard

caused by wine. Punish these drunkards, ladies, just as severely as you please. Put them in jail; make them sweep the streets in the cities; work on the county roads in the country, and by so doing you will see that you will gradually remove the evil of drunkenness from our midst without destroying any industry and without depriving any American citizen of his personal liberty.

I wish to call your attention to another matter of the greatest importance.

Some years ago our good temperance women petitioned Congress to abolish the canteen in the army, where the soldiers would meet in their clubs on the military grounds and enjoy the light beverages of wine and beer for which they paid out of their own pockets, and with the profits made they could purchase some few dainties not furnished by the Government. Such a letter as the one that I have just read was sent to each member of Congress.

The Manufacturers' and Producers' Association of California, at which I had the honor to preside for ten years, requested me to send a letter to our good Senator Perkins, urging him to vote against that bill; first, because it would be seriously detrimental to the best interest and sobriety of the soldiers themselves, and second, it was against the interests of the viticultural industry of California.

Senator Perkins in answering my letter stated that he believed we were right, but he was so pestered by the prohibition women of the country that he dare not vote against the bill. The consequence was that the bill was passed, but what is the result? Every general in the army has tried to have the canteen bill re-enacted, as its abolition has caused the soldier boys to go outside of the military reservations and there get drunk and their health ruined.

Dr. O'Reilly, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, stated in his official report in 1906 that, "Since the abandonment of the canteen it is shown that there are more drunkards in our army than in any other army in the world."

Remove this stigma from our army and navy. Serve the men with a ration of good light wine at their meals, as is done in the armies of the wine producing countries of Europe, and the men of our American army and navy will then be as sober as those of any other nation in the world.

In contrast with these letters from the Prohibition ladies, let me read to you an article which was published recently in the New York Evening Journal by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, who is known throughout the United States as an eminent, moral, temperate man, and who has done much in cleaning out the evil dens in New York. He says:

"There is no question, Mr. Editor, that this country is afflicted with two great evils—drunkenness and prohibition. I doubt very much which is the greater evil. Drunkenness, of course, causes a great deal of misery to those few, and their families, who are subject to the evil; but prohibition has gotten to be a great evil in every city, township and hamlet in the union. This evil is creating animosity and strife between the people of each location. It leads families to look askant at their neighbors with whom they were formerly in the most intimate friendship.

"This evil got, as you well know, into politics. The fitness of a candidate to honestly and capably fill a political office is no more taken into consideration by the voters, especially in the country towns. The point the voter considers is whether he is for or against prohibition.

"Now this evil and drunkenness must both be removed from our great country. As has been shown by irrefutable facts in the grape growing, wine making and wine consuming countries of the world, intoxication is almost unknown."

Ladies, I ask you, in all seriousness, to consider which one of these two letters gives the true remedy to achieve sobriety, the one of the prohibition advocates or that of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst?

I was happy to see that our last Legislature, at the urgent request of Senator Guillard, of Santa Rosa, to whom also we owe our gratitude, has made a step favorable in our direction by passing a law for the appointment of nine viticultural commissioners, and the Governor has placed on that commission several practical wine men, who I am sure will help the development of the great viticultural industry of this State.

Our gratitude is also due to the honorable Congressman, Julius Kahn, who has shown the American people that those persons who recommended the passage of the Pomerene bill from Ohio and Missouri, desired to hoax the American people by palming on them so-called wine made from the skin of the grape, water, sugar and alcohol, instead of our delicious California wine, which is invariably only made from the pure juice of the grape.

I desire also to call the attention of the officials of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the fact that during our fight with New Orleans for the Exposition, the wine makers of California sent to Washington 300 cases of our choice wines, which aided materially in turning the tables in our favor.

I notice in an article published in the Daily Examiner a few days ago, that the Rev. Dr. Aked (with whom I had the pleasure to have a debate when he tried to have San Francisco go dry), said, "The alarming increase of drunkenness among English women has been a cause of grief to every patriotic Briton for nearly a generation. Judges, statesmen, the great bishops of the church, pressmen, publicists of every kind, have for more than twenty years been up in arms against it."

The Reverend Dr. Aked is correct in what he says. I have been in London at different times—in all, for three weeks—and I do assure you, ladies, that I have seen more drunken women on the streets of London in twenty-one days than I have seen in the city of San Francisco in sixty-two years. The price of wine in London is not within the reach of the poor class, and that accounts for this great evil.

Now, women citizens, let every woman use her best efforts to educate the American people to use light wine at their meals, and by so doing we will soon make viticulture the greatest industry of California, and forever remove from our country the two greatest evils that we are now afflicted with—drunkenness and prohibition.

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Judge Gavin W. Craig of the Superior Court of Los Angeles and candidate on the Republican ticket for presiding justice of the District Court of Appeals, strongly favors the appointment of women to State offices.

Judge Craig says:

"Women are the mothers of us all. They are the beginning and end of life and man. Heretofore, under the penal and criminal system prevailing, women and children have been the chief sufferers. I am working to change that, because I believe it is for the benefit of humanity. Women are now among the best citizens the State has.

"There are numbers of women in California who would be excellently qualified to fulfill the office of lieutenant-governor and who, if placed in that office would discharge its duties with credit to themselves and the State.

"There is no real reason why a woman should not be a candidate for the office of lieutenant-governor and no reason why she should not be elected to it. And less reason why, if elected, the proper woman should not make just as able an official in that office as any man."

Attorney John N. Metcalf of Los Angeles, in discussing the candidacy of Judge Craig recently made the following statement to the San Diego Union:

"Judge Craig is one of the eighteen judges on the bench of the Superior Court of Los Angeles. When elected, both in the primaries and in the regular election, Judge Craig received the largest vote given any judicial candidate.

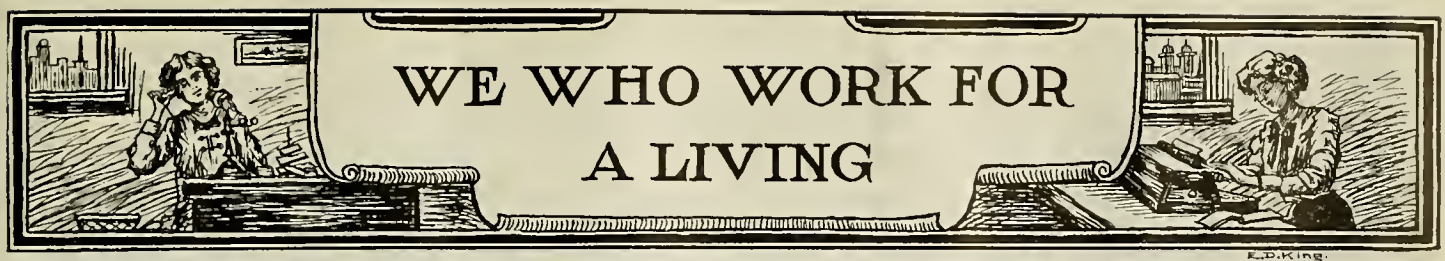
"As a judge of the Superior Court in Los Angeles he has worked out a plan whereby many criminals may be placed at work on the county roads and earn $1.50 per day, which money goes to the wife and children of the criminal, if he has any. Under the ordinary penal system the women and children are the chief sufferers because they are deprived of their means of livelihood while the father is in the penitentiary.

"Judge Craig remedies this defect in the penal system by an original procedure which he evolved and which is perfectly legal under the existing laws. It required courage, initiative and ability for one judge to work out and put this idea into practice. But Judge Craig did it because he is constantly working for humanity and especially the women of our great State.

"Judge Craig for the past eleven years has been an instructor in the Los Angeles Law School. For seven years of this time he was the head of that institution. He is the firm, guiding hand which has built up the school to its present high standard and made the institution one of great efficiency.

"He is also president of the Southern California Institute of Criminology, the object of which is penal reform and the reform of present practice in criminal law procedure. It is right in the line with this idea that Judge Craig worked out the plan above mentioned.

"Judge Craig is working to have the State establish a penal form and separate institution for confining first offenders. He is also working to have the present medieval penal system changed so that men will not be made beasts or more bestial by confinement, but will be benefited and made better men, thus to become better citizens and make home a finer and stronger place for women and children."



Miss Katherine Burke, who was connected with the Benicia New Era for fifteen years, has lately bought the Concord Transcript from O. A. King of Vallejo, and during the few months that she has been in control there has been a marked improvement in the paper, from a literary as well as a financial standpoint.

Miss Burke well deserves the general admiration that she is getting in Contra Costa county because of her unusual ability and fine womanly characteristics. We wish her continued success.

The record for the militant suffragists has been beaten by the men in Italy who want a republican form of government. Fourteen churches have been burned and more than sixty looted or damaged. Do we hear anyone say that this proves men are unfit to take part in a republic?

It is significant that for the first time in English history, women have been appointed as officers in the army. Queen Mary becomes Colonel-in-Chief of the Eighteenth Hussars, Queen Alexandra, Colonel-in-Chief of Cavalry and Infantry of the Nineteenth Hussars and the Yorkshire Regiment. The Princes Royal is appointed to the Seventeenth Dragoon Guards and the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyle, to the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

In expressing her delight over the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court in upholding the woman suffrage law, Jane Addams said: "Illinois must pay tribute to two women for its victory, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, whose generalship and months of long, hard attention to the suffrage bill passed the measure, and Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, who helped the bill in its infancy."

We note with much regret the passing away by death of one of the world's great women, Baroness Von Suttner, a famous advocate of peace and equal suffrage and winner of Nobel Peace Prize.

"Mothering a Municipality" was the subject of the address given at the commencement of Rockford College by Miss Mary McDowell, "the angel of the stockyards."

Marie Sukloff, the Russian revolutionist, who has been twice sentenced to a life term in Siberia, although but twenty-eight years of age, is now in America. She began her first term of exile in her seventeenth year in the village of Alexandrovskoye, 3,000 miles from home and 150 miles from a railroad. She seemed so young and timid that the officials, whose vigilance carried the usual severity at first, gradually relaxed, and finally, with the help of peasants she made her escape through hardships and difficulties almost inconceivable, until she finally reached Paris.

Ten years ago she returned to Russia to help her co-revolutionists, was again sent to Siberia and recently made her second escape.

Dr. Olga McNeile is assistant police surgeon in Los Angeles—the first woman in Los Angeles to occupy this position and one of the first in the country. She is a member of the staff of Dr. Edwin W. Wiley, chief police surgeon. Her appointment was strongly recommended by Chief of Police Sebastian. Dr. McNeile is also special juvenile police officer.

Women are appointed to this office for two reasons: 1. Objections raised to having men surgeons look after young girls; and, 2. The city was threatened with law suits in cases where surgeons not connected with the city were assigned to care for cases. Before the present office was created much of the important work was done by young doctors in private practice, many of them students.

The position went to Dr. McNeile because she is regarded as a leading authority on medico-legal cases. She has had wide experience in this field and won recognition from the public by her important work in establishing a system of medical examination for the juvenile court. On her recommendation the Juvenile Committee made medical examination of all wards compulsory.

Before Dr. McNeile's reforms were instituted the Juvenile Court had no regular physician. Subsequent discoveries showed the wisdom of her recommendations. Twelve of the first twenty girl prisoners were in need of medical attention. Some of the diseased girls were working in the kitchen at Juvenile Hall. This practice stopped at once.

A special ward in the county hospital was provided for the patients of Dr. McNeile. She did this work for more than one year without pay, placing the medical department of the Juvenile Court on a firm, sane and scientific basis.

Some of her discoveries were alarming. She found that 23 out of 50 school girls of the average of 14 years who were arrested needed medical attention.

Dr. McNeile's frankness sometimes startles club women when she gives addresses, as she frequently does. She gives the facts as they are. She believes in facing the problem of immorality candidly and fearlessly. She thinks that the "conspiracy of silence" on the part of women is retarding the progress of reform. She hits straight from the shoulder and gets results.

God speed the day when all employers will have learned the lesson of good will to men, and how to make it a paying proposition as Henry Ford, the father of the automobile, has done.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy are putting in a little plea in their nightly prayer for Representative Graham of Pennsylvania, who introduced the repeal bill for the removal of the statute books section 3480 of revised statutes, which provided for the punishment of those who were disloyal to the Federal Government at the time of the Civil War. The bill was passed by a unanimous vote. It removes the stigma from the men who left West Point or the army to join the ranks of the Confederates, such as Lee, Jackson, and Wheeler.

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This building consists of three fraternal halls, large banquet halls and auditorium seats. The main hall has a seating capacity of 1,000 and has much the atmosphere of an exclusive club house. Indeed there are few club headquarters in the West that are handsomer or better equipped than the assembly halls of the Golden Gate Commandery. Any club looking for a new home would be delightfully housed in this splendid building. The rents are very reasonable.

"Why not say you saw it in The Woman Citizen?"

A NEW CLUB IS ORGANIZED.

The second meeting of the California Women's Republican Club was held at the St. Francis Hotel on Wednesday, July 8th, and reiterated its endorsement of Helen K. Williams for Lieutenant-Governor and Joseph R. Knowland for United States Senator. A. J. Cloud made such a good impression in his talk before the Club that he received endorsement for the position of State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mrs. Williams, in a short speech, but very much to the point, gave her answer to the assertion that she had come over from the Democratic ranks since the last general election. She said, in part: "I have always been a Republican and stood for Taft till the last; but when his name was taken off the ticket and there was no Republican in his stead, I cast my vote for the man whom I believed to be next best—Champ Clark. If this is a high crime and misdemeanor, what have you to say of Mr. Eshelman, whom we are told is going to be on all three of the party tickets? I gave my time, my strength and my money to the cause of equal suffrage and when suffrage was finally granted us there were no strings attached. It was the right of equality with men, pure and simple, and if I aspire to the next highest office in the gift of the State, I hold that position by right of enfranchisement. If I succeed I will fill it to the best of my ability, but win or lose, I have at least blazed the trail and made it a little easier for the women who will follow me."

Mrs. Joseph R. Knowland, who introduced Mrs. Williams, was asked to say a few words for her husband. Mrs. Knowland would make an excellent stump speaker, as she has a charming personality, a clear, direct delivery and unusual oratorical powers. She said it was not necessary to say much to a San Francisco audience about the past history of her good husband, as he had been a public officer long enough and had served the people of the State faithfully enough to have his qualifications well known. He had been the mouth-piece of the people in Congress for four years. He now asks that he may serve in the larger capacity of United States Senator from California.

Mrs. Julius Kahn spoke in behalf of her husband. Mrs. Kahn is every inch a gentlewoman. She could have paid her husband no greater compliment than that he was her husband, but she said it had been her fate to have always been behind some shining light; first, as the daughter of Mrs. Mary Prag, then as the wife of Julius Kahn; now as the mother of the Kahn boys, with the result that she has learned to be humble and meek in spirit and too timid to raise her voice in public except in the cause of her honorable and greatly beloved husband, of whom the people of California could be told nothing that they did not already know.

After the meeting the Committee on Organization appointed the following to serve on the Advisory Board:

Northern California — Mrs. John F. Swift (chairman), Mrs. Mary Prag, Miss Mollie Conners, Mrs. William Romaine, Miss Ada Goldsmith, Mrs. John Swett, Mrs. H. Goldsmith, Mrs. William F. Englebright.

Southern California—Mrs. Ella Giles Ruddy, Mrs. A. C. Summerfield, Mrs. Robert J. Budette.

Mrs. Williams has been campaigning in the South, and everywhere has had an enthusiastic reception and ready endorsement in her candidacy for the Lieutenant-Governorship. It is generally acceded by all parties that her chances are better than those of any other candidate in the field.

The South San Francisco Republican Club went on record indorsing Capt. J. D. Fredericks for Governor and Mrs. Helen K. Williams for Lieutenant-Governor.

Mrs. Thomas Mitchell is president; Thomas Sheridan, vice-president; Mrs. N. Olsen, secretary, and Mrs. S. Steinberg, chairman of the Membership Organization Committee consisting of Mrs. Thomas Sheridan, Mrs. H. McDonnell, Mrs. L. Raper, Mrs. M. Wood, J. Lercari, L. Lewis and Thomas Mitchell. This club has a membership of 180 men and women.

Friday night the Sunset District Republican Women's Club was organized at the home of Mrs. William Savage, No. 1222 Twelfth Avenue. Mrs. Savage was elected president, Mrs. Guy Newlands, vice-president; Mrs. James McGinnis, secretary.

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WOMEN·WORTH·WHILE

Mrs. E. H. Coleman.

Mrs. Edward H. Coleman, chairman of the travel section of the Papyrus Club, a member of the board of Presidents' Association and vice-president of the California Women's Republican Club, is a beautiful and talented woman, prominent in the social life of San Francisco and beloved by all who know her.

Mrs. W. H. Norton, en route home from the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Flood in Montana. Mrs. Flood will be fondly remembered as Miss Jennie Jameson.

Mrs. E. D. Knight.

"IF YOU CAN KEEP YOUR HEAD."

If you can keep your head when all about you
  Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
  But make allowance for their doubting, too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
  Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or, being hated, don't give way to hating,
  And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise:

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
  If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with triumph and disaster
  And treat those two impostors just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken,
  Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
  And stoop and build 'em up with wornout tools; . . .

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
  Or walk with kings—nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
  If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
  With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the earth and everything that's in it,
  And, what is more, you'll be a man, my son!

—Rudyard Kipling.

Mrs. A. W. Francisco.

Mrs. H. R. W. Strong, Mrs. A. W. Francisco and Mrs. E. D. Knight, whose pictures are shown here, are those of the new Associate Editors of The Woman Citizen.

Rosaline Reed Travis.

Rosaline Reed Travis, better known as "Lawrence Zenda," composer of popular songs, is a woman who has distinctive claim to being worth while. Mrs. Travis was born in Petaluma, and still has her home there. Her musical education was received in the Convent of the Sacred Heart. She is the author of "Her Sorrow," "Roses in Rain," "Your Life and Mine," "In a Church," "Beloved" and "Parted." Sherman, Clay & Co. are shortly to issue a book of songs by Mrs. Travis. These promise to eclipse any of her former efforts at composition.

Mrs. H. R. W. Strong.

A True Republican

One hundred and five Republican newspapers in California are espousing the cause of Samuel M. Shortridge, Republican candidate for the United States Senate. In addition to these, several Democratic and Progressive papers have paid compliment to his integrity and ability to fill the office to which he aspires.—Editor's Note.

For more than thirty years Mr. Shortridge has labored for the Republican party, without money and without price.

Indeed, he has been a part of the Republican organization, battling for its principles, its aims and its candidates.

During those years and throughout many a political struggle, Sam Shortridge has lifted his voice and aided with his talents as a scholar, a lawyer and an organizer to bring about Republican supremacy.

He sought no personal gain or reward, but for the love of the party, which he chose in his youth, and because he believed in Republican doctrines, he was content to battle in the ranks with all the energy and zeal and ability with which nature had so generously endowed him.

No important campaign in all those years lacked the moving oratory of Mr. Shortridge; no call upon his services was denied; no demand upon his valuable time, if he could accomplish anything for the cause, brought forth the stereotyped letter of regret, behind which so many shirk irksome duty.

It is partly because of these things that so many newspapers are glad to further the candidacy of Mr. Shortridge, and they ought to be reasons sufficient to bring to him the votes of the great mass of people in California. But there are other reasons, no less potent.

Mr. Shortridge is something more than an orator, who deals in well turned phrases, hiding issues and facts behind a cloud of words.

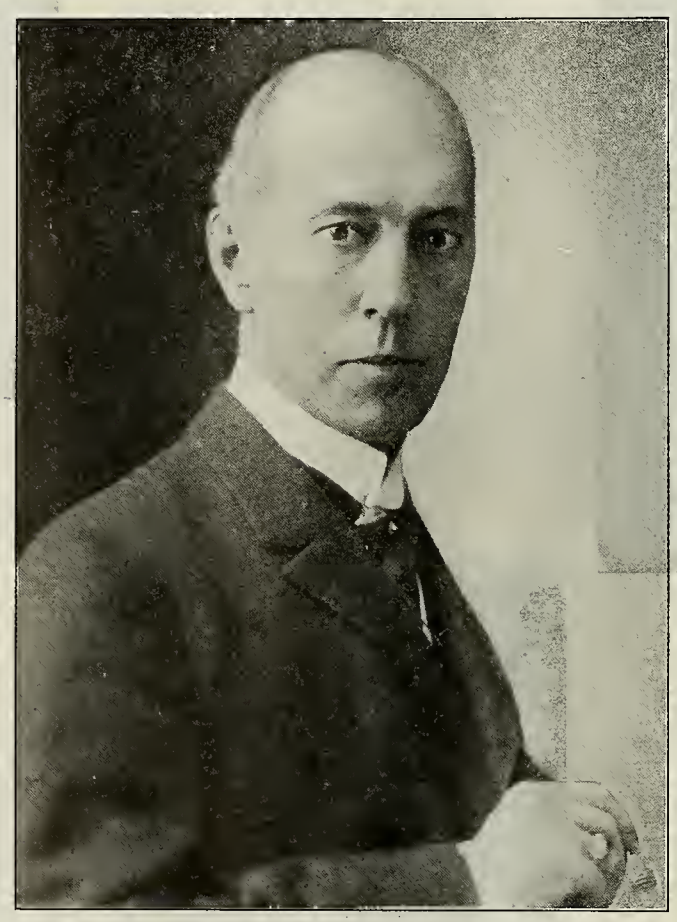
He is a forceful logician, a man of extraordinary attainments of mind—penetrating, thoughtful, keen and far-seeing. He has a commanding presence, is always prepared, and his skill in wielding the rapier of argument is well known.

Going to Washington with a continent-wide reputation as an orator, a lawyer and a scholarly man, he would at once take a high place among the lawmakers of the land. His force of character and his sterling ability would admit of no other condition.

Samuel Shortridge began life as a miner. He worked with his hands and he worked well, doing a man's work every working day. With his ambitions and his mental capacity he could hardly be expected to continue a life of bodily toil.

He acquired an education when it was not so easily obtained as now, was graduated with highest honors, successively became a teacher and a lawyer, always with that success which marked his every undertaking.

When his ability as an orator became manifest, he was often called upon to speak at Republican gatherings, until he was known as the "Boy Orator" and the "Henry Clay of the Pacific Coast."



Samuel M. Shortridge

He first took the stump for James G. Blaine in 1884. One of his addresses, delivered before the State Republican Convention at Santa Cruz in 1900, covered every issue so forcibly and logically that it was distributed throughout the State as a campaign document.

Further than being chosen as a Presidential Elector from California in 1888, 1900 and again in 1908, **receiving in 1900 more votes than were ever cast for a candidate in California,** he has never sought office.

Mr. Shortridge is well acquainted with the needs of the State. He has made a special study of its educational system, has first-hand knowledge of its important industries, and there is probably no better posted man in the country on tariff problems.

It is certain that the important industries of this glorious State will not suffer at his hands; on the contrary they will have a better friend at court than they have ever had, for in addition to being better posted, he is a fighter for what he believes to be right, and no task is too great, no labor too arduous, when he is working for the betterment of his constituents.

Mr. Shortridge, more than any other man in this State, is **entitled** to the votes of all true Republicans. He has merited their support through years of unselfish toil, and it would be a credit to the intelligence of the State if he were chosen at the August primaries to lead his party to what would be a sure and certain victory at the polls in November.—From the Byron Times.

In approving the candidacy of Samuel M. Shortridge for the United States Senate, the editor of the Byron Times is guided by something more than friendship. For thirty years the editor of this paper has known Mr. Shortridge—as a boy and man. He had no better opportunities than the average youth, but by application and study, urged by an ambition to make something of himself, Mr. Shortridge has become a man among men.

His has been a clean and honorable life. He has the love of his thousands of friends, the respect of his enemies (every man who does things has a few), and the good wishes of a legion who have heard his voice from the platform and who have known him by reputation.

The Times believes Mr. Shortridge is the man the State needs at Washington. He will require no introduction in the halls of Congress. He is known there already, and he will be welcomed as intelligence and ability are always welcomed.

Source Conservation

By
HARRIET WILLIAMS RUSSELL STRONG

A new term to most of us, but it simply means to store the storm water that makes rivers, at the source or headwaters, or in the watershed. It is a subject of imperative interest to all citizens of California.

Nature has two methods of conservation—ice and snow, and underground lakes and streams. The former melts and gives supply when most needed, while the latter must be sought by the work of man.

May I ask you a moment to consider the processes or periods passed in the vivifying uses of water as agent or energy in its application to plant life and human life?

1st.—Rain watered the earth;

2nd.—Streams;

3rd.—Reservoirs (natural and artificial lakes);

4th.—Wells (tapping underground streams); this is where we are at the present time.

5th.—Will be storage of storm water in upper valleys, followed by storage in canyons of flood waters.

6th.—A step beyond, when distillation of sea water will be practiced and then, too, there will be wave power used in the distillation process. Prophecy! you will say.

It is a source of honest pride that the women of California can take part in a great movement, that, to a certain extent, will be an object lesson to the rest of the world, as well as a subject of interest to all voters and thinkers, and every woman voter must be a thinker and a prophet—a new kind of prophet—one who not only sees, but points the way and then acts,—dares to do the thing that means advancement to civilization.

"Nothing new under the sun?" but, under the earth and in the clouds overhanging the high mountain fastnesses are new mines of wealth-producing energy, awaiting human ingenuity to convert even the dangerous cloud-bursts into blessings; thus the destructive forces of nature can further be made to serve man and his activities.

In the period we have reached, what are the specific necessities confronting us? In this great Southwest, we need more water. Over twenty years ago this question made me think in the line of solution; as I observed the dangerous floods in winter and the dry, brown summers, the question was, "Can there be invented a system bringing these extremes into harmonious co-operation?"

The canyons through which the flood waters rush I saw could be made to hold the water, by properly constructed dams, and literally fill the canons with water and stay its mad rush to the sea, sweeping all before it. This was more than twenty years in advance of any governmental or State plan for the utilization of winter storm water. "Art is still long and time fleeting," but man's necessities in this line are still the same, year by year, as he calls for help.

The demands for more water in the arid regions is crystalized into a bill now before Congress. This bill has many supporters, and some opposition by localities that selfishly demand relief in a particular place, forgetting the general and broader scope of the measure.

This bill was introduced by Senator Newlands, April 6, 1911. It is "A bill to create a Board of River Regulation, and to provide a fund for the regulation and control of the flow of navigable rivers, in aid of interstate commerce, and as a means of that end to provide for flood prevention and protection, and for the beneficial use of flood waters, and for water storage; and for the protection of watersheds from denudation and erosion, and from forest fires; and for the co-operation of Government services and bureaus with each other and with States, municipalities and other local agencies."

Still another necessity has arisen,—the increased damage wrought by floods sweeping cities and human beings out of existence; so that now the cry is doubled, "In summer give us more water," "In winter give us less water."

The problem of adjustment is placed before you; what are you going to do with it? Your opportunity is here to act, and this opportunity imposes upon you serious obligations. Los Angeles is increasing its water supply about 20,000 miners' inches, a wise and beneficial thing to do, but San Gabriel Canyon carries to the sea every year one thousand times that amount of water.

San Francisco is reaching out for more water. Enough water falls in Tamalpais Range, if stored in its canyons and upper valleys, to permit adequate supply for ten San Franciscos. I was one winter in San Rafael, when sixty inches fell within a few weeks. In turning again to the past, its customs and laws in irrigation, we have riparian laws from England, artesian wells from France, irrigation itself from Egypt, through Spain and Mexico. New laws must be framed, new processes invented, all founded upon justice and equity, and especially laws defining and regulating true artesian waters.

Sites for artificial lakes, where water can be stored from living streams, are being taken up, but sites for rain-water reservoirs in upper levels and canyons have to be provided for, and thus the way will be open to convert the death-dealing winter floods into beneficent living streams. Irrigation is as old as the history of the race, and before man began his career as toiler of the soil, that should bring forth thistles at his touch, no matter how friendly that touch might be.

In Genesis we read, "A river went out of Eden to water the Garden; and from thence it was parted and became four heads." Irrigation streams are still called "heads."

The present bill before Congress, in its purpose, I believe will furnish a great beginning toward settlement of the conflict between summer necessities and winter down-pour and damage.

It asks for large appropriations of money,—millions each year for ten years for constructive work and restraining dams. Such dam construction can be absolutely safe, through use of semi-forced concrete, and answer the double benefit desired, and also create electric power and bring upper lands under cultivation now impossible to reach.

This system of utilizing flood waters will apply to and bring relief, not only to the Colorado River, but the Sacramento and San Joaquin as well, adding to the world's wealth beyond computation. To-day are you asking—

"What is all this to us?" All citizens, voters and tax-payers have duties to perform along these lines:

1st.—To become acquainted with existing customs and laws, regulating water—storm water, and underground, both surface and artesian.

2nd.—From this standpoint of acquired information, learn what is good in the present system and laws; also the weak points where improvement is needed, and last but most important, learn future needs and requirements, especially new laws. In this line of future betterment is the bill I have mentioned.

1st.—It will minimize flood disaster.

2nd.—It will convert the desert into wealth, producing arable land.

3rd.—While particularly important to California, is the possibility to handle safely the thousands of new settlers to be brought here through the Panama Canal,—thousands that will depend upon California for either labor or support. Thousands of acres brought under cultivation by utilizing storm water, will bring cheaper lands into markets, bring down high costs of living, and make possible the employment of our own unemployed, as well as the stranger to come within our gates. But you may say, "these new people do not understand our conditions of soil cultivation that seem complex."

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The Sierra Club is "doing" Yosemite and the Hetch-Hetchy Valley this summer.

"We are apt to judge our neighbor by the company he keeps. If he hangs around us all the time we have small use for him."—Tom Masson.

Margaret Foley and other suffrage speakers lately entertained 500 knights of the commandries of the South Shore 31, Bay State 38, Gethsemane 35, and Mt. Horeb of Concord, N. H., at Paragon Park, Nantasket.

Four courteous knights took the suffrage banner and encircled the park to gather the crowd. Miss Foley's speech, which was spicy and telling, aroused so much enthusiasm that the experiment of invading pleasure parks will be tried again.

The Women's Liberal Federation of England at its recent Council meeting voted to urge the Liberal party to introduce a government measure for woman suffrage. It also passed a resolution condemning militancy. The latter and less important resolution was the only one telegraphed to this country.

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Mrs. Mary E. Hart, president of the Alaska Cruise Club, is back from the biennial meeting at Chicago and will rest a while at her Corte Madera home before returning to her ranch at Byea, Alaska. She will return here next year with the Alaskan native basket-makers, ivory carvers, blanket weavers, makers of totems and moccasins who are to be part of the Alaskan exhibit at the Exposition. Mrs. Hart was recently elected vice-president of the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association.

Jacksonville Women's Club has established a Housewives' League for all women of the city, which it is expected will revolutionize the administration of the family resources and reduce the cost of living.

The aims of the club are literary, social and philanthropic, these including the study of social science, civics and educational features in general.

Mary Wycoff Greenhagle, of Germany, holds a unique place among the brainy women of the world. She is a great mathematician and greater political economist. It is she who solved the question of taxation for all government by making public utilities pay all of the bills. Railways, street cars, subways, water works, electric power systems, gas works, etc., now supply all public moneys and individuals are tax free.

We regret the passing of Mrs. Kate Waters, the San Francisco journalist, dramatic critic and special writer. Mrs. Waters was prominent in educational work in years past. She was the mother of Mrs. Amy Waters-Deane.

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The Bulletin is giving its final kick—the payroll was short last week.

Mrs. Harvey Wiley, suffragist leader and mother of one perfect baby, is climbing the pedestal of fame off which her husband had so bad a fall.

It only cost the General Federation of Women's Clubs a paltry $17,000, and think of the fun they had and the notoriety they got—and the food for gossip to last a whole two years.

Miss Leffler Corbett, who has been elected President of the Texas Woman Bankers' Association, is not going to rest on her laurels, but is working to make this association part of the National organization.

There is a Prince Charming up the Russian River, who has found a Cinderella slipper. His eyes have the sleepless look of a man intent on a guest of his heart's desire. Lois Harrison is reputed to have a wee sma' foot and—but we can't repeat all that's rumored.

Gov. Johnson is friendly towards all the gubernatorial aspirants except John D. Fredericks. We wonder why?

The direct primary law, under its remodeling by the Johnson machine administration is suffering a severe denunciation. If public sentiment has any force there is going to be some further remodeling that shall include both the law and the administration.

Isabel Percy and her artist friend, Mademoiselle Betty de Jong, exemplify the old adage that "opposites meet." To the casual observer they are alike on two points, both are young women and both are artists. The actual points of contact must be hidden heart deep.

Our Pioneer Mother has changed her clothes and in her new cape and bonnet stands approved by her up-to-date daughters, represented by Mrs. F. G. Sanborn and Mrs. North-Whitcomb.

The habit of charging up human misfortunes to Providence is being outgrown in these days when the self-made man is so popular.

If "Religion means the highest civilization," we haven't had a speaking acquaintance with it.

Miss Claribel David has thrown her hat into the political ring, plumes and all, in a race for the Superior Judgeship, and there is no doubt but that Claribel will have her feathers plucked if she stays in long enough.

Fifty years ago there were no women voters in this country. Now there are 7000. No women lawyers. Now there are 2000. No women preachers. Now there are 25,000. And no women's colleges. Now they predominate.

Mr. Shinn used to be very gallant to all ladies—and he may be again by Christmas time—you can't tell.

The microscope is to be used on women applying for positions on the police force to ascertain their ages if possible. Pelicans need not apply.

There are some people who believe that we are badly in need of some real governmental housekeeper.

You can't find a man in the political arena who hasn't always been an ardent advocate of equal suffrage. We wonder!

Joseph R. Knowland and Samuel M. Shortridge before the California Women's Club last Wednesday were so flowery of speech and prodigal of flattery that the ladies begged to be allowed to reserve their unbiased judgment of the respective candidates until their feminine embarrassment had cooled off.

A little more "affluence" would do away with the necessity for so much "influence" in the business world.

Mrs. L. H. Bath of Klamath Falls, Ore., has the distinction of being the only game warden in the United States.

Man has a primitive, indeed an elemental fear of woman—that she is possessed of mysterious powers—a weaver of spells, and that this is why he can't abide the idea of her getting into high places. He feels instinctively that she will get where he can't follow her.

Francis J. Heney is using up more money in campaign work than all the rest of the office seekers put together. But what's the use, man? What's the use?

The modern custom of regenerating the young men of the peerage from the ranks of the chorus girls is not proving satisfactory—their blood is not rich enough.

The Women's Republican Club does not want to endorse any of the candidates for Governor. It isn't that it doesn't want to but because of the difficulty of making a choice. They are all such fine and honorable gentlemen. How easy 'twould be to choose one "were the other dear charmer away."

Helen K. has been called a "turn-coat," but poor John Eshelman is a veritable "Joseph's coat of many colors."

"Fools enter in where angels fear to tread"—but most of us have been called angels, too, at times.

The California Women's Republican Club would like to bring all the Republican candidates before the club at one time to be able to pass impartial judgment.

Miss Blanche Morse of Berkeley will have a walk-over in the nomination for superintendent of schools of Alameda County because she belongs there by right of education, native ability and intellectual capacity.

The spirit of one departed has returned to earth with the assurance that there is nothing to fear in death, but as he goes on to explain that conditions are about the same on the other side most of us feel woefully discouraged, if not downright afraid. The only hopeful hour some of us have is when the end is in sight.

Miss Margaret Wilson proved by her unusual oratorical powers during the Biennial at Chicago that she was "a chip off the old block."

Mrs. Florence Richmond has aspirations that will not be revealed for two years. She is in a political training school at the present time.

Ninety-five per cent of the delinquent boys handled by Father D. O. Crowley's Youths' Directory, become good citizens. Compare with our public institutions.

Abe Ruef has a feeling akin to pity for Hiram the Just at the present hour. It is a cinch that Abe's head rests easier on his pallet of straw than does the head of the Great Dictator on his downy pillow.

President Chas. W. Eliot of Harvard advocates the education of the masses in Social Hygiene—this course ought to include Political Sanitation.

When Dean C. H. Rieber of the University Summer School recently uttered this, "Truly a lunatic fringe hangs around every progressive movement," he hit the nail on the head.

In order to be up to date every city must follow the fashions as directed in the propaganda for city planning. Of course it's a little difficult to keep up with styles that are constantly changing. But then, anything is preferable to being considered passe.

When Mrs. Florence Richmond uses her little hammer at the Wednesday morning meetings of the Women's California Republican Club, St. Francis Hotel, every one present sits up and takes notice.

The respective wives of the different Gubernatorial possibilities were prepared for almost anything during the campaign but hardly expected to have their husbands boldly declaring their intention to "tie up" with a certain fair young woman candidate if they got the chance.

The one who said that woman lacked adaptability should now see these women folks of the would-be governors negotiating for said "tie up." This do be a funny world, Miranda.

Southern California Women Republicans are afflicted with "the itching palm."

The twelfth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Chicago was undoubtedly the largest gathering of organized women ever held before in the history of the world.

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Mr. A. J. Cloud wants the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and tells in the following communication to this magazine why he should be given the office

The genius of this nation is finding expression in its children. We need a wide-awake State educational policy to the end that every child shall be given the opportunity for self-realization of all his physical, mental and spiritual resources. The State office should be a tower of light, a fountain of inspiration to the teaching body and people of the State, as it is in such States as Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York. The State office should be made useful to the people of California.

The schools belong to the people. Two years ago the people of California by constitutional amendment declared for a change in State school administration. This change was effected by the last Legislature through the passage of an act creating a new State Board of Education which should, in turn, appoint three Commissioners of Education. This Board has very large powers and duties; by law, its executive office and secretary is the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

It has been many years since the time has been so opportune in California for the development of a constructive policy in State school administration as at the present time. The reorganization of the State Board of Education and the conferring upon it of enlarged powers and duties, the inauguration of a system of free text books, and the removal of the State Superintendency from the realm of partisan politics, may be presented as evidences of the new dispensation. But the most hopeful sign of all is that good women, who, I am happy to say, exercise full and unrestricted suffrage privileges in California, are not only taking a live interest in school affairs, but, better still, know good schools when they see them, and are bound to have them.

My desire to be of greater service to the people of California has led me to become a candidate for the nomination of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Education has been, and is my life-aim. Since graduating from the University of California in 1900, I have been continuously engaged in that profession, and have been advanced from teaching position to the administrative office (Deputy Superintendent of Schools in San Francisco), which I now hold. I have had opportunity to study school problems, not only in schools in many parts of California, but also in leading educational systems of the East as well.

As a practical school-man I see much room for improvement in school conditions. I shall not at this time specify such matters, but will say, in general, that at the root of it all, if I could accomplish it, I would have better equipped and better paid teachers. We should encourage men and women of the highest type to become teachers, for in their hands rests, to an increasingly great extent, the good fortune or ill fortune of the boys and girls of to-day.

I may say further that I am in favor of equal pay for equal service; that I favor development of industrial and vocational education. The recent San Francisco Junior Exposition gave hundreds of our citizens a clearer realization of just what that means than they had had before. I favor the extension also of liberalizing art, particularly good music, in our courses of study. By this, I do not mean "rag-time," but education in classical music, vocal and instrumental. I would have also a closer relationship established between the schools and the public libraries. Up to this time in this State that relation has been very indefinite and loose, and great benefits would be derived to the community from closer co-operation between these two great institutions.

A great State must have vision, purpose and unity of effort. The first duty of the State, and its first necessity, is to provide for education which will guarantee the intelligence and promote the efficiency of its citizens. This can be had only through a harmonized and well-articulated public school system. If elected, that is the ideal that I shall have in mind as my guide in working for the best interests of the people of California.

We congratulate Mrs. E. G. Denniston on the splendid record she made for herself and California at the big general convention.

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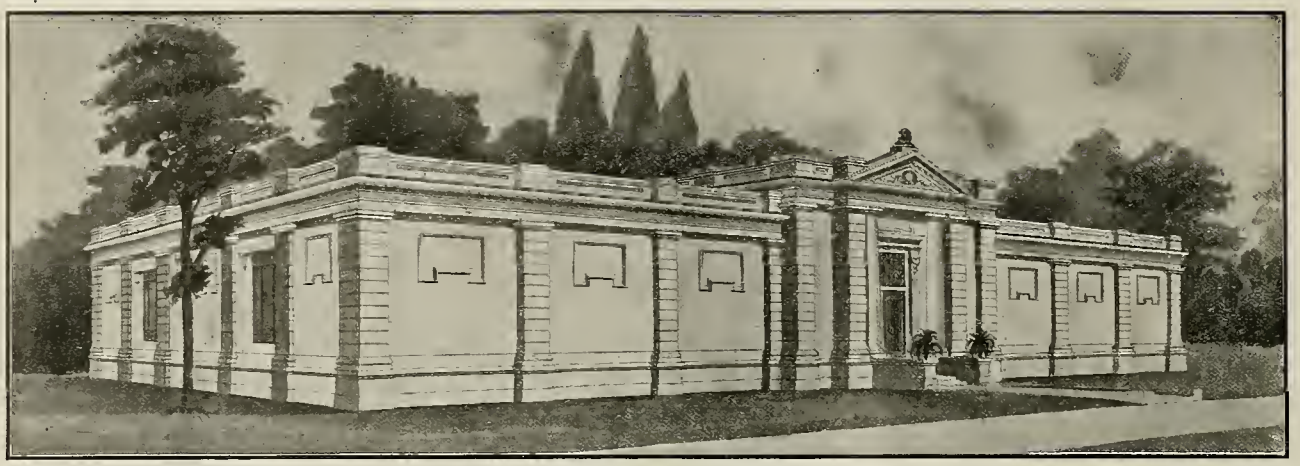

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THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

AUGUST, 1914 V.8, NO. 2 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA *Ten Cents the Copy*

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The Woman Citizen

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

August, 1914 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA No. 3 City Hall Avenue.

Woman's Sphere

By DR. A. S. RALIEGH in "TEMPLE TALKS"

In times past the form of government has been some form of the Patriarchate. By this we do not necessarily mean Patriarchal in the sense of being governed by a Patriarch, but rather government by men where the women have no voice in the affairs of government, and where, as a matter of fact, the male population exercises a protectorate over the female population. At the same time we are considering this it will be well for us to bear in mind that before the time of the Patriarchate there was a Matriarchate, and that this change in the form of government was the outgrowth of changes in Creative Evolution and also in the Religion of the World. This being the case, it follows that there is nothing Eternal or Divine in the Patriarchate, but that it is the result of a certain state of Evolution, and hence another aspect of Evolution may develop the Matriarchate again. In view of this truth and of the fact that we are now living in a Cycle which is distinctly Feminine, and therefore more favorable to the development of the Matriarchate than was the time when it was developed before, it becomes evident that ere long we will see the restoration of the Matriarchate. It is to be borne in mind that we are here using the term Matriarchate in the sense of a government of women, in which they to a certain extent exercise a Protectorate over the male population and in which the element of motherhood is the prominent feature, for a Matriarchate would be a Maternal Government, whether in the person of a Mother or of a Multitudinal Mother composed of the Feminine Citizenship of the country. In view of all this it will be most interesting to take note of the relative value of the two forms of government. In this investigation it is essential that we be governed entirely by the Scientific Spirit, and that the Personal Equation be not permitted to influence our minds.

Ever since the first dawning of Feminism it has been the habit of their male enemies to appeal to Biology as a means of crushing Feminism and they have assured women they were Biologically and Psychologically unfitted for the function of government. We wish in this analysis of the subject to inquire as to the effect upon Sociology of the peculiarity of the Biological and Psychological Sex Differentiation. And we must be governed entirely by the results of such analysis.

It is quite true that sex differentiation of man and woman is not confined to the Physical Plane, but that it reaches into Mind and Soul as well. A woman has not the same kind of a mind that a man has, unless she be unsexed. There is the same differentiation between the minds and Reasoning Faculties of men and women that there is between their respective bodily forms and it is utterly impossible for woman ever to perform the functions of the male as well as the man can. In a word, each has his or her sphere, and confusion results the moment the one enters the sphere of the other. Therefore, we must insist that woman occupy her own sphere, and not encroach upon that of man, where her usefulness will be restricted. All of this we admit, but the burning question is, What is woman's sphere? This is not a question to be settled by rules of sentiment, but one that must be settled scientifically. If a woman has one sphere and man another, it is because the peculiarities of the Biological and Psychological differentiations of the sexes have placed them there and no amount of sentiment will ever be able to change that Biological and Psychological Differentiation. What has the peculiarity of woman's Biology and Psychology best fitted her for?

The Reason of the man, when he has any, is distinctly Analytical, while that of the woman, if she has any, is distinctly Synthetical. This means that in every instance the woman will be constructive, while the man will be destructive, in their Rational Operations. Hence man is Radical, while woman is Conservative. This peculiarity of masculine Reason peculiarly fits man for the quest of Truth. No woman is the equal of man when it comes to running down the Truth on any given subject, for man is the Philosopher par excellence. At the same time we find that man, by reason of his superiority of Analysis, is not as a rule Constructive. That is to say, he discovers the Truth, but as a rule does not Synthesize this Truth into a Homogeneous System. Another thing characteristic of the Intelligent Man is the fact that he does not attach importance to the Truth which he has discovered, but the moment he has discovered a Law of Nature, he loses interest in it, and concentrates all his efforts on the search for something that up to this time has eluded inquiry. This is as it should be, for were it not for this characteristic of man we would not be anywhere near so far along in Science as we are at the present time. But just in proportion as man is able to discover the Truth, is he indifferent to what is done with it after it is discovered. There are thousands of discoveries today that have never been given to the world, for the simple reason that the ones who made them did not see that they were of importance to the world, and were also indifferent to the needs of the human family. This brings us to the consideration of another characteristic of man and woman. Man is never Practical. He is interested in Truth as an Ultimate Reality, but not as a means unto an end. He seeks Truth for her own sake. This is also absolutely necessary, for one who does not seek Truth for Truth's sake will never find very much Truth. In a word, if man is to make a success of his mission as the Truth Seeker he must lose all interest in everything but Truth. As a rule he does not even care to teach the Truth to others, but looks always to the Quest. However, there are many who are willing to Teach the Truth to others, but at the same time there is one point which is at all times characteristic of the Intelligent man: he never thinks of putting Truth to any Practical use; if he does, it is proof positive that he is either a mediocre, totally incapable of discovering the Truth on any subject, or that he is double-sexed and feminine to that extent. When a man has any Reason at all it is the Pure Reason, and when a woman has the Reason developed it is invariably the Practical Reason. Woman cares very little for Truth. What she is interested in is what practical use Truth can be put to. She looks upon nothing as of value except as it can be applied to Life, and her dominant mental characteristic is the wish to see all Truth applied to some Ethical end. To her, Wisdom is of no value except as it will be reflected in Morality. For this reason, her one desire is to make the world better, while the man longs first of all to know the Truth, and as a secondary consideration to teach it to others. For this reason, woman is unfitted for the quest for Truth, but is admirably fitted for the work of making the world better. This is a task for which no Intelligent man is qualified, for the simple reason that the undertaking does not interest him.

The man's task in life is to give life, that of woman is to give form; hence man discovers true principles, but has no conception as to how they are to be given form, and not only this, but very little inclination to waste his time in giving them form. In this he is quite right, for were he to do so, he would cease his labor of discovering new principles, and the progress of the world would cease. Just as man lives in the Abstract, woman lives in the Concrete. She is essentially a mother, whether she has children or not. There is such a thing as Mental and Soul Motherhood, and this quality is manifested in her tendency to give Concrete Form to all that she accepts as true. In the Moral World man is just, but has no conception of the making of people better. He will punish crime with great rigor, or he will excuse it on the ground of the weakness of human nature, utterly failing to realize that if there is any excuse for law it is that it may change human nature and make it better. This total unfitness to make laws for the government of any country is indicated by the fact that the Psychology of the culprit is seldom, if ever, taken into consideration, and a crime is a crime for all that. Now punishment, if it can be justified at all, must be as a means of correcting immoral tendencies, and not as revenge for what has been done. Again the man follows the idea of policy, and that is altogether wrong. Government exists for the enforcement of right and for the reformation of character, not for the protection of vested interests. If morality is to be legislated into a

(Continued on page 7)

In My Garden

By ELIZABETH O'MELVENY.

How fragrant and fresh,
How thrifty, yet sweet,
The blossoms in mesh
Entangle my feet.

Each one, like a gem
Of wonderful glow,
Reflect the sun's hem
Where fragrant winds blow.

What mean they to me,
These sweets of the air,
Enchantingly free,
Though guarded their lair?

They speak to my heart,
From each golden bowl;
They soothe the deep smart
Of my tortured soul.

They kiss and they burn
Their dews on my brow,
Till ashen they turn
With memory's vow.

My garden of sweets,
My garden of love,
Entangle my feet,
As my eyes look above.

I crush out the pain,
And I dry my sad eyes,
In the sunshine and rain
Of my flower—Paradise.

(This is a copy of an article that appeared in The Los Angeles Times of July 30, 1914.)

Strong for Helen K. Williams

By AGNES THURNAU.

Three cheers for Helen K. Williams! Three cheers for the women of California who are rallying to the support of a woman for Lieutenant-Governor—a woman who declares boldly right straight from the shoulder that she will fight with all her strength against prison methods and conditions as they exist in California today. That is a woman's work and the women of California ought to vote for Helen K. Williams solidly as a unit, for this, if for no other reason. I'm going to vote for Fredericks and Helen; and what's more I'm going to get a few hundred other people whom I meet in my humble way to cast their ballots for the big winners.

That Helen K. Williams stands for all that she claims she stands for, I believe thoroughly. I have known her in an intimate personal way; I have seen her in the most trying situations that a business woman, or any woman can find herself. And I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen her fail the high ideals that she cherishes.

That her heart is sincerely and wholly in prison reform work, social justice, economic independence, commercial progress and equal opportunity for all, I know to be a fact. That she is a fearless fighter; a peerless standard bearer for women; the mental and moral equal of any man or woman in the State; the superior of any other candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, I believe absolutely. That the women of California will rally to the support of Helen Williams for the high office of Lieutenant-Governor and make her election possible, I also believe. She represents all that is best in womanhood, she is the highest possible expression of the ideals that we are cherishing for women. She has succeeded in business against tremendous odds because of her good, sound business sense and her unquestionable integrity. She has fought the petty jealousy of her sex and retained her sweetness and equanimity; she has fought poverty and hardship and won without any compromise of her commercial integrity; she has fought men opponents who have fought her fairly and otherwise in the only true way in which one may fight—standing strictly on principle. Helen K. Williams is "all wool and a yard wide," measured by any yardstick, and she would do honor and credit to the people of California, if they elected her Lieutenant-Governor of the State.

It would be a mighty step forward, if she were placed by the side of the Governor of the State, as Lieutenant-Governor. It would be a supreme accomplishment for the women voters of the State, a tremendous mark of sanity and fairness for the men voters. It would place California in front of every state in the Union for real advancement and great social and political wisdom.

We need prison reform—God knows we do—we need to prove to the world that the influence of women in political life is for the attainment of the highest political ideals. We can do this in no better way than to place a woman in a position to work out these ideals for us in high political life. Then come on, women of California, let us show the world that we mean business, that we have our shoulders to the wheel, that we want a WOMAN IN A HIGH OFFICE! Come along with a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull all together for Helen K. Williams for Lieutenant-Governor of the State of California!

She is able to do what she says she will do. She will do it.

Let's dust off the Lieutenant-Governor's chair and put her in it.

SWATTING HER OPPONENTS.

If Mrs. Helen K. Williams does not get the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor it will not be on account of any shortcomings as an orator. Mrs. Williams makes a rattling good talk, and spices her periods with piquant criticism of her opponents. At a political meeting at the St. Francis last week she said she was sure of beating Eshleman because he had done nothing but make a fool of himself. Shinn she described as a feeble individual who would probably collapse before the campaign is over. The average Lieutenant-Governor, she said, is forgotten before his term is over, but, she added, "I promise you that if you elect me you'll remember me the rest of your life." Though the audience was composed chiefly of women, Mrs. Williams was applauded most heartily when she took a smash at the Prohibitionists and said that prohibition would be beaten by the women of California.—Town Talk, Aug. 15th.

WOMEN ARE NEEDED IN THE POLITICAL WALKS OF LIFE.

Such women as Helen K. Williams are entitled to the support of all the people. Mrs. Williams began to push her way out into political activities when pushing was not easy, and step by step she has gone steadily forward. She has been identified with the cause of suffrage since 1903. She has been a resident of California for twenty-nine years. Educated in the public schools and the University of California; State Secretary of the Club Women's Franchise League of California; aided in securing passage of Mothers' Pension Bill and Suffrage Amendment and is editor and publisher of the "Woman Citizen."—Los Angeles Eagle, Aug. 1st.

WHEN A CITIZEN IS NOT A CITIZEN.

By J. Mabel Dilhan.

An American-born woman is a citizen in the State of California. She can vote and enjoy all the privileges of men; but if her heart speaks and she becomes the wife of a foreigner her citizenship is at an end and she becomes a foreigner.

If a woman born in a foreign country marries an American, she becomes ipso facto, an American citizen and enjoys all the privileges that the first one has lost.

According to our civic laws, men and women are on an equal footing in California. Why should the holy fact of marriage produce such opposite results?

And it seems almost positive that our great country is losing in the trade. The first woman has been raised in America, impregnated with the ideals for which we have fought and which we love. The second woman has been raised in a foreign country, certainly according to ideals that are different from ours.

The first woman has been taught in our schools. She knows the history of America and what is expected from her citizens. She is in fact prepared to help to raise the mental, moral and physical standards of her compatriots intelligently. The second woman may also be educated and refined, but it is a well known fact that to be useful to a community one must first be adapted to his surroundings. While the absorption of the foreign element is profitable, the process is long.

Reason cannot explain why we should lose a useful citizen by marriage and acquire by the same means a doubtful one.

If a man and woman have equal rights, logic would dictate: that if a man can make his foreign-born wife a citizen by marriage, a woman by the same act should make her foreign-born husband a citizen also.

With her entrance into politics, woman is taking a long step in her civic, social and moral progress, and one which will have an inestimable influence upon the bien-être of future generations. In view of the importance of this phase of her development, the voice and the vote of the American-born woman citizen is needed and should not be lost through the operation of a manifestly unreasonable and unjust law.

It is interesting to note that the present war conditions in Europe was predicted last December by no less a personage than Mme. E. Young, D. D., the well known Spiritual medium of San Francisco.

The Madam, who has been practicing in local circles over 25 years, has seldom failed in her annual predictions and in her private work, is credited with forecasting the future of people with wonderful accuracy. Madam will not accept any of the credit to herself for her phenomenal work, but declares that it is a gift presented to her from a source that can be scientifically demonstrated to every one. Public test circles are given at her hall, No. 920 Fulton Street, every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday evenings, where ample proof of her Psychic Power is shown.

For two thousand years the followers of the Prince of Peace have pleaded for "peace on earth" and some of us had begun to think that the great truth had at last penetrated the soul of the world, when, like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky came this European war-cry and sent all our new-born hopes aglimmering; and now, "How long, O Lord, how long?"

EDITORIAL

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Every man is part of and the expression of the age in which he lives. He may know nothing of history and never read a newspaper, but if he ever creates a thing with his hands or brain it will be an expression of his time to those who come after.

The Woman Citizen, in behalf of the women of California, extends heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Her exemplary life of labor and love was an edifying example for all women.

Impressive memorial services were held at the St. Francis Hotel and was very largely attended by representatives from every station in life. Many of the business houses closed during the time the services were being held.

California is reported by the United States Bureau of Statistics as the most prosperous state in the Union. Crops of all kinds have run over 14 per cent above the average of the past ten years.

Will the world soon learn the spiritual significance of the familiar axiom, "In union there is strength?" that separateness is weakness, a disorganizing and demoralizing attitude, whether in the individual or the body politic, that works disintegration, hatred and strife instead of unity, good will and peace; that brings bitterness, narrowness and pessimism instead of tolerance and an open mind?

Is it not clearly shown that the end of war is to close in the gaps that separate nation from nation, no matter what the ostensible, superficial object may be?

If we believe that there is but one God, we must believe that there is but one human family.

The time may not be so very distant—certain to arrive eventually—when we shall have no Frenchman, nor Englishman, nor German, nor Slav, but only the European; no Mexican nor Canadian nor Chilean, but only the American; no Japanese nor Chinese nor Javanese, but only the Asiatic. And then, another while, and we shall have come into our birthright of world unity and be one universal nation.

If that seems improbable, take a glance at ancient history and then at the history of America, the youngest nation on earth, and note what our melting pot has accomplished in a century.

The strongest barriers, religious, racial and sexual, are breaking. They will be entirely gone some day, and that day not long delayed if each of us does our best to overcome our personal prejudices and try to weigh the acts of others on the scales of common justice.

Napoleon predicted that within a hundred years Europe would be all republican or all Cossack, and now looms a gigantic struggle for Slavic domination.

In recent years another great mind with prophetic vision declared: "Ultimately there will be but two races to occupy the globe—Russians on the Eastern Hemisphere, Americans on the Western. These two will evolve out of the combined blood and sinew of all nations."

Prof. Munsterberg says: "The dance is an oasis in the desert of our materialistic lives. This hard-working pioneer nation needs the noisy teachings of efficiency and scientific management less than the melodious teaching of song and dance and beauty."

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Correction or Revenge?

The incarceration at San Quentin of Abraham Ruef, whether the same be terminated now or later through the belated activity of politicians in power, will ever present a serious problem for the citizens of this broad Republic to ponder, and will force upon them a question which must be settled sooner or later, regardless of the awkwardness of the issue involved.

The innocence or guilt of Abraham Ruef has nothing whatever to do with the question raised by his seven-year confinement in the penitentiary. For those who realize the grave importance of the prison reform propaganda, a consideration of this perplexed proposition is a task to be undertaken with avidity. But for those who, through racial prejudice or blind political bias, hold no brief for Ruef, this moot question as to the MOTIVE of our own State law, will ever be a thing to be shunned and avoided. To the former element the task is not a pleasant one, but there nevertheless rests with each citizen a duty to perform in the way of analyzing the INTENT of our statutes. To the latter the whole idea is poppy-cock and buncome and they will run away from it—like all "goodie goodie" citizens flee from the distasteful features of our so-called modernized government.

When Abraham Ruef was committed to San Quentin prison at the very climax of the most sensational political trial ever held in America, was it the idea of the law to CORRECT or to PUNISH him?

If it be the former, the law may well hang its head in utter shame and the figure of the blind Goddess bend in an agony of remorse. If the latter, the self-righteous barbarians of modern times, may with impunity smite their chests in satisfaction, and exclaim with gusto that they have tortured a fellow man exquisitely, completely, and over a span of years that has absorbed the prime of his life and humbled their victim's pride to the dust.

Men and women will never, then, be able to avoid the issue—does the law demand vengeance, or does the law seek to correct?

If the law sought vengeance in the case of Abraham Ruef, the law has done very well, indeed, and emerges from its one-sided encounter gorged with victory, and with jowls well-dripping in the blood of an unfortunate citizen. But if the law sought only to CORRECT an erring person, and to set him firmly upon the road to useful citizenship, the law has been swindled and deceived into the rankest miscarriage of justice known to California jurisprudence.

No person but who remembers the closing days of the famous Ruef trial—when the batteries of a venomous press and the cowardly desertions of an ungrateful political coterie, left Ruef naked and exposed to the fury of an over-wrought community. High priced gum-shoe men jammed the unfortunate and fallen "boss" by day and night and meantime posed for flash-light pictures at odd moments. Grandstand players who had battened on the public for years seeking where they might to ride on a wave of public approval, thirsted vociferously for the life blood of Abraham Ruef. In the frenzy of the hour special prosecutors were created and in the most in-

tensely dramatic incident known to American courts, a shot was fired; an aspirant for the lime-light went down with a wound; a jury of dazed citizens were shocked and overwhelmed with the horror of the thing, and in the mix-up the poor blind Goddess stumbled and fell with her scales dragged down on the wrong side. A well-intentioned judge, who notoriously had no liking for the convicted man, scored the erring citizen on sentence day in no uncertain terms and put upon his head, in a most spectacular fashion, the pronouncement of the law. Then the raving newspapers gradually subsided; the inflamed public was sated, and Abraham Ruef, scholar, financier, lawyer and gentleman, passed within the gates of San Quentin, the public's prey.

Did he go there to be taught better, if he sinned? Or was the voice of the commonwealth ringing in his ears as the great gates clanged behind him:

"VENGEANCE IS MINE!"

It is indeed important to know. Our children are taught at the adult knee to foster justice, to practice forgiveness, to uplift the fallen, and to show the wicked how to lead better lives. The Holy Writ, keystone of our Christian security, burns into the minds of the old and the young alike, the doctrine of "Love thy neighbor" and "Forgive others who trespass against us!" If such are the teachings of our twentieth century, the heralded era of ultra-civilization, nations, states and communities will one day be forced either to a better consistency when it comes to applying the laws, or to an acknowledgment that our pretenses are but a cloak for the savagery that forms the uncertain basis upon which our society, in fancied security, now rests.

Abraham Ruef is not the issue. His name might have been Smith or Jones or O'Brien or Smolenski or what not? That which has been DONE to Abraham Ruef, IS the issue, and none can escape from it. The cowardly press, looting the public through lotteries and subtle blackmail, dodges the real question. Long-haired reformers pray for the emancipation of the doomed souls within all the penitentiaries, but hang their heads and flee when cornered and asked to explain such a case as the Ruef incarceration. Public officials, well-fed and pompous, turn their shifty eyes to high Heaven and are wont to refer the questioner to the power beyond the stars. The helpless few, however, face the issue squarely; was it the intention of the law to correct Ruef, help him, lift him up and guide him back to usefulness and ultimate vindication, or was it to degrade and humiliate and torture him beyond the power of any person properly to describe?

If the object of the law was as first stated, the law has miserably failed of its purpose. If the latter policy was intended, then our prisons are merely walled-in arenas for the propagation of human misery and the achievement of a public and official vengeance! Which horn of the dilemma, Mr. Good Citizen?

All the real benefit that confinement in a penitentiary can accomplish for an erring person was indeed achieved in this instance when Abraham Ruef had been in San Quentin one day—had been shorn of all but his eye-brows, photographed for the Rogues' Gallery, had been garbed in zebra stripes and had been placed for one night in a concrete box with a dungeon window and bars between the prisoner and God Almighty's fresh air and sunshine. Abraham Ruef, who is merely an exemplar illustrative of a mighty problem, was a scholar, a gentleman, a financier, a linguist, a brilliant speaker and an able writer, and represented a fair average of the culture of which we all so loudly boast. His citizenship was taken away; he was cast out of society. His name was emblazoned upon the public record as that of a felon. And all of the disgrace and humiliation and everlasting marks of condemnation that a great and glorious state could inflict upon him, were then and there his generous portion. And forsooth the "holy" press, the sleek prosecutors, the official grand-stand players and the teeming masses of "good citizens" who clamored for blood, smacked their lips after sipping of this sweet revenge and sighed, "It is well!"

Was it "WELL?" Abraham Ruef's second day in San Quentin prison marked the beginning of the time when the public shame mounted higher and higher, at last to constitute an indisputable proof that the mighty state of California was NOT seeking to CORRECT this Ruef, and all the Ruefs who might follow, but was rather eager to punish him—torture him, and wallow for seven horrible YEARS in the slough of an official vengeance. For shame! Does there live a legislator who dares to step forward in the halls of the Senate or Assembly today and assert that our prisons are NOT intended by the people as merely corrective institutions? Would any person have the temerity to claim that San Quentin and its kindred hell-holes, are simply camps for the wreaking of a public vengeance upon members of our society who stray from the uncertain path of our man-made laws? Do those who find gratification in the plight of Abraham Ruef dare to tell us that the law had a mighty vengeance to work out, and that it has taken seven long years to administer but half the dose? They do NOT. What, then, induces us to preach one gentle creed and systematically practice another and an inhuman one?

Abraham Ruef went to jail a sensitive, proud, keenly intelligent man, who felt every atom of the disgrace heaped upon him as much as if a red hot iron had been thrust into his vitals. The Law set out to show Abraham Ruef that he had done wrong—and having accomplished this, the Law kept right on for seven years in showing Ruef that so long as the granite walls of San Quentin held out and the taxpayers of a great state were willing to put up the money for keeping the fire going, he was to be burned at the stake of public opinion as a matter of REVENGE! No wonder society elects to have these walled-in cities of human misery far away—remote from the gaze and out of the hearing of the great, Christian community that seeks in such blood-thirsty fashion, the wreaking of a public vengeance. Once there was a whipping post—and witches burned at the stake. In each instance the punishment was severe—but brief. Modern civilization frowned upon both, smote its chest in imaginary righteousness, and with a high and lofty Christian air proclaimed: "All men are free and equal! The law is set up for one and all to observe and to obey! The law and the government seek to correct the erring, help the fallen and protect the weak!"

And yet with THIS idealistic creed emblazoned upon its escutcheon, the communities of America have marched down the decades of time torturing men instead of correcting them, blighting lives instead of brightening them, and officially condoning the most horrible system of human cruelty, mental and physical, that even an Edgar Allen Poe could conjure.

Popular clamor has sent Ruef and many others to the penitentiary. When Ruef left San Francisco, scores of poor families who had known his quiet charity for twenty years, had to turn elsewhere for succor. The corporation he had "bled" for a fee, lifted its soiled hands aloft and the very men who passed him tainted money resumed their local leadership in finance, banking, journalism, and even society, honored and respected by all. The newspapers that had worked up better circulations with the Ruef "stuff" to "play up" each day, had to go back into the jungle looking for still another victim. The forty thieves who battened on Ruef's generosity, turned against him, and to this day walk the streets "honored" men! All escaped but Ruef! And time has shown us that, compared to HIS transgressions, the crimes of many who figured with him in that public scandal, loom like the Ferry Building might over Lotta's Fountain!

The state owed a duty to society and even to Ruef. The state evidently failed to discharge that duty. The state did NOT watch and wait to see what effect its first merciless crushing of Abe Ruef would have, and then lift him up, a better more useful member than before! Not at all. The state, piloted by a lot of cheap politicians, and dominated by a man who had personally and in bitterness prosecuted Ruef, has continued for seven long years to brand, and rebrand, this unfortunate man, saturating itself in his very life's blood and proclaiming all the time, "The law must be satisfied! He is not yet reformed!"

Thus we prate of a civilization we do not possess. Thus we come face to face with the indisputable fact that we, masquerading as a Christian people, are NOT a real Christian people in point of fact. Thus we find ourselves forced to admit that, in the last analysis, we are possibly nothing more or less than a whirling unit of self-righteous, vindictive, insincere, impractical and savage people. Garnished in the luster of a latter-day enlightenment, we have indeed put out great advantages to poor use. We are of course different from our stone-age ancestor in that we have, through a series of wonderful inventions, clothed ourselves and provided for our own comforts in a wonderful—almost magic way. But yet, we are heartless. We are SAVAGE; and the proof of the fact lies in the disgraceful incarceration of all the Abraham Ruefs. If the judge who sentenced Ruef had absent-mindedly uttered "One hundred years," instead of "Fifteen years," Ruef would have died of old age in a cell, and a Christian community would have contented itself by saying: "Well, he only served HALF his sentence when he died."

While Ruef was "doing time" according to the Law's vengeance, we may note that Sir Harry Westwood Cooper, alias Earnest Chadwick, the most adroit and versatile criminal of these times, and a felon and jailbird by choice all his lifetime—wrecker of homes and looter of banks—was led out and turned loose on "probation." A string of crimes and convictions, covering twenty years, had made him world famous. HE was eligible to liberty—the law had avenged itself sufficiently, in his case, because no politicians were "after" him. In six weeks he ruined an Oakland home, robbed an estate, and escaped with one of his near-brides to a foreign land. But Abraham Ruef,

(Continued on page 12)

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WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

Dr. Katherine Davis, Commissioner of Corrections in New York City, cannot be accused of "sleeping on the job." She is at present working on a scheme to segregate the honor prisoners and place them by themselves in the best cell block in the prison. This is pertinent to the plan Dr. Davis has devised to obtain employment of worthy city prisoners on their discharge. She is co-operating in this work with Commissioner Bell, who has recently appealed to employers to give the ex-prisoners an opportunity to work on the understanding that no one will be recommended except those whose careers and characters have been thoroughly investigated.

Ninety-eight per cent of the women in Kansas are members of farmers' institutes.

Miss Katherine Moore is to have charge of Dr. Montessori's model school, which is to be part of the educational work at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Madame Montessori has received invitations from many parts of the world to give a training course in her teaching methods, and she has chosen the San Francisco Exposition in 1915 before all others. During her four months here she will have a class of pupils furnished by California, Oregon and Utah.

Under the new wage scale in Germany, women primary school teachers receive a maximum wage of $714 a year and a minimum wage of $357, or less than $30 a month.

Girls in larger numbers are taking up woodwork in the polytechnic schools this year and an advance course in teachers training along these lines is to be given at the State normal schools next year. Many of the girls in training show natural ability in handling the saw and hammer, which goes to show that it is nothing more or less than lack of training and opportunity that has hitherto kept women from becoming adept in handling the tools of trade.

Homely women have a hard time getting what they consider a perfectly true mirror.

One-third of the workers in China are women and children, who are paid on an average of five cents a day for twelve hours' labor.

Women are often called to arms, though they are rarely of a warlike nature.

To Mrs. Henry Parsons of New York is due the credit for vacant lot cultivation for the benefit of tenement children. Out of her first small plans has developed a nation-wide interest. She has the pleasure of seeing the municipally financed "Garden of a Thousand Gardens," in Jefferson Park, that enlists the interest and industry of 2500 children, and is an edification and example to other large cities to encourage children in garden and farm work.

TORTURING SUFFRAGETTES IN THE ENGLISH PRISONS.

Forcible Feeding the Answer to Voluntary Starvation—The Cat and Mouse Law in Practice.

By FELIX J. KOCH.

Humane societies, the United States over, have almost put the practice of enforced feeding of geese—to enlarge the precious liver—out of commission these days. Over in England, by way of contrast, enforced feeding of women (twelve men seated on the damsel, so to speak, to hold her down the while), is rapidly growing in favor as the quickest, most satisfactory method of overcoming voluntary starvation—the latest tactic of the militant suffragette.

The cat-and-mouse law,—by which prisoners, sick unto death, receive brief vacations in order to recuperate before reincarceration—is quite the vogue Albion over.

Here in America, thanks, perhaps, to anti-suffrage sympathies of Continental correspondents, on whom we must rely in the States for the news, we have heard but little of this side of the feminist movement in England. Mrs. Pankhurst, when in the States rather recently, however, gave some interesting details of the subject.

"The idea that women are destroying the mails, smashing windows and the like, haphazard, is an utterly false one," she said. "It is all part and parcel of a definite plan, the campaign worked out with great care as a whole, but the details left to the individuals, for working out when arrived on the actual scene.

"When the suffragettes began to be militant, their first acts, had they been done by men, would have been considered natural. The very first move was to ask questions at meetings addressed by the legislators — a very natural thing to do—for men; but unusual for women. The women who asked the questions were at once thrown out and sent to prison as malefactors, and this simply because of their breaking the conventions.

"This asking of questions sent its echo around the world, showing that women were in earnest in desiring the vote. If it had succeeded, the women would not have gone further. A repressive act was the answer instead, and the police thought that by putting those first two women in prison they would end the thing. This, though, had not the effect. Once women begin to want a thing it is indeed hard to repress them!

"Some six years ago, all other peaceful methods seeming to fail, we came to methods of violence.

"We found that our women, for the crime of demanding the vote, were being sent to prison for longer terms than men got for unspeakable crimes against women, and that often such penalties were inflicted simply for going to the House of Commons with petitions for the Prime Minister and for not going away on being told that we could not be received. We took care never to assault a policeman; we simply insisted on our rights as British subjects. As a result, we were impressed for 'obstructing the police in the performance of their duty.' In America, your legislators often hide their real sentiment on a matter, and are always at least polite to the women who come up with petitions; but in England the legislators show their real feelings by venting their brutality!

"One example of the treatment accorded the women is especially interesting. There is a law, in England, limiting the number of people who may come with a given petition to the House to thirteen. As a result, the suffragettes took thirteen of the leading women of their cause. One was a doctress, aged over seventy; another the famous scientist, inventor of the naval arc-light; another was a diplomat's wife—all, in fact, were notable. But these women were beaten about, arrested, and even the widow of the man who, in his day, was the Blackstone of South Africa, was thus rudely handled.

"So indignant were all other English women at this action that they spurred the active suffragettes into seeing that the only argument with which to move the Prime Minister was the men's way, the things male crowds do when opposed to some injustice of the government; wherefore, we threw stones at the windows. At once came the cry: 'Why the damage to property?' The answer lies in the fact that in all war there is damage to property and in all war, non-combatants always suffer. In our war, no non-combatant has been injured. The women are fighting a bloodless war, but one in which they know there is nothing can move John Bull but violence. When the men find that their stores, their shops, are no longer safe from attack, they will demand that the government put an end to this state of affairs and the government will then have to hearken.

"Then," Mrs. Pankhurst stated, "we will have laws that do not make property more valuable than human beings. I myself was sentenced by law for fourteen years for 'inciting rebellion,' implying destruction of some form of property, while a man who mistreats a girl gets but two years in jail.

"The women came to realize, more and more, as these methods brought their arrest and imprisonment, that this was a great political fight they were launched upon; that the men, to further any cause, can use the ballot, but the women, not having this, must fight as when, in other times the peaceful means have failed—by resort to militancy. Of course, arrests came, and then, of a sudden, the women discovered they could force their cause by dying in prison or starving themselves for freedom. Hence the British government has now before it the difficult question of votes for women—or their death."

Mrs. Pankhurst herself was sentenced to prison last April for three years, being convicted of "conspiracy with persons unknown, for damaging a building belonging to the Exchequer." The only evidence against her was a speech made at Cardiff, in which she told how, "in South America, the revolutionists frightened off the government, while in England we'd not attained to this, but we had blown up Lloyd George's house.

(Continued on page 14)

The Man with the Record

"I am a Republican and believe in the policies of the Republican Party, and that the prosperity of the country depends upon the restoration of the Republican Party to the control of National and State affairs.

"I am for sane laws, and against undigested and half-baked legislation.

"I am against the over-regulation of business which, in my judgment, is largely responsible for our present business depression.

"I believe that people should be permitted to conduct their business as they see fit, just so long as they do not interfere with the rights and privileges of others.

"The country is the most prosperous where everyone has employment, and I am for such laws regulating business as will prevent the exploitation of the people, but will assure to the capitalist and man with money a satisfactory return upon his investment.

"I believe in a square deal.

"I believe in equal rights to all and special privileges to none. The corporations, in my judgment, are entitled to the same consideration as individuals, and no more, and this policy I would carry into effect if I were elected Governor.

"I am against political machines. I have always been against political machines and political bosses, and I am against the present political machine and the present Governor of California as a political boss. There is no necessity for a political machine except for the purposes of perpetuating the one in control of the machine in power.

CHARLES M. BELSHAW
***for* GOVERNOR**

"I shall at once present my candidacy to the Republicans of this State as fully as possible, and shall at all times endeavor to bring about a unification of the Republican Party in the State of California—to the end that the golden days of business activities may be with us again under the banner of the Republican Party—the party of **Progress and Prosperity.**

"I shall conduct the affairs of this State the same as any great successful business. I have been a business man all my life. This State has never had a business administration, free from politics. If you want a business administration—if you want an administration from the efficiency standpoint—if you want service in every department of government under the control of the Governor—**vote for me at the Primary Election.**

"It is your duty to investigate the records of every candidate seeking your vote. I desire that you investigate **mine.**

"I stand upon my record of fourteen consecutive years in the Legislature.

"I kept faith with my people in Contra Costa County. I shall keep faith with the people of the great State of California.

"Why not try an efficient business administration?

"Yours for efficiency and a square deal to all."

—CHARLES M. BELSHAW.

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"I stand for a maximum of *business efficiency* as against the present *political inefficiency.*"

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(Continued from page 1)

country, it must be by those in whom the moral instinct is dominant and not by those who are more or less indifferent to the Moral Element. Because of the fact that Intelligence is of infinitely more importance to man than Morality, he is therefore unfitted for the work of developing the morals of the citizenry. Because of his philosophical insight he becomes indifferent to abuses that would call for correction, were it not for his broader outlook, and for this reason he is unfitted for the work of government. It is his most valuable characteristics that render him thus unfit. To impose those practical matters upon man is to shut him out from his true vocation as the Discoverer and the Teacher, and thus leads to his degeneracy in ever so many ways.

Woman, by reason of the peculiarity of her Psychology, is possessed of all those attributes the lack of which unfit man for the function of Government. Her very unfitness for the life of the Truth Seeker and the Teacher renders her perfectly fitted for the functions of Government. Also in this field she will have the theater where her distinctively feminine characteristics will receive the highest development. Instead of the function of government debasing woman, and making her masculine, it rather tends to make her more feminine, for all practical life is the woman's natural field of action. It would seem that the experience of life should teach any one this, for the family where the mother does not exercise the discipline of the children, is a miserable failure. There is no father who is fitted to discipline his children, for either his severity reaches the point of tyranny, or else he indulges his children until they are hopeless outlaws. Thus the paternal form of family government is invariably a failure. This is due to the fact that the father, if he is a real man, dwells on the Intellectual Plane of Life, and his function is to teach the children, but the mother is the one to discipline them. In other words, the father must train their minds, but the mother their morals. This should teach any one that the same qualities that fit woman for the function of motherhood in the home should also fit her for National Motherhood, for that is the only form of government that will ever promote the Moral and Practical advance of any nation. In other words, the only progressive nation is one where the Government is the Mother of all of the citizens, and also where every woman sees in herself a part of that National Mother. This mother element must be injected into government if it is to ever promote the moral welfare of the people, and the training in personal motherhood in the home is the most perfect training any woman could possibly have for the function of Universal Motherhood, which can alone fit one for the function of rulership. We are informed that the place of woman is in the home. To this we most heartily agree, but add that for the Woman of the Future, the home will be identical with the world, and her children will be all the suffering boys and girls, no matter how old, who require mothering, and also all of the bad boys and girls, without regard to age, who require discipline. I tell you, the Doll Woman is passing, and the woman who sees in Universal Motherhood her sphere of action is coming. When she gets here some of you lads who have talked so glibly about women keeping to their place while you had a gay time with some who were undoubtedly very much out of their place are going to get what is coming to you.

In the Ancient Mysteries the Masculine was symbolized by the Ear, which hears the Voices

(Concluded on page 9)

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Alaska Cruise Club, Union Square Hotel, Post and Stockton Sts.—President, Mrs. Mary E. Hart (Douglas 1990). Club rooms open to members at all times and to the public on Friday afternoon.

Ashbury Heights Women's Club—President, Dr. C. C. Coffin, 1362 Grove St. (Fillmore 405).

Association of Pioneer Women of California—President, Mrs. Laura Phelps, 73 Dorland St. Fridays, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Association of Collegiate Alumnae, California Branch—President, Miss Amy Sussman, 1819 Octavia St. (West 67). Meets third and fourth Saturdays.

California Club, 1750 Clay St., near Polk (Franklin 3516)—President, Mrs. A. P. Black, 2913 Fillmore St. (Fillmore 3518).

Cap and Bells Club, 1509 Gough St. (West 1245)—President, Mrs. F. H. Coburn, Windmere Apts.

Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Pacific Bldg. (Douglas 3024).

Catholic Humane Society, 1112 Market St. (Market 1529)—President, Mrs. Garret McEnerney, 2898 Broadway (Fillmore 1470).

Century Club, 1355 Franklin St., corner Sutter Franklin 3131)—President, Marie Withrow, 2016 Pine St. (Fillmore 1312).

Channing Auxiliary, Unitarian Church, Franklin and Geary Sts.—President, Mrs. Aurelius E. Buckingham, 2808 Jackson St. (Fillmore 1985). Meets first Monday.

Clionian Club, 220 Post St.—President, Mrs. Emily Louise Secombe, 1520 Willard St. (Park 6786). Meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

Corona Club, 536 Sutter St.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Council of Jewish Women, 2137 Sutter St. (West 5141)—President, Ada Goldsmith (Fillmore 1553). Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Daughters of California Pioneers—Meets second, third and fourth Mondays, at Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Denman School Club—President, Mrs. George H. Irving, 902 Taylor St. (Franklin 1869).

Dolores Mothers' Club.

Forum Club, 220 Post St. (Kearny 460)—President, Mrs. D. C. Heger, 2428 Jackson St. (Fillmore 892).

Francesca Club, 560 Sutter St. (Sutter 1200, 1201, 1202)—President, Mrs. Latham McMullen, 2517 Broadway (Fillmore 3692).

Girls' Recreation Club, 507 Harrison St. (Kearny 2888).

Glen Park Political Club—President, Mrs. Theodore Pinther, 211 Hoffman Ave. (Mission 2388).

Hypathia Club—President, Mrs. Lyman D. Staples, 1144 Church St. Meets at members' homes.

Land Marks League—President, Congressman Jos. Knowland; secretary, Laura Bride Powers, 1242 Taylor St. (Franklin 5211).

La Puerta del Ora Chapter, D. A. R.—Regent, Mrs. I. N. Chapman, Alameda.

Laurel Hall Club, 1750 Clay St. (Franklin 3516)—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474). Meets first and third Wednesdays.

Mills Club, 220 Post St.—Meets third Tuesday.

Native Daughters of the Golden West, Claus Spreckels Bldg. (Sutter 366)—President, Mrs. Alison F. Watt, Grass Valley.

New Era League. 816 St. Francis Hotel (Douglas 1000)—President, Lillian Harris Coffin, Mill Valley (Mill Valley 7-M). Meets Tuesday mornings.

Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, Sequoia Club Rooms—President, Miss Ina Coolbrith, 1067 Broadway (Franklin 2273). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Pacific Musical Society—President, Madam Tojetti, 2848 Scott St. (Fillmore 4071).

Papyrus Club, 420 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Florence L. Richmond, 838 Clayton St. (Market 3984). meets first and third Wednesdays.

Philomath Club, 538 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln Brown, 28 Presidio Terrace (Pacific 1771). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Presidents' Assembly—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474).

Potrero Women's Club, Nineteenth and Iowa Sts. (Mission 4365).

Richmond Women's Club. 400 Thirty-fifth Ave.—President. Mrs. J. W. Felt, 466 Thirty-ninth Ave. (Pacific 1356).

San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, 220 Post St. (Sutter 387)—President Mrs. A. E. Graupner, 2030 Broadway (West 536).

San Francisco Colony of New England Women—President, Mrs. Geo. Miller, Burlingame.

San Francisco Musical Club—President, Mrs. John Birmingham.

San Francisco Women's Club, 1006 Bosworth St.—President, Mrs. Theo. Pinther, 1006 Bosworth St. Meets Wednesdays.

Sorosis Club, 538 Sutter St. (Kearny 5270)—President, Mrs. Joseph Fife, 3870 Jackson St. (Pacific 2767).

South Park Settlement Mothers' Club—President, Mrs. Emma Seaton, 121 St. Mary's Ave.

Susan B. Anthony Club—President, Mrs. Austin Sperry.

Tamalpais Center Woman's Club—Mrs. Peter Hamilton, President.

To Kalon Club, Calvary Annex, Jackson and Fillmore Sts.—President, Mrs. George Mullin, 2520 Octavia St. (Franklin 8909). Meets first Tuesday.

Town and Country Club, 218 Stockton St. (Douglas 4951, 4952)—President, Mrs. C. Osgood Hooker, Eucalyptus, Burlingame, Cal. (Burlingame 621).

Vittoria Colonna Club, Hotel Richelieu, Van Ness Ave. and Geary St.—President, Dr. Mariana Bertola, 1050 Jackson St. (Fillmore 3398). Meets second and fourth Saturdays.

Women's Club of Occidental Kindergarten—President, Mrs. E. A. Ward, 220 Irvington St.

Woman's Political League, 243 Pacific Building (Kearny 5186)—President, Claribel David. Meets Wednesdays at 2:30. Headquarters open every day during business hours.

Young Women's Christian Association—General Secretary, 1249 O'Farrell St. (West 3858).

Verba Buena School Women's Club—President, Miss E. B. McFadden, State Normal School (Park 2923).

Alpha Neighborhood Club—Miss Mary C. Bell, 260 Frederick St. (Park 5216), San Francisco, Cal. Meets at Grattan School, second Thursdays.

Local Council of Women—President, Mary T. Gamage, 3010 Pierce St. (West 4090). First Saturday in the month, Hotel Bellevue.

Changes or corrections and names of other clubs will be added from month to month and should be sent in at once by secretaries.

The San Francisco Center announces a luncheon at the Palace Hotel for Thursday, August 20th. Subject, "A Universal Eight-hour Day for California."

Speakers—Proponents: Mr. Walter Thomas Mills, M. A., Socialist of international reputation; Mr. A. W. Brouillet, vice-president and attorney for San Francisco Labor Council.

Opponents: Mr. Chas. H. Bentley, representing industrial employers; Mrs. Emily Hoppin, of Yolo, director Farmers' Protective League.

This measure was initiated by Socialists and is to be voted upon at the November election. The importance of the changes in industry that would follow the adoption of this bill makes its discussion at this time of particular interest to the voters.

A members' business meeting will be held on Wednesday, August 26th, 3 p. m., at the Center Headquarters, 220 Post Street. Mrs. Genevieve Allen, Business Secretary; Marion Delany Cowes, Secretary.

Mrs. A. L. Hamilton of Pasadena has been appointed chairman of the child-labor department of the National Congress of Mothers.

Mrs. Hamilton has long been identified with local child-study and in the State Congress of Mothers, where she has served as president. This latest honor comes as a tribute to her past efforts and fitness for this noble work.

One of the daily papers lately published interviews with the husbands of prominent club women of the city as to their opinions on "Women in the outer world," and we are glad to see that none of these men complained of neglected firesides, but on the contrary were agreed that mingling with the outer world and interesting themselves in public affairs tended to raise the standard of woman's intelligence, thereby making her a more companionable wife and wiser mother, and instead of detracting from her womanliness, it greatly enhanced her charm.

Men are changing also, it must be remembered, and the "doll baby" woman is very much out of date. This is an age where we must all "make good" if we are looking for the approbation of our fellows.

Mrs. E. H. Lockwood, president of the Shakespeare Club of Pasadena, expects a busy year for the club, according to the program for 1914-15.

The Program Committee began its work last June under the supervision of Mrs. Harry Gaume. Her helpers are Mrs. Leo MacLaughlin, Miss Louise Crawford, Mrs. Jerome O. Cross, Mrs. Arthur Noble, Miss Leo Pelton, Miss Carrie Frost and Mrs. E. R. Loud.

Most of the year's work will be centered in the study of Shakespeare.

The third concert of the People's Philharmonic took place at Pavilion Rink on August 6th. The deep musical appreciation of the large audience was approved in the large attendance and hearty applause at the splendid rendering of the unusually fine program.

The next concert will be held in the same pavilion on Thursday evening, September 3d. A special feature will be the concerto for violincello by Mr. Victor de Gomez, and a quartette composed of A. Laria, violin; S. Lavatelli, cello; F. E. Huske, French horn, and J. R. Gallet, harp.

The building of the new Beth Israel Hospital of New York is about to begin. It is to cost over one million dollars and is intended primarily for poor patients. This hospital is to exemplify the charity of the poor, for it is supported almost entirely by the Jews of the East Side.

It will be situated at Livingston Place, near Seventeenth Street, and facing Stuyvesant Park.

St. Paul clubwomen propose to further beautify that city by growing flowers on the ornamental lamp posts.

Miss Olive Conger of Los Angeles, after ten years in government service, is the first woman to be appointed entry clerk of secret service. The position is a very important one.

(Continued from page 7)

of Gods, while the Feminine was symbolized by the Month that speaks the Degrees.

From the above it will be seen that government is woman's sphere and that it is interference with her function for any man to vote or run for office! Strange as it may seem, the majority of intelligent men are recognizing this at the present time. We know this because it is growing more and more difficult to get a man of any intelligence to run for office. The only men who want public office are those who cannot find a man's work to do and have to have something to occupy their time. But all who have the intelligence to do a man's work shun Politics as they would the plague. Also, the better element of the men are refraining from voting, while the women, the majority of them, are going to the polls wherever they are given the vote. In the light of all this, it is to be seen that the intelligent element of the male population are voluntarily disfranchising themselves, and this will lead in the end to the practical disfranchising of the sex wherever women have the ballot, for the reason that three-fourths of the vote cast is by the women voters, and this will continue to increase, until in the end, the women will elect all the officers, and will in this way make the Laws. We will therefore have a Republican Matriarchy without any visible effort being made to bring it about.

The women will express their true Feminine Nature in Politics, and will transform the state of Society in accordance with the Practical Reason and Moral instincts of woman. In this way will be brought about the Moral Regeneration of Society in the only way it is possible for it to be realized—through the assuming of Political Power by the sex in whom the instinct of Practical Morality and Social Uplift is dominant. This will also work the intellectual regeneration of the race, for it will emancipate man from the political life and turn him back into his own sphere of Religion, Science and Philosophy. Man must emancipate woman in order that she may emancipate him and place him in his true sphere, where he can do a man's work, and not continue in the sphere of woman and have to keep doing woman's work.

From all this it will be seen that true progress is only possible in a Matriarchy, with a masculine Priesthood. This will be realized before many more years have passed, though, like the Kingdom of Heaven, it cometh not with observation.

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Equal to and the same as in a refined, well appointed, generously conducted residence. In other words, it's a house without any unnecessary red tape, style, gold braid, fuss, frills, or feathers, a home-like place where you can really enjoy yourself, and avoid the stress and tiresomeness of fashionable resorts.

To be able to enjoy life one must live right; to be able to live right one must have the right place to live, and the right place to live in is the nearest approach to perfection, and that's the Barbara Worth Hotel.

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Further particulars in regard to the above proposition or in connection with the future care of any patients who need proper help will be furnished by application to Dr. Samuel P. Blumenberg, at the San Francisco office, 1895 Sutter Street, corner Webster Street. Hours, 11 a. m. to 7 p. m., week days only (other time and outside calls by appointment). Phone, Fillmore 1256.

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We think that in Berkeley there has been discovered such a man and that he has been wisely placed where he can do the most good. That man is Noah W. Gray, manager of the Hotel Shattuck.

When the hotel was planned the wiseacres (of whom there were not a few) who never can believe in the possibility of any good thing until it is accomplished, shook their doleful heads and prophesied dismal failure. Assuming the impracticability of supporting so pretentious a hostelry in a town the size of Berkeley, they maintained it was being built ten years too soon.

Mr. Gray opened the Hotel Shattuck in December, 1910, and in proof of the success of the enterprise, an addition was completed in February, 1914, that was twice the size of the original portion.

Noah W. Gray, like his patriarchal namesake, knew that he would find the way because he had the will. With native optimism he went smilingly to his task. Strictly minding his own business—what a great virtue that is to have acquired, just to mind one's own business—Mr. Gray was well aware that the prosperity of the hotel was co-incidental with that of the city, and to advance the interests of one must inevitably serve the interests of the other. So he has lost no opportunity of extending all possible courtesy to prominent tourists without regard to expenditure of time or money.

Among the many distinguished guests who have tendered the hospitality of the Hotel Shattuck during this summer were the governors of Iowa and Nebraska with their parties, the governor of Michigan and party, the Transcontinental Passenger Association and the Greeters of America. Besides feasting and feteing guests, Mr. Gray always places automobiles at their service and shows them the scenic and educational advantages of the city of Berkeley, knowing that thereafter both he and his city have made new friends and ardent boosters. We wish there were more men of his stamp in the business world and we are watching his success with keenest interest.

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Drink Caswell's Coffee, National Crest

The Critic's Opinion

"Thirty Years in the Manchu Capital" is a new and delightfully interesting book by Dr. Dougald Christie, just off the press. Dr. Christie has a quaint, intimate and pleasing manner of conveying his knowledge of people and affairs which leave a vivid impression after the book is read.

In his capacity as medical missionary in Moukden since 1882 he has come into close contact with the Chinese people, and his ardent efforts in the cause of peace has won him hosts of friends both there and here.

Harold Bell Wright has given us another strong and gripping story, but I doubt if "The Eyes of the World" will reach the million mark, as his "The Winning of Barbara Worth" is said to have done. There are a few notes that jar in this last story and leave the unpleasant effect of a symphony that might have been perfect, but for a grating discord. The character of Conrad Lagrange, the novelist, makes this sort of jangle on the nerves, because he does not ring true and he isn't needed in the story except to enable the author to unburden his ire on the sensational novelists. Notwithstanding the few exaggerated characters and situations the book is well worth reading. (Book Supply Co., Chicago. $1.35 net.)

The creator of "Raffles" has given us a series of interesting tales of crime in his latest book, "The Crime Doctor," that are the equals of any detective stories we have ever had from Conan Doyle. (Bobbs-Merrill Co. Price, $1.35.)

"The Autobiography of a Happy Woman" is an anonymous work which the publishers declare to be from the pen of a well-known writer. It is a bright, interesting book that is sure to be appreciated by women.

Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, will soon publish under the auspices of the California Writers' Club, a volume of California fiction, entitled "West Winds." The volume is edited by Herman Whitaker and contains stories by Jack London, Charles F. Lummis, Torrey Connor and other California writers, and is illustrated by such artists as Perham W. Noble, Maynard Dixon, J. A. Cahill and Anne Brigman. The publishers promise a handsome book and it will doubtless prove to be the most important and popular western volume of the year.

Lord Tennyson, in a new edition of his father's works declares that there is a Tennyson revival. It is becoming more and more apparent that he stands pre-eminently as the revealer of the popular sentiment of the period in which he wrote. Tennyson will always be admired for the exquisite melody of his verses and the purity of his sentiments.

Paul Elder & Co., will publish for the holiday season a series of classics (including "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," "Sonnets from the Portuguese" and "Abelard and Heloise") in a style uniquely appropriate for gifts. The typography and decorations will be such as will appeal to those who admire beautiful books, while the bindings in exquisite tones of Shiki silk, will prove unusually novel and tasteful.

I have often wondered why people fill their traveling bags with trashy reading matter when starting out on a vacation. While in the turmoil and crush of making our daily bread by the sweat of our brow the spare moments or recreation can be beneficially filled with such counter irritants, but, when we go out into God's world for a period of rest and peace we should have with us just one book on some theme that touches us closely, that may be "dry" enough to put us to sleep at times, but out of which we will discover some truth that will broaden our horizon so that we can see just a little more and a little farther into the mysteries of life. Then eventually there will be no more mysteries and we will have reached the haven we are forever seeking.

"Through the Brazilian Wilderness," Theodore Roosevelt's story of his expedition through parts of Brazil which have never before been visited by civilized man, will acquaint us with the conditions in a country of which most of us know very little.

The illustrations by Kermit Roosevelt and others add greatly to the book's instructiveness. Many of the pictures were taken in the presence of great danger.

If you read George E. Woodbeery's "North Africa and the Desert" and don't find it unusual and poetically descriptive, rich with color and a sympathetic understanding of the environment, you are wanting in artistic appreciation and a sense of the beautiful.

The United States Department of Agriculture is co-operating with some of the agricultural colleges for the forming of district classes where ten or more men and women who are unable to attend colleges but need education in agricultural or domestic science, may have practical short courses adapted to their districts. These courses will consist of fifteen or twenty lectures and will last five or more weeks. The courses to be offered at first will be poultry raising, fruit growing, soils, butter and cheese making, dairying, and farm bookkeeping. The women will be supplied with special courses in the preparation, cooking and use of vegetables and cereal foods. The department will supply lectures and lantern slides covering these subjects.

"Syllogisms," a volume of spiritual "daily food," compiled by Lee Washington, will be issued by Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, in a new Students' Edition, bound in semi-flexible buckram, a serviceable form for daily use.

A NEW BOOK

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RESPONSE TO A TOAST.

"Good-Night."

By Col. W. J. Hardy, Civil War Veteran.

The feast has ended and its broken fragments strew the board. For, gray-beards all, the hour grows late! During the flight of these swift moments we have heard an indistinct echo of bugles. There has come to us the patter of far-away drums across the distance of years and many leagues of time. Through a sunburst of the past our eyes have caught the glitter of banners, upheld even in the agony of defeat, and high against the sky in the supreme glory of victory. There have marched by us regiments whose faint footfalls we could not hear; galloping artillery that gave no sound of hoof or wheel; horses, sabres and men who sat the saddles well, but who answered no salute. We have looked and listened as dreamers in the dead watch and silence of a mid-summer's night. From the other shore of an unknown and mysterious river and across its tide there has come a murmur of voices that the witchery of this occasion has mellowed into the low chant of an anthem and the sweetness of a benediction.

May all-gracious and all-hallowed night bear to them the tender and loving words spoken in this cheery place by all this goodly company of souls. We have rightfully spoken of the cause for which we fought, regardfully of each other, and devoutfully of that great and increasing host,

"Whose lances rust, whose hearts are dust,
Whose souls are with the Lord we trust."

We have given the flag the obeisance the smitten heart yields to his sweetheart. We have hid the passing hours with the sweetness of repeated song. And now, weary with the pleasure of this banquet room, the desire comes for rest and sleep that only "Good-night" brings. The longest rivers reach the sea, and toast, speech and song end with "Farewell." It has been cast upon me to be the grim wizard whose wand shall break this enchantment, and by a single word turn this gay scene into a memory that begins to fade even while the painter sits at his easel and brushes in its splendor. There are a few words in our speech that singly fill the page, and touch the tongue with continued silence. Friends, home, family and God are more comprehensive than a lexicon, and bounded by no definition. Among old comrades, on the eve of separation, each with the blessing of all, some to wander beyond the touch of hand or meet of eye, there drifts to human lip no sadder, sweeter word than that which I am forced to say—"Good-night."

Mrs. Helen Williams, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of this State on the Republican ticket, is Editor of the "Woman Citizen" of this city, and a woman of considerable ability. She is a splendid specimen of mental capacity and if elected will be an honor to the Republican Party and the State that will honor her. We are personally acquainted with the splendid work she has done for the past two years for Mr. Abe Ruef, and is still doing for him, and the writer will be grateful to the voters of this State for any work they may do for Mrs. Helen Williams' election as Lieutenant-Governor.—M. S. Levy, Jewish Times of August 14th.

Drink Caswell's Coffee, National Crest Brand.

GAVIN W. CRAIG.

Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles and candidate on the Republican ticket for presiding justice of the District Court of Appeals, strongly favors the appointment of women to State offices.

Judge Craig says:

"There are numbers of women in California who would be excellently qualified to fulfill the office of Lieutenant-Governor and who, if placed in that office would discharge its duties with credit to themselves and the State.

"There is no real reason why a woman should not be a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor and no reason why she should not be elected to it. And less reason why, if elected, the proper woman should not make just as able an official in that office as any man."

Attorney John N. Metcalf, of Los Angeles, in discussing the candidacy of Judge Craig recently made the following statement to the San Diego Union:

"Judge Craig for the past eleven years has been an instructor in the Los Angeles Law School. For seven years of this time he was the head of that institution. He is the firm, guiding hand which has built up the school to its present high standard and made the institution one of great efficiency.

"He is also president of the Southern California Institute of Criminology, the object of which is penal reform and the reform of present practice in criminal law procedure. It is right in the line with this idea that Judge Craig worked out the plan above mentioned.

"Judge Craig is working to have the State establish a penal form and separate institution for confining first offenders. He is also working to have the present mediaeval penal system changed so that men will not be made beasts or more bestial by confinement, but will be benefited and made better men, thus to become better citizens and make home a finer and stronger place for women and children."

(Continued from page 4)

possessing all of the higher instincts and attainments, was allowed to plod on with the great hand of the State of California, bending his failing body with its horrible weight—crushing him, crushing him!

CORRECTION OR REVENGE? If you stand for the treatment accorded Abraham Ruef, Mr. Citizen and Mrs. Citizen, call your children back to your knee, withdraw your statement to them to the effect that "the humblest sinner may return," and that they must grow up in the fear of God, believing in the brotherhood of man. Rather than tell them that "Man's inhumanity to man" inspires the law to wreak its VENGEANCE while its victim still survives; that we do NOT seek to correct or guide aright, but that we aim to ruin, tear down, annihilate, and despoil, and to that end we build great citadels where small armies of well-paid men with sticks and rifles see to it that the everlasting torture of those who err, is not interfered with.

Abraham Ruef was at worst a theoretical criminal. The Supreme Court even went so far at one time as to rule that he was entitled to liberty—but then that same court, fawning at the feet of the tyrant press and a clamoring public, reversed itself to please the mob and to smooth out the way for Abe Ruef's wearisome pilgrimage to the pillory. Now at last we are forced to the issue: ARE OUR PENITENTIARIES PLACES FOR THE WREAKING OF A PUBLIC VENGEANCE, OR ARE THEY PLACES WHERE ERRING CITIZENS MAY BE HELPED BACK TO THE RIGHT PATH?

The whole disgusting thing constitutes one of the rotting piers upon which the Republic today rests. Let the women especially, now that they are enfranchised in California, ponder this subject. This editorial is NOT a plea for Abe Ruef. It is a plea for a CORRECTION of a system that amounts to a miscarriage of justice, and that represents a type of barbarism now being fostered by unthinking people in a great State, because a lot of political hounds choose to make capital out of the sorrowful plight of a man who went wrong—and, above all, WAS FOUND OUT.

Citizens one and all—THINK. Have we the RIGHT to torture? If we can CORRECT men and women and restore them to society as helpful ornaments thereof, is not that our Christian duty?

The all-sufficient: To do justly, to love kindness and to walk humbly with thy God.

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Candidate for Democratic and Progressive Nomination for

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31st Assembly District

Primary Election August 25th

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Tell Your Friends

RE-ELECT

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Justice of the Peace

(Present Presiding Justice)

Endorsed by S. F. Bar Association

Name will appear on all party tickets

ELECTION CALENDAR FOR 1914.

August 25th—Primary election to nominate candidates for all offices. Polls open at 6 a. m. and close at 7 p. m.

August 27th—Supervisors start canvass at 1 p. m.

September 7th—Bonds of county officers must be fixed on or before this date.

September 8th—County central committees shall meet in court house.

September 9th—Last day on which candidates may file statements of receipts and expenditures.

September 10th—Canvass of primary election vote must be completed prior to 6 p. m. of this date.

September 15th—State conventions of all parties to be held at State Capitol on this date.

September 24th—Last day on which independent nomination papers required to be filed with the Secretary of State, may be left with county clerks.

October 3rd—Registrations and transfers close for the general election in November.

October 4th—Secretary of State shall certify to county clerks, prior to this date, names of all candidates.

October 8th—Boards of Superivsors shall appoint election officers, designate polling places, etc., for general election before this date.

October 9th—Registration affidavits to be arranged and bound prior to this date.

October 5th—Secretary of State shall furnish county clerks with copies of amendments, propositions, etc.

October 10th—Secretary of State shall certify to county clerks amendments and propositions to be voted upon.

October 24th—Publish and post election proclamation before this date.

October 24th—County clerks shall commence mailing sample ballots.

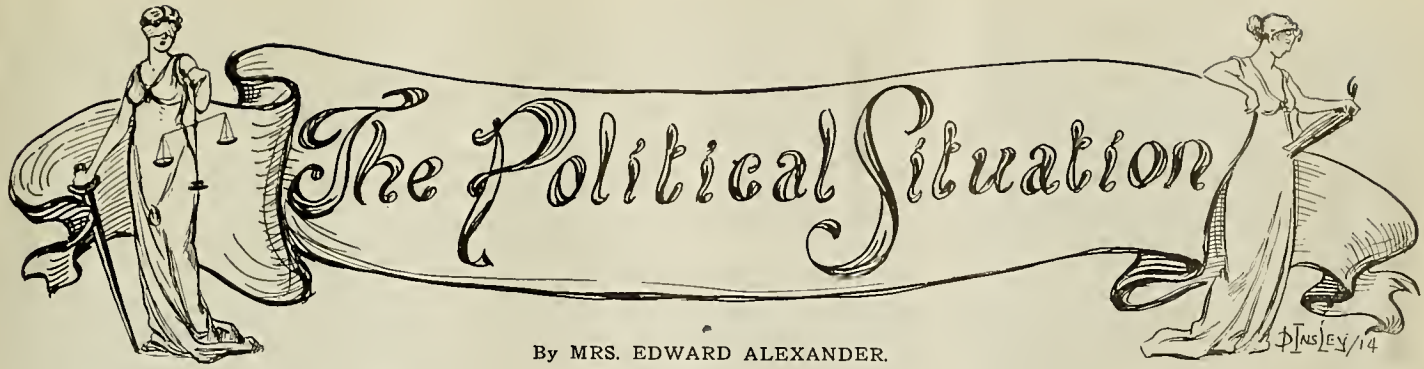
October 26th—Election officers shall be notified of appointment not later than this date.

October 28th—County clerks shall finish mailing sample ballots.

November 3rd—General election throughout State. Polls open at 6 a. m. and close at 7 p. m.

November 9th—Supervisors begin canvass of votes.

November 18th—Last day on which candidates may file statements of receipts and expenditures.



By MRS. EDWARD ALEXANDER.

In the interest of equity and justice, minimum hours of labor and minimum wage should be regulated by minimum efficiency of the laborer.

William Jennings Bryan has come out openly in favor of Woman Suffrage. He believes the responsibility of the mother for the child's welfare demands that she be given every weapon which can be made effective for the protection of those whose interests she guards. He says further:

"Politics will not suffer by woman's entrance into it. If the political world has grown more pure in spite of the evil influences that have operated to debase it, it will not be polluted by the presence and participation of woman. Neither should we doubt that woman can be trusted with the ballot. She has proven herself equal to every responsibility imposed upon her; she will not fail society in this emergency. Let her vote! And may that discernment which has, throughout the ages, ever enabled her to quickly grasp great truths—make her the last at the cross and the first at the sepulchre—so direct her in the discharge of her political duties as to add new glories to her and through her still further bless society."

Ray Stannard Baker, sent by the American Magazine to Washington to find out what becomes of our income tax money, publishes in the August issue of the American the result of his investigations. He finds among other things that: "Although we have had no great war in fifty years (and only a little one sixteen years ago), over sixty cents of every dollar that Uncle Sam collects from you and me (directly or indirectly) goes for 'military purposes,' including continuing expenses of past wars—pensions.

"I think that few people realize what this means—in a nation which considers itself peculiarly devoted to peace.

"Sixty-three per cent to the army, navy and pensions, and only thirty-seven per cent to pay all the other vast and useful purposes of the government, including postal service and the preposterous sinking fund—required by law, but never provided in fact. This thirty-seven per cent only is available for building the Panama canal, improving our rivers and harbors, supporting the Indians, encouraging agriculture, public health and education, to say nothing of taking care of the entire machinery of civil government—Congress, executive, courts, and the diplomatic and consular service.

"In the estimates for the new year the expenditures of the government for all purposes (with the exceptions above stated) reaches the vast sum of $740,000,000. Of this, $466,000,000 go for war purposes and forty-five per cent of this goes for pensions, retirements, and interest on war debts."

Mr. Eshleman is being scored by Democrats and Republicans all over the State for his attempt to purloin the votes of the two parties (three if he could have landed it), who have their own candidates in the field.

His conduct is certainly pusillanimous in attempting to get the votes from a party he could not represent. He has been stumping up and down the State on the Progressive platform. What does he think the Republicans could expect from him if he got their nomination? How could he consistently represent them, when, as a Progressive nominee he would have been obliged to repudiate the other party?

It is little short of insult to the intelligence of Republican men and women to expect to win their confidence by such a hoax.

When it was suggested to Mrs. Helen K. Williams that she run on both the Democratic and Republican tickets—seeing that the ambiguity of the primary law, for which the Progressives are responsible, permits it—her answer was that she would not play a double-handed game for any consideration. She proposed to win under the allegiance of the Republican Party or cheerfully accept defeat at their hands, rather than admit that her cause was so weak she could not hope to win it by any fair means.

The primary law was intended to act as a clearing house through which the candidates of all parites by the votes of their respective members would be enabled to settle their differences by the process of elimination at the primary election. That thereby each party may present a representative ticket at the general election.

The action of John M. Eshleman repudiates the right of the people to this privilege. We would like to know what Mr. Eshleman stands for, if anything.

We have a woman running for County Superintendent of Schools of Alameda County, who, because of her ability and special competency for the work, should carry the vote at the primaries. We refer to Miss Alice H. Dougherty, Grand Secretary of the Order of Navite Daughters of the Golden West.

Miss Dougherty is very well and favorably known in Alameda County, and throughout the State, because of her long connection with educational and fraternal organizations. We wish her every success.

It is the right and privilege of the government to educate and train the child in order to insure the greatest amount of efficiency from its future citizens.

The county superintendent of schools in Mahnomen County, Minnesota, is an Indian woman graduate of one of the United States Indian schools.

The government of, by and for the people of the United States means something these days. The latest estimate of the Census Bureau places the population within our territory at 109,022,900.

Telegram from E. G. Lewis, Boston, Mass.;

"Francesca Pierce, care Shattuck Hotel, Headquarters Helen Williams Club, Berkeley: The election of a representative woman as Lieutenant-Governor of the great State of California would not only be an inspiration to all women everywhere and a fitting recognition of the splendid part woman is already playing for better citizenship and better government, but would also mean much towards accomplishing those reforms and ideals to which woman is irrevocably pledged. I wish you success.

(Signed) E. G. LEWIS,

Counsellor "Women's Republican" and Editor "Woman's National Weekly."

Mrs. Helen K. Williams, of San Francisco, is the only woman thus far to announce her candidacy for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, and she is being endorsed by all the women organizations in the State with Republican inclinations. The "Progressives" think it is awful, and Chattering Chess Rowell, one of the high priests in the "Progressive" Party, insults every woman in California by saying, "A woman won't do; she would be too quick to take orders." Before the campaign is over possibly Mr. Rowell will wish he had not so emphatically expressed himself, for be it well remembered that Chattering Chess wants to go to the United States Senate. Possibly the women will not forget.

The women of California are becoming interested in seeing one of their number secure the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. The Republican Party is the only party that has taken kindly to the idea, while the "Progressives" are opposing it tooth and toe-nail. Well, it was the Republican Party that gave suffrage to the women of the State, and it is natural that the "Progressives" should oppose the idea, for despite the primary law the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of that party is already named, and as Hiram Johnson was not in favor of woman suffrage, what he says goes, so far as the action of his party is concerned.—Political Life, July 11th.

Mrs. Knowland, who is campaigning the State with her husband, says: "There were a large number of people two years ago who did not believe in equal suffrage, but you find very few now who do not admit that California did a wise thing in conferring the ballot on women. All over the State I find women taking an active interest in public affairs, particularly in humanitarian legislation."

(Continued from page 5)

"Still," she says, "I was willing to accept the responsibility of the action for anything the women were doing, short of killing people, and I won't repudiate any act of the movement I incite. I told the judge and jury what I'd do if sentenced. The jury recommended me to mercy, but the judge gave me three years penal servitude, as a warning to other women. If I would promise to express public regret, he would lighten the sentence. My reply was that I would get out, for I'd eat no food and I'd continue passive resistance, or die in that prison. In nine days I was out of prison, but I was sick for six weeks after.

"As soon as I had recovered and left the Garden house where I was recuperating to leave for the city to lecture, I was re-arrested and thrown into prison for four or five days. I was then released, because I was again sick. But by this time I had acquired the strength to fight it out. I found that other women were doing the same thing, writing protests to the government and stirring up public men to my wrongs. Although weak, I left one morning for the funeral of another noted suffragette leader, only to be re-arrested at once. I told the prison doctor, on arrival at jail, that he would be guilty of judicial murder were I incarcerated,—he would have to hold himself responsible for my death. I refused to answer his questions, except to say that he knew I was not in fit condition for imprisonment and that he would be responsible. Nevertheless, into prison I went. I lay outside the bed and would accept no food nor water. In two days I was again released."

In England, it needs be remembered, the cat and mouse act, as it is called, gives very sick prisoners liberty for three, five or seven days; a license, that is, to recover their health—then they can be retaken. Mrs. Pankhurst again attended a meeting and was arrested by a whole regiment of police. Again the old story—jail, voluntary starvation, out in three days. In other words, she served less than twenty days of her original three-year sentence.

Meanwhile, over in England, other women have been undergoing like treatment and worse.

Women, we learn, are being sent to prison without bail; when, by British custom, they cannot secure proper defense. It is wrong, indeed, to refuse bail to a suffragette, since she will not try to run off; but, instead, stands ground the firmer for her arrest.

Somehow, whatever one's sentiments may be as to suffrage, a martyr always excites admiration. Americans always like to harken back to the men who fought against taxation without representation, away back, a hundred and thirty years ago. Perhaps in England this warfare will bring suffrage; the blood of the martyr proving the seed of the church again. That, though, time alone will determine.

The Bohemians had a most impressive forest play at the grove on August 8. It was entitled "Nec-Natama," Indian name for comradeship, and told the story of the temporary victory of Hate and Strife and the subsequent and permanent victory of Love and Fellowship. The verses were written by Dr. J. Wilson Shiels, the music by Uda Waldrop, and Edwin Dunbar Crandall directed the chorus. It was not only a musical treat but a very pleasing and instructive spectacle.

When waltzing was under the ban as ragging and tangoing is now, no less an authority than the Pope's was brought to bear in condemnation of the "dangerous and immoral dance." We still waltz, and what is more, waltzing is now considered the most decorus and "proper" of all the dances. It is never the thing itself that is harmful, but the attitude we bear towards it.

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Self Control, Not Statutory Prohibition, Must Solve the Drink Problem

Extract from reply of Theodore A. Bell to Dr. Gandier, debate held August 9, 1914, Berkeley High School Auditorium.

Dr. Gandier has consumed his entire time in pointing out the evils of intemperance, but he has not attempted to show that prohibition is an effective remedy. It is one thing to decry intemperance, and quite another thing to indicate a cure. The burden is upon the advocates of State Wide Prohibition to show from history and experience, and particularly from experience in the states where it has been tried, that it will correct the harmful results of excessive use of alcohol. Intemperance in drink is only one form of intemperance. There are many other forms, such as intemperance in the use of tobacco, intemperance in dress, intemperance in eating, intemperance in speech, etc.

We have never believed, in America, that by legislative force we should enter the field of private morals and private judgment, and attempt to impose prohibitive measures upon the people. Such attempts lead to paternalism and imperialism. We have long ago declared our freedom from those things that cursed the past, which used the rack, the pillory and various other instruments of torture in a vain attempt to intimidate individual conscience.

The real remedy for intemperance is not prohibition, but education and self control.

In America, eleven States have tried prohibition, and abandoned it for local option and a licensing system, while only five States are at present in the prohibition column. The prohibitionists insidiously attempt to confuse the saloon issue with that of State Wide Prohibition. If saloons are obnoxious in any California community, the people can obtain relief under the Wyllie Local Option Law. Many abuses in the retail liquor traffic can be cured by constitutional amendments, without destroying the vineyards of this State and at the same time interfering with that freedom of thought and action which is the birth-right of every American. The good faith of California is now at stake. If she repudiates the encouragement and aid which she has given the viticulturists for over sixty years, the people who have been induced to invest their life savings in our vineyards and wineries will be done a gross injustice. Until very recently, no one has protested against the settled policy of California in fostering viticulture, and it now comes with bad grace from those who have, at least passively, endorsed our State policy, to incite the people to destroy one of our foremost industries. At least seventy-five thousand men, women and children are directly interested in viticulture. The wine business is on a high plane, and it returns twenty million dollars a year to California. If the manufacture of wine is now prohibited, the markets of other states which annually take forty million gallons of our wines will simply fall into the hands of the importers. No good can possibly come from the drastic amendment, and no good reason is advanced why this State, through initiative process, should stultify itself by reversing everything that its legislative body has heretofore stood for.

We cannot agree with Dr. Gandier that crime, pauperism and insanity are due to drink. Undoubtedly in many cases liquor is a contributing factor, but the more serious and heinous felonies are committed when the perpetrator is perfectly sober. Prohibition is unsound, unscientific and unworkable. It may decrease the use of light liquors, but it has a tendency to increase the consumption of ardent spirits. To make prohibition effective, the State would have to put a censor at every man's elbow, and a spy in every man's home.

The drink problem is a great moral question, and it must be settled like all other moral questions, through education and experience. Moderation, genuine temperance, and self control, and not statutory prohibition, will ultimately solve the problem.

ABOUT KING ALCOHOL

The abuse of it has hindered its usefulness. Once innocently made at home of waste matter and used for domestic light and fuel, the product of the still has come to be owned by the government and made the means of immense revenues. For a century the abuse of alcohol has been the subject of legislation and its usefulness has been lost sight of or remained a matter of undeveloped possibilities.

The campaign for denatured alcohol brought to public notice its great resources for light, heat and power. Idealists gained a hearing, great hopes were raised, expectation was turned toward an immediate conquest. King Alcohol in a new realm was the topic. The destroyer was to be turned into constructive channels. Homes that the saloon had wrecked were to be made happy and permanent, the hearth fire kept bright and the motor at the door to afford the family recreation.

What happened? The case was not for the people to decide. At Washington, a man who represents one distillery firm alone is of sufficient importance to set aside a senatorial committee, or cabinet meeting to give him audience, for he turns in millions into the United States treasury. The strength of a great monopoly is above democratic rule. Alcohol continued to be too valuable in its abuse to become useful. The great bulk of commercial alcohol goes to the liquor traffic and the foundations of our government—revenue—seems to depend on it.

What next? The manufacture of alcohol and all liquors containing it in even small percentage shall be wiped out. Important legislation projected would justify such a measure of vast destructive power to meet the other existing calamity. Is Prohibition more rational than war?

In view of the general interest in conservation let us see if we can afford to meet the situation by advocating further destruction.

Can there be no scheme for changing values, making useful commodities compete with these that are harmful? How much financial juggling would it take to give denatured alcohol the advantage over gasoline for our motors? This will happen in course of time. Why not hasten the day, we people who do things?

Again there is waste fruit that might go to the still; there are many sources of cheap alcohol if we dare to make it. No greater story of wealth from waste can be told than the romantic one of an imported industry notable on the coast, an industry that rescued the beet sugar molasses from dumpage in the bay and from this by-product of no commercial value, produced high grade alcohol and again of the by-product of the still produced fertilizers. The wonderful resources of industrial chemistry are ours to develop. Are we wanting in imagination, that we can only destroy? Are we lacking in financial fertility, that we cannot devise schemes to conserve values? Are we void of common sense that we seriously believe it possible to change at once the time honored trades of our foreign population, those present and those to come? We who believe in shutting out undesirable citizens, have welcomed to our shores the brewer, the distiller, the vineyardist, the hop grower. Now in our violence against an abuse that our nation has tenderly fostered, we fall upon them to destroy them.

Let us keep in mind that it is the abuse of alcohol that would remedy. Let us believe that a peaceful evolution is possible that will turn the curse to a blessing. Let us hasten the day when all legislation will be based on conservation of values. Let us get into our system now and here the loyalty to the living forces—Evolution, Conservation.

The War and the Creator

Stunned by the horror of a stupendous war, the actual extent and meaning of which the average person cannot even grasp in the imagination, that part of the "civilized" world which is not today actually fighting, is agog at that considerable other portion which is locked in the death grapple on the crimsoned frontiers of troubled Europe.

It is not alone that the thinking people of the times are watching this unbelievable situation in terror and apprehension; they are watching it while yet wondering where, after all, the God of Hosts, stands in the mighty conflict. Eight nations, great and small, constituting the bulk of the world's organized countries, are at each other's throats, and the dead and wounded already number into the tens of thousands. Under each conflicting banner marches a gigantic host of men who, devout and courageous unto death, opine that God Almighty is marching with them—leading them on to victory maybe, or even death, but ever with them just the same!

The pity of it! Poor misled souls—poor mistaken men and women who, in the zeal of their patriotism, believe that Divine Providence has ordered them out to slaughter their neighbors, and that God Almighty marches with them under their flags of war!

Into what an excess of frenzy whole nations have passed when their loyal people become steeped in such a thought, and obsessed with the idea, go forth willingly to perish in a cause they believe their God espoused and championed. Is it right? Is it fair to the balance of humanity that this unthinkable conflict should be waged in the name of the Creator?

Along the far-flung battle lines of Russia's trained millions, now in motion and bent upon the mightiest slaughter of all history, trudges the chanting priests with icons aloft, sustaining in all sincerity their credulous hosts with the idea that the Lord is with them! Where the flower of Germany's splendid manhood is assembled in the Fatherland, a day of prayer is set out, and at its close the greatest army on the face of the earth, moves forward with waiting weapons—convinced that God marches at their side! The hosts of France, in their intense enthusiasm and with equal devotion, appeal to God Almighty to defend their cause, and sally forth for better or for worse, but always convinced that God is with them, too! And so with the soldiers of Great Britain, of gallant Belgium, of Holland and of Italy and of Austria. Who is wrong? They are ALL wrong. The God of Hosts marches not beneath the banner that shall be carried by one human being in bloody warfare against another. The God to whom all these poor people appeal, gazes down with grief and pity upon it all, and throws His strength in the balance against the destruction of one man by another—against the annihilation of one nation by another!

Luke 2:14—On earth peace; good will toward men.

Matthew 26:52—Then said Jesus unto him, Put up again thy sword into its place, for all they that take the sword, shall perish by the sword!

God is NOT marching under eight or nine opposed banners in the bloodiest conflict known to the history of man. God marches under the banner of Mercy and Peace, and where He shall abide and plant the flag of righteousness, there alone the true victory shall be known!

In this instance a clash at arms that has been threatened and talked of for fifty years, has crashed down about us in a fortnight. Into the maelstrom of death the teeming millions of Europe, now red with war, are plunged headlong, while the seas from pole to pole are hourly witnessing the naval encounters of the warring nations, swallowing up in their vast and mysterious silence the horrifying details of those tragedies now transpiring where men go down in their ships to return no more. And all of this in the name of the Lord of Hosts!

God pity them all! The United States of America, a cosmopolitan nation and the greatest upon the face of the earth, is made up of the very people who in Europe are gripping at each other's throats today. Those of us who have no ties in this generation binding us to a Fatherland, have a distinct duty to perform in soothing and comforting the many who, while naturally loyal to the land of their origin, are sensitive in the present crisis and are aroused to a high pitch because of the present titanic struggle. To these brothers and sisters we owe loyal sympathy, sustaining words, and whatever help we are capable of rendering where heart-strings are torn and loyal breasts are hurt. And a part of our solemn duty shall be, to refrain from careless or impassioned comment that might offend or affront these suffering brothers and sisters now in our midst.

And yet, with these anguished souls among us, we must stand transfixed with horror, contemplating the awful scene abroad and knowing that God Almighty, far from marching with the troops of this nation or of that, is apart from and above it all, waiting—waiting for the victory that the spotless banner of universal peace must one day proclaim over the earth!

One year ago today, in the zenith of our pride and exaltation, we told each other we were the most enlightened race since the beginning of Time, and yet in the very home of science, where culture had reached its highest development, bloody murder has been made the watchword, and eight nations, each in the name of God, are annihilating human beings by all the devilish means known to latter-day scientists or to the inventors of modern death-dealing apparatus.

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"In the name of the Lord, we draw the sword!"

Poor misled souls, Slav or Teuton—this one day must redound with forceful effect, and the toll that will have been paid in human life while killing men under the banners where God is presumed to be marching, will eclipse all the depredations of our days of barbarism and of savagery!

Around us today tower the mighty spires of our magnificent churches. Here, there, everywhere are our places of worship and the furthermost corners of the earth know our missionaries and from them all nations and tribes have heard the Holy Word. And yet, to what advantage?

Dripping in her own blood, Europe lies supine today, set back at least five hundred years in her progress, and constituting a living, breathing refutation of the assumption that we are, after all, civilized and Christianized! Lives, property, industries—gone. Women and children toiling in the fields where this year's crops will be but partly harvested, and where next year's crop will be—not at all. Schools are closed. The clergy is helpless and unheard from, unless it be for the Chaplains who are at the front with their contending flags, standing sponsors for the claim that God is with each of them in the strife! So, indeed, do we hang our heads in mortification and silently weep in pity at the fact that, after all, science and enlightenment have but taught us how to go forth and slaughter our fellow-man in GREATER numbers and with MORE COWARDICE and CERTAINTY than in the days of our "ignorant," warring ancestors!

No, God is NOT marching with the warring hosts! The flaming hills of poor old Europe, where the dead now fill the ravines, and where cities that boasted of their refinement now lie in smoking ruins, will not witness God marching under ANY banner—marching, too, with each of eight contending forces, one against the other, into the harvest of Death, yes, and into the area of that unspeakable misery which must plunge that part of the world into darkness for many decades to come.

God is marching under some other and more remote banner. He is marching in the cause of a better universal understanding, of the disarmament of nations, of a real brotherly affection, and perhaps, of a real intelligent understanding some day of the fact that "War is Hell!" AND THERE ALONE, MARCHES GOD!

Ezekiel, 32:27—"And He shall judge among many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

VOTE FOR

John J.

Van Nostrand

(INCUMBENT)

FOR

Superior Judge

of the

City and County of San Francisco

WILL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE AFFECT CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA?

By SOFFINIA INGER.

A greater light and civilization began to dawn in the human mind from the time that a few courageous women began to question the cause and effect of a governmental standard that maintained a distinct division of authority and its privileges between themselves and the men. As the human mind evolved into the realization of this existing inequality of sex, woman began to request and demand equal recognition in any system that governed her and her children. However, when she ventured to publicly present the cause of equal suffrage, the movement was met with almost unanimous opposition. Insults, accusations, and persecutions were hurled from all directions. The intellectual people, people of great influence, and the people holding prominent positions were the trinity which figured prominently against this new evolution. The laborers, the illiterate, the meek and lowly, all fell in line and gave their widow's mite of persecution to the struggling woman who championed woman's suffrage, a measure that would do away with the disadvantages of a divided kingdom.

Had woman surrendered because of the insults and hardships imposed upon her by the powerful enemies of her cause, the result would have been a defeat of justice. Her insufficient strength of endurance would thus have caused the procrastination of woman's civilizing effect on humanity. But the procrastination that has been suffered through the delay of woman's suffrage cannot be charged to the advocates of the cause, as they have faithfully continued their labors and evolved in a considerable degree the recognition of woman's equality with her brother. As the interest in woman's suffrage increased we find that the evolution of mind increased equally among women and men until woman found her most ardent advocates and helpers among men of the highest type, regardless of position or authority. Thus equal suffrage became a constitutional enactment in many of our States.

Now that California has adopted this progressive measure it cannot be expected that she will nurse or embrace such measures within the State constitution as awakened the realization of governmental deficiencies, any more than she could be expected to endorse the inequality of her sex. It must be expected that she will take up the political activities, as duties and justice appeal to the mother of humanity.

Such activities will promote the united action of the minds of male and female, as neither sex will rest satisfied until both are agreed upon matters of importance. We may therefore recognize woman's suffrage as the morning of a new constitution—a new circle of progressive evolution.

The women of California have selected a limited number of humanitarian measures for their political activities in 1914. I am convinced that these measures will produce a direct civilizing effect upon society, as they embrace the most important questions of moral duties and civil responsibilities, responsibilities that are so far-reaching and so dangerously founded because of their previous neglect or oversight that it will require severe discrimination in the selection of our legislators. To enable us to counteract the effect of the objectional measures it will be necessary to select persons of unwavering abilities and clear introspectiveness who can discern between

(Continued on page 23)

THE

Mrs. Herbert Sanford Howard

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Pupil of

(Ada Dow, Teacher and Producer of Julia Marlowe)

Students Prepared for

The Stage, Teachers of Dramatic Expression and Professional Readers

Interview by appointment only

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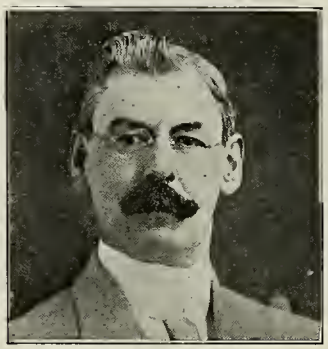
Phone Berkeley 752

The 1914 California walnut crop has broken the record both for quality and quantity, according to the latest estimate of the California Walnut Growers' Association.



FRED A. CAMPBELL.

Fred A. Campbell, who has announced his candidacy for the office of county assessor of Alameda County, has lived in Oakland all his life. His family have always been identified with the public schools since the first school house was built in this city. The Campbell school at Fifth and Grove Streets was named for his uncle, Fred M. Campbell, the first superintendent of schools of Oakland.

He was the first messenger boy in Oakland, having worked for the Western Union Telegraph Company and Bamber & Co.'s Express, when Oakland had a population of 1,800 people. He was a member of the Oakland Fire Department, deputy under County Recorder Firm D. Hinds, was city agent for the Oakland Home Insurance Company for fourteen years, paymaster under Colonel Oscar F. Long in the United States army transport service during the Philippine war. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the real estate business. He has been active in civil affairs and has always displayed great interest in matters calculated to advance the interest of Oakland and Alameda County. He is the author of the slogan, "My City Oakland," which touched the hearts of the people during the annexation election. He is a member of many fraternal orders, namely, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Loyal Order of Moose, Men's League and many civil societies.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

Fourth District

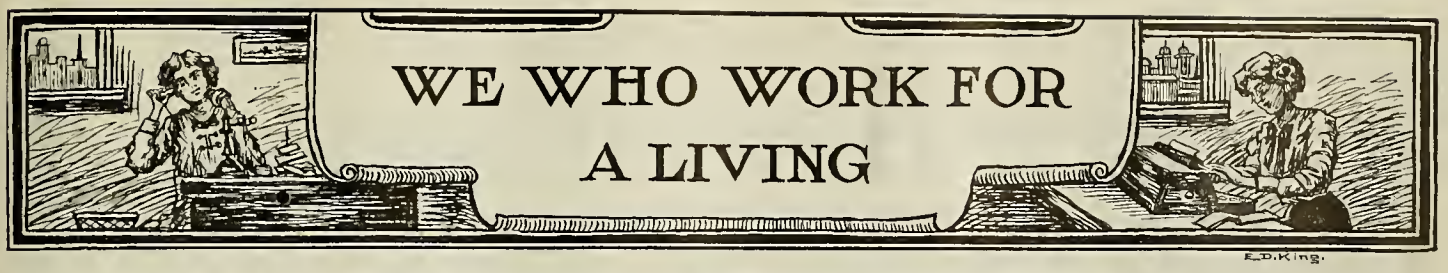
Democratic Nomination

HENRY COLOMBAT

Primary, August 25th, 1914

Election, November 3rd, 1914

"For the principles of progressive democracy"



United States Senator Martin, in speaking for the passage of the amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill awarding $55,000 to that enterprise, said: "I know the negroes as only a southerner can know them, and I am in a position to say that their accomplishments have been many and important in the last fifty years. They have been struggling against the most difficult circumstances and it is my opinion that their progress has been almost astounding considering the opportunities they have had."

W. W. PHILLIPS

OF FRESNO

Candidate for Republican Nomination for

State Treasurer

Primary Election August 25, 1914

For ten years a merchant and for fourteen years a banker, is well qualified for the position. Residence for the past 43 years, Fresno, California.

W. W. Phillips of Fresno, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer, came to California in the early seventies. He commenced work as a clerk in a store, and soon became a partner in the business. Having been successful as a merchant he organized the Farmers Bank of Fresno, and was at the head of that institution as manager for twelve years. He is now a large fruit grower and dairyman. He is serving his third term as President of the Fresno County Chamber of Commerce. In this work he has been active in the settlement and upbuilding of his county. Since becoming a Republican in 1890, he has always supported its principles and policies from conscientious motives. Believing himself well qualified for the duties as State Treasurer, he asks the Republicans of the State to place him on the ticket as their nominee. The Fresno Herald, in his home town, has this to say about his aspirations:

"Mr. Phillips is eminently qualified in the essentals of energy, integrity and financial sagacity for the position to which he aspires. His biggest recommendation is the universal esteem and confidence in which he is held by his neighbors of Fresno County, where he has lived for more than forty years."

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HAROLD E. McPHERSON is asking for the office of Assemblyman. His years of training as practical newspaperman has given him the close contact with all classes of people that is essential in the man who aims to work for the public welfare.

He has the natural progressivencss of a young man; a clean, well-balanced mind, and an exemplary character.

Our legislative affairs could not go far amiss if entrusted to him as the representative of his country.

To the Women Voters of All Nations from the Women Voters of the United States, Greeting:

In behalf of the enfranchised women of ten States and one Territory in the United States of America, the National Council of Women Voters extends to the women who vote in other countries a cordial invitation to become the guests of the Council at a great

International Conference of Women Voters

to be held July 8, 9 and 10, 1915, in San Francisco, California, during the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

It is planned to make this conference a mass convention rather than one composed of delegates, so that all may participate who desire to do so. In connection with the national meeting of the Council of Women Voters, there will be held this First International Conference of Women Voters, at which it is hoped the objects of the Council may be pledged in a world-wide movement. These objects are:

To educate women voters in citizenship.

To secure legislation in the interests of men and women, of children and the home.

To aid in the extension of the suffrage to women yet unenfranchised.

At the present time in the United States, one-fifth of the Senate, one-seventh of the House of Representatives, and one-sixth of the Presidential vote come from equal suffrage States, where there is a total of nearly 4,000,000 women voters.

Prospective Voters' Auxiliary to this Conference.

In response to a wide demand for partial membership in the National Council of Women Voters by women not yet enfranchised, a Prospective Voters' Auxiliary was formed in the United States, at the last National Conference of the Council, with the privilege of the floor but no vote in the body. The same privilege will be extended at the San Francisco First International Conference, to women from countries where the suffrage has not yet been conferred upon them.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition Board has placed the large Exposition Auditorium at the National Council's service for the three days and will give it official recognition. A Voters' Grand March will open the Conference, men and women voters marching in couples, the Governor of California leading.

Although the International Woman Suffrage Alliance will hold its bi-annual congress in Berlin in the month of June, 1915, there will doubtless be women voters who will come to the great Exposition, and to them this invitation is extended, with the consent of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

Women who desire to accept this invitation are requested to communicate with Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, or with Dr. Cora Smith King, so that they may be given further particulars and receive personal assurances of welcome.

Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe,
President,
605 Perkins Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.

Dr. Cora Smith King,
Treasurer,
63 The Olympia, Washington, D. C.

Miss Jane Addams,
Vice-President-at-Large.

Mrs. Virginia Wilson Mason,
Editorial Secretary.

Mrs. Leona Cartee,
Recording Secretary.

Mrs. C. H. McMahon,
Auditor.

April 15, 1914.

Foreign periodicals and newspapers please copy.

Mrs. Francesca Pierce, *Secretary.*
California.

When a woman becomes very good and is fully aware of it, she acquires a chip on her shoulder and a sad face.

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LOEW'S EXCLUSIVE

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Greatest Attractions in the World

Matinee Every Day, 2:30
Evenings, 7:15 and 9:15
Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c

Conservation of Human Energy in the Home.

By LILLIAN D. CLARK.

University of California Public Service Division of Agricultural Extension.

At farmers' institutes conducted in various towns in California during the year 1912-13 separate meetings were held for women, at which subjects relating to their particular problems were discussed. The interest in these meetings prompted a request for more work to be given for the benefit of the woman on the farm. Names of the ladies voicing this request were secured.

After several months of work in the field there were requests from a sufficient number of places to justify the consideration of the establishment of a new form of extension work under the title, Study Clubs.

The first thought had been clubs for women only, studying the solution of household problems—practical home economics. In some towns women had taken the initiatory steps towards organization. At this point it was decided to enlarge the scope of the work, take up both agriculture and home economics with the club membership including both men and women. Also, to offer to clubs already organized the benefit of the study of these two great subjects under the supervision of the College of Agriculture. This invitation has been most readily accepted by numbers of clubs, unions and organizations in several counties of the State. The most enthusiastic advocates of this new movement in extension service are the people living on the edges of agricultural development where intensive farming is being practiced to some degree, and the farmer has come to realize his need of knowledge and is willing to accept the instruction of scientists and admit that it is practical. In this work two meetings or study hours are held each month. The women meet in the afternoon for their study and two weeks from that day the evening meeting is held for all the members. In some settlements where no suitable building exists, and the school house is not in a convenient part of the district, abandoned houses have been renovated for use. Lacking even this, the meetings are held in the different homes. Young men and women are especially urged to take up this study in the hope that in some, at least, latent ambition will be stirred sufficiently to impel them to seek further educational work. The object of these study clubs is to give practical knowledge of the latest scientific method of procedure for the man and woman both out of doors and indoors; to give practice in the writing and reading and discussion of papers; affording as well a social uplift and enlarged outlook on life.

In accepting this invitation for this service, the president of the club said: "We have paid taxes to help support the University for years, but received no direct benefit because we can never go there to study—now the University has come to our very doors. This great privilege we accept with gratitude."

In closing the first year of work in this new field, one fact has been proven beyond doubt: The rural women were thoroughly interested and in earnest when they asked, during 1912-13, that some work be established dealing with their needs and problems. The membership of clubs organized has increased throughout the year. One club organizing with twenty members, at the close of the first year's work numbers eighty-five. Another club beginning with six, in five weeks numbered eighteen. The work has been varied, interesting and practical.

The first subject studied was jelly making—the housekeeper learning to use the syrup hydrometer, which insures perfect jelly. No longer any danger of the jelly becoming hard, sugary or stringy. The study of the kitchen has been carried through the year, encouraging and stimulating the women to observe and then think how she can lessen her steps, reduce the number of motions and increase efficiency.

In the lesson on the kitchen the worker is required to estimate the number of hours of work and of leisure for one week. Taking fifty of those lessons we find that twenty-five percent of those reporting work from ten to sixteen hours per day, thirty-three percent work from seven to eight hours. The report on the question "Do you sit at your work?" gives hope that a good many women are coming to study conservation of physical strength and endurance. Ninety percent report "yes" to the above question, ten percent "no." The report on distance from stove to wood pile gives from ten steps to eighty-three steps, another waste of energy in the farm for both the man and the woman. The report on the question, "How many steps do you take in one busy hour?" is most illuminating. The least number reported is 250, and a study of the outline of the kitchen in which this housekeeper works reveals the fact that her workshop is a model kitchen. The largest number reported is 2,000. In this lesson a pen-and-ink outline of kitchen is drawn, position of stove, cupboard, sink, work table, doors and windows being indicated. A study of these drawings shows why our farm women are worn out with overwork—why they have neither time nor inclination for the cultivation of the intellectual.

Another source of waste in strength is the steps from back door or porch to yard. Not a farm house without two to nine such steps. As to the question, "In what line of kitchen work would you desire a labor-saving device to be next invented?" there is but one answer—"A dish-washing machine."

The matter of sewage disposal for the farm is one of great importance. This relates to health, cleanliness, comfort, and marks the chief difference between the country home and the city home. If these clubs disseminate the information for building a septic tank and create active public interest in the subject, they will have done a great work for the country communities.

An uplift in the home life of the country woman must come; first, by introducing devices in connection with the house that will lessen the constant and severe physical strain. From the woman herself must come the initiative in this movement. She must learn that relief means good machinery in her house and system in her work. She must analyze a new device or equipment as follows:

First, as a labor saver.
Second, a time saver.
Third, a fuel saver.
Fourth, a step saver.

She must understand the two processes, preparing and clearing; must practice grouping utensils according to work; study routing kitchen work; in short, women must hold in just appreciation themselves and their work as a creating, fulfilling and balancing power in the new country life that is coming.

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The above rates will be the same during 1915. No raise.

Contains features not found in any other hotel in America.

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WOMEN·WORTH·WHILE

Mrs. Herbert Sanford Howard

By MONA PAULA.

Mrs. Howard is the exemplification of success. As a girl she showed no special talent but was possessed with an insatiable desire for dramatic expression. "About the age of eleven," she relates, "my ambition took definite form with no better foundation than a frail constitution and a weak and horribly squeeky voice." She began studying elocution in San Jose under Henry Wycoff, and later received much help from Jennie Hicks. She made such rapid progress at this time that Charles Wood, manager of the old Bush Street Theatre, San Francisco, and the Burbank Theatre, Los Angeles, saw possibilities in her and offered to send her to Europe and place her under one of the best dramatic teachers there. She was then fifteen but looked younger. The proposition was inviting and would probably have been accepted had not young Lochinvar, in the person of Mr. Herbert S. Howard, placed another proposition before her that was much more alluring. She married Mr. Howard before she was seventeen. The following two years were spent in the more prosaic study and practice of domestic science and economy, but after the birth of her daughter she was asked to teach elocution in the suburban schools of San Jose. This offer she accepted, and it shows her extraordinary will power and capacity for sustained mental strain that she was able to accomplish the work she did at this time. Each week she had classes in five different schools: the Alameda Hester, the Sunol Hester, the Willow Glenn, the Gardener District School and the East San Jose School. Including her private classes in physical culture, her pupils numbered nearly 500. Added to all this were frequent public readings, or recitations, as they were then called.

This strenuousity would indicate the acme of endeavor in a young woman under twenty-one, but Mrs. Howard had also (what seems almost an incongruity in one with the artistic dramatic tendencies so highly developed), a domestic nature. She is a model housekeeper, and that conveys the whole gamut from the preparing of an appetizing and very early breakfast to the elaborate entertainment of a house party.

After moving to Berkeley in 1898 she suffered a nervous breakdown through having overstepped her powers of endurance. A young son had increased the family circle and the high purpose of her life had received an added impetus.

Mrs. Howard had begun to center all the hopes and ambitions of her life upon her little daughter, in whom she had discovered dramatic talents greater than her own. Then in the midst of her joy came the grim Reaper. Her daughter passed beyond her loving care and life, and the following three or four years was a crucial period of readjustment, spiritually and intellectually.

Then, merely as a diversion, Mrs. Howard attended the English classes of Professor Armes and Professor Gayley at the University of California. Gradually her early ambitions were revived, the crisis was past. Opportunities were

MRS. HERBERT SANFORD HOWARD.

many, but the greatest of these was her meeting with Ada Dow (Madame Currier), who was getting much prestige as the producer of Julia Marlowe, Maud Adams, Robert Taber and a half dozen other celebrities.

A strong friendship was formed between the two women from the first meeting. Madame Currier revived in her every latent aspiration, and under her instruction Mrs. Howard made great progress in her art. Then in 1908 she was instrumental in organizing the Readers' Club of Berkeley.

Looking over the field of that date there appears to have been a dearth of public readers. I remember but four of any power; these were Mrs. Geo. W. Haight, Mrs. Grant D. Miller, Maud Russell Robbins and Mabel Merwin Kellog.

Madame Currier desired to present Mrs. Howard on the New York stage and urged her to accompany her when she returned East. Much as Mrs. Howard appreciated this opportunity, family ties were too strong to permit her to make this move. In a letter from Madame Currier, which I read lately, she accords Mrs. Howard unstinted praise. To quote her own words, "In my opinion Mrs. Howard stands shoulder to shoulder with the best readers in America."

The series of very successful readings that she has been giving at the St. Francis during the last three consecutive seasons has added greatly to her popularity.

This year she taught in the summer school at Berkeley, and was the first local reader to be engaged professionally by the Dramatic Committee of the University.

A critic has this to say in her behalf: "Mrs. Howard is an exponent of the deeper, mystical side of her subject and her exposition compels the conviction that she is a deep student along esoteric lines. To-day she probably stands alone in her art."

Mrs. Julia Sanborn, of Berkeley, one of the most indefatigable of suffrage workers, sees an opportunity to further the interests of women and widen the wedge that will open the way for national suffrage in the election of Helen K. Williams. To this end she is exerting all her energies. She is very optimistic of the results of the present campaign.

Mrs. Sanborn has another interest that is very dear to her heart: the uplift of the Africo-American, and she never loses a chance to help the negroes. Her tongue and pen have been eloquent always in their behalf.

We saw some of her best efforts put forth in connection with the Red Light and Abatement Measure, and she has not finished with it.

She spoke in Mrs. Williams' behalf at the rally of the Berkeley Branch of the California Women's Republican Club at Hotel Carlton on August 15th.

The only person in the world to receive two Nobel prizes is a woman—Madam Curie.

Mrs. E. Leffingwell, Mrs. A. F. Thane and Miss Alma Thane have returned from Lake Tahoe. They are all at the Hotel Cecil for the remainder of the season.

A wife is almost a necessity to the struggling farmer, proving conclusively that the farmers' wives as a class, are our most economically useful women.

"THE HOUSE OF SUCCESS."

There are no elevators in the house
of success,
But the stairs are long and steep.
And the man who would climb to the
very top
Before he dare walk must creep.

There are no carpets in the house of
success,
But the floors are hard and bare,
With the slippery places all about
And the pitfalls here and there.

There are no lounges or easy chairs;
Nor place to rest your spine;
But when one has arrived on the roof
at last——
Ah, but the view is fine.

—J. Mabel Deilhan.

Statesmen

Not Politicians Needed at Washington

One hundred and twenty-five Republican newspapers in California are espousing the cause of Samuel M. Shortridge, Republican candidate for the United States Senate. In addition to these, several Democratic and Progressive papers have paid compliment to his integrity and ability to fill the office to which he aspires.—Editor's Note.

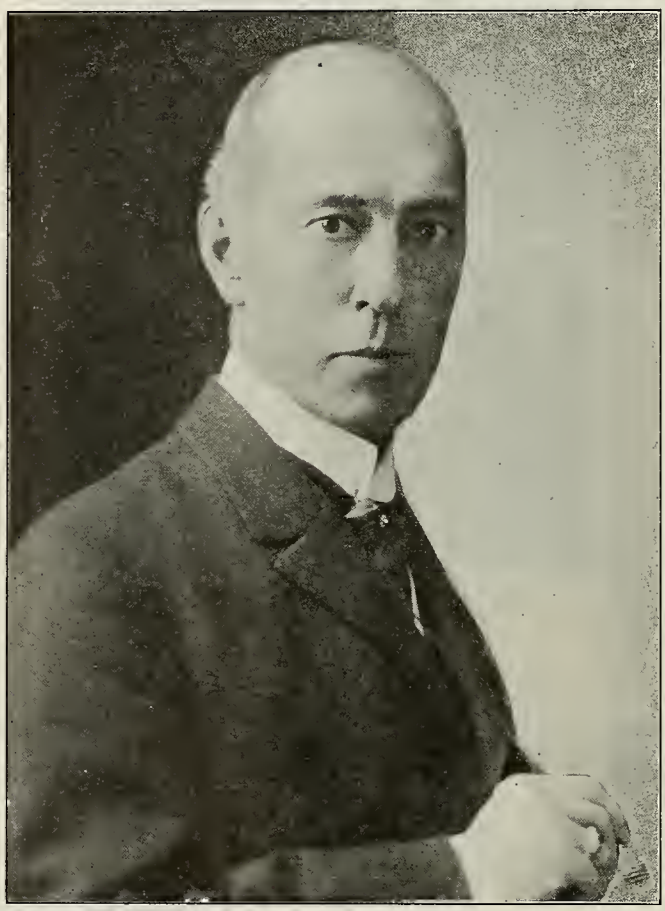
Republican Tariff Needed.

"I think I am warranted in saying that I will receive a great vote throughout this and all the mining counties of California. It is known that I have long favored the establishment of a department of mines and mining, just as there is a department of agriculture, of commerce, of labor and other departments. Before many miners' conventions I have urged the appointment of such a department with a secretary to be a member of the Cabinet. The mining industry continues to be a great and important industry in California.

"The laboring interests need a Republican tariff and it is known that I am a protective tariff man. If there be any state in the Union whose industries need protection, that state is California. There is scarcely one of the industries of California that has not been and will not be injured by the present Democratic tariff. Our lumber industry, our orange and lemon industry, the great sugar beet industry, all without an exception, have been injured. I believe in the American doctrine of protection as it has been put into the form of Republican laws. I find that the people throughout these immediate counties named, as well as throughout the whole State now realize that the prosperity of California demands the return of the Republican party and the enforcement of Republican policies, and particularly in respect to tariff legislation.

The Canal Question.

"I also find that the prevailing sentiment of California is against the Democratic administration of the Panama canal question. The Republican administration of President Taft passed a law which provided, among other things, that American vessels engaged in coastwise trade might pass through the canal without paying the charges of tolls required to be paid by vessels of other nations. My position is well known. The United States bought and acquired sovereignty over a stretch of land and water ten miles wide and sixty miles long, from the Atlantic waters to the Pacific waters. We paid the Republic of Panama $10,000,000 for this right of way; we paid the French company $40,000,000 for their rights; we have expended over $325,000,000 in the building of this canal; we are fortifying the canal at great cost to protect it for all time from destruction by hostile nations. Long ago I argued, and I still think that we had and have a perfect right to give preference to our own vessels without violating any treaty or obligation with Great Britain or any other nation; and second, that it was wise and beneficial, particularly to California and the Pacific Coast, to give a preference to our own vessels in passing through our canal, and I find that the people of California to a great unanimity think the same way.



Samuel M. Shortridge

Weary of Political Fads.

"I find that the Republicans of California appreciate my services to the Republican party. For thirty years and more I have supported the Republican party, Republican principles and measures and Republican men, and for the first time I am asking the Republican party to support me. Of my fitness for the position, or of my ability to represent the people of California in the Senate it does not become me to speak, but I am calling the attention of Republicans to my Republican record. To quote Colonel E. T. Baker, 'Where in youth my feet were planted, there my manhood and my age shall march.' I am thoroughly satisfied from my travels through California that the people are resolved to restore the Republican party to power in the State and to do what they can to restore that party to power in the Nation in 1916.

"I am very much gratified to be assured that the women of California remember and appreciate my attitude on the question of woman suffrage, and I do not think I will be disappointed in the vote I shall receive from them.

"From conversation with men and women of all political persuasions I am thoroughly convinced that the people are weary of the fads of Democracy and the fancies of so-called Progressives. They have come to realize that the Republican party is the party of genuine progress along safe lines, as well as the party of genuine and not theoretic prosperity.

"We must restore prosperity to the State, make California attractive to new industries, and make possible the development of our forests and our water power. We cannot have prosperity without work and wages."

The citizens of San Francisco and California should seriously consider the grave and far-reaching issues of this campaign and when the Primary Election Day shall have arrived, and we come to exercise the highest duty of a citizen, we ask you to vote for the American home and all that it implies, for the American laborer in his struggle against the sharp competition which a low tariff has forced upon him, for American industry, for national honor and national prosperity, in short for him who typifies all these, and more, SAMUEL M. SHORTRIDGE.

Because of the Soul, or moral quality within him, Man, at his best, is the most inspiring and majestic object in all nature.

Taking a trip to Europe "has suddenly ceased to be a diversion of the idle rich."

Municipal ownership grows upon us like any other habit and we forget that we ever looked upon it as merely the Socialists' "airy figment of a dream."

When one automobile company in the United States puts out 200,000 machines in nine months we know that "hard times" is but the howl of the pessimist.

No one in the United States is ever out of debt. Our individual share of liability for the national debt is $10.59. But we should worry.

Women have such abiding faith in their menfolks that ofttimes they are ridiculed for their blindness—often called stupid for allowing themselves to be hoodwinked and imposed upon. But the reason is that underneath all this apparent stupidity they are conscious of the great truth that "faith can remove mountains." Many a son and father and husband has been finally redeemed from a degrading life of hypocrisy and double-dealing, hatred and injustice by the unbounded faith of some loving heart that sees the strong, true man within the false exterior and has the courage and the patience to wait for the hour of his deliverance that SHE KNOWS must come. And which often comes through her, though neither one is conscious of the fact.

In Oakdale a little woman of eighty-three years is overseeing the picking, drying and selling of fifty acres of peaches, besides sixty acres of almonds. She has sublet another fifty acres of peaches to neighboring women on shares. They are all prospering.

In Valparaiso, Chile, there are women street car conductors. Many women there do heavy manual labor and receive on an average of thirty-eight cents a day.

Women of America wear veils that make them appear at a short distance to have unsightly blemishes. In Russia they take this perverse madness a step farther; we read that Russian women are now having small designs painted on their cheeks.

Mrs. E. Lerner, of New York, the leader of the Woman Suffrage Party in the Eighth Assembly District, does all the work for a family of five children.

The farmer's wife wants to know why she is causing so much commotion among the would-be reformers. She has never considered herself the most abused of womankind, but on the contrary she knows that she is as a rule better fed and more comfortably situated than the majority of workingmen's wives, who live in large cities, and all this uncalled-for pity she takes as more or less of an impertinence.

The time is coming when punishment of any kind will be considered barbaric.

We do not sit in absolute security while Japan is knocking at our door to inquire, "Why the anti-alien land law?"

In Denver a woman may sign her husband's name to a check when the account is in his name.

Women in Colorado have announced their candidacy for State offices, and the men candidates for the same offices are watching them with an anxious eye.

This European war may settle the question of the British suffragists in a manner far beyond their most sanguine expectations.

As woman gains more freedom she finds fewer reasons for covering her charms. No earlier than the reign of Philip III of France women were forced to wear veils in obedience to ecclesiastic decree and we still see the effects of that law in the habit of women wearing a head covering in church. This custom will in time disappear with the many other restrictions in dress that were once imposed upon women by the "masterly" sex.

China and Ireland are about to be divided into two separate countries. There are malcontents who forever would squeeze themselves into narrower confines, but in contradistinction we have millions who are imbued with the universal principle, whose country is the wide world; whose family is mankind, and whose peace of mind is never disturbed by race prejudice or sect limitations; who are at home wherever they find rest and congenial companionship; and these they find in every nook and corner of God's great earth.

The day's work that is left till to-morrow will not increase the night's rest.

We haven't heard whether the call of Mrs. Medill McCormick of the National Suffrage Association has been obeyed, or whether her melting-pot was large enough to "cook" all the valuables that must have been pouring in for the cause of national suffrage.

A well known London Psychologist is proving by satisfactory experiments that we have a sixth sense. That we have had this sense to perfection in the remote past, but have gradually lost it through relying entirely upon our objective faculties. Yet there are still many more people possessing this extraordinary sense of "instinct," "intuition," "clairvoyance," "premonition," as it is variously termed, that we ordinarily suspect. It has got to be so out of fashion that its possessor is more likely to be pitied than envied. This attitude of mind is the surest way of "killing" it. Nature is inexorable in depriving us of any accessory that we refuse to use.

A constitutional amendment which has just passed the lower house of the Danish parliament gives women the right to vote.

Schools and colleges are being founded in China more rapidly than buildings can be constructed for them, so that in many of the cities the temples are used as class rooms and co-education is rapidly becoming popular.

Dr. George C. Thompson, principal of the Alameda High School, is continuing his war against secret societies in no uncertain tone. He says: "Again I place myself on record as absolutely and totally opposed to fraternities or clubs that exist or attempt to exist in defiance of law, and hereby declare myself the public enemy of each and every one who attempts to uphold such."

Isn't it true? There is no solitude so terrible as the society of uncongenial persons.

The English militant suffragettes will transfer their energies to the battle field and forget their grievances in ministering to the victims of man's warfare. The most thrilling appeal to womankind comes with the consciousness that a crisis is at hand in which she is needed. Her's not to ask the reason why. Her's but to do and die.

H. J. Jacobs of University of California, after visiting most of the penitentiaries in the East, has made the statement that the educational system introduced at Folsom is the best in the United States. Elementary work and manual training, as well as the advanced education, which includes high school courses, aims to equip the prisoner students for better and more lucrative positions when they are again obliged to earn their own living. It had been found that many of the men were unable to read or write and but few had received training in any special line of work.

The law of love proves the law of continuity of life after death.

The Key to the Universal Brotherhood of Man is the Universal Sisterhood of Woman

By LILLIAN C. HOUGH

The Universal Sisterhood of Woman is not an organization, but a movement. A world-encompassing movement.

The general order of the day is toward federation, the amalgamation of all forces trending in the same direction. Clubwomen have enlarged the borders of their domain—first in district, next in State, then national and international federation, until today the international federation of women's clubs represent the amalgamated union of all club life.

Church societies are ever enlarging their dominion and usefulness by uniting with other church societies all over the world—first in their own denominations, then with others, until the "get together" spirit has begun to move upon the waters of all protestantism.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union (a pioneer organization of woman's reform work) long ago assumed international significance. All secret orders, as the Eastern Star, Rebekahs, Relief Corps, Auxiliaries, etc., ad infinitum, have each a national or international significance. Further than this we have the local "Woman's Council" and the "International Council of Women." The Woman Suffrage Movement is percolating the uttermost parts of the earth.

Among man (in the masculine aspect) we have the same order prevailing—only with added force and activity.

Now, what remains but the **final amalgamation?**

Just as each advancing federation has allowed for the individual freedom of action of each of its federated bodies, so the **final amalgamation** must allow for the individual freedom of action—not only of each individual organization, but of each individual person as well. Where can a platform be found large enough to encompass the **whole world** save in the divine (undivided) principle of the **Spirit of Love?**

It was the founder of Christianity who first proclaimed the law of love. "Love is the fulfilling of the law."

For over 1900 years Christendom has been operating this Law of Love in its ever-increasing perfection, until a sufficient "soul force" has been crystalized around it to give body to the greater realization of the Spirit of Love.

The Truth has been taught from every aspect of mind, until now a sufficient soul consciousness has been generated to project into human afffairs the Spirit of Truth which, the Master said, "will lead you into all truth."

History shows that about every 2,000 years the human race takes a conscious step forward. A very conscious forward step was taken when the "Christ Consciousness" was made manifest in human form and dwelt among men in the person of Jesus of Nazareth.

In following the Law of Love (which is the vital essence of all he said and did) man has begun, consciously, to develop that same God Consciousness (good). This is Christ or Cosmic Consciousness, which develops "Good Will (God's will) to all men."

It is a psychological fact that the human race moves forward upon the amalgamated development of its individuals. When the illuminated body of 144,000 consciously awakened souls (mentioned in the Book of Revelations) has united to operate the Law of Love, through the Spirit of Love, then the whole human race shall be lifted to a higher plane of consciousness.

The Universal Sisterhood of Woman is intended to bring this body of 144,000 into conscious union.

Will you elect to be one of this magnificent body?

Our God is no longer "a consuming fire"—our God is Love.

All awakened souls, throughout the world, regardless of race, creed or local distinction, and all who want to awaken, are asked to contact with the Universal Sisterhood. You can do so by addressing Mrs. L. C. Hough, Field Secretary, No. 3 City Hall Avenue, Room 502, San Francisco; or, Mrs. Ida Mansfield Wilson, Compiler, 5554 Lawton Avenue, Oakland, Cal. For further information concerning the wonderful powers for the development of woman and through woman the development of "good will to all mankind," watch this corner of the "Woman Citizen." Each month it shall be our purpose to unfold a further plan for bringing woman into her own and for bringing the world into a realization of its need of woman at the side of man wherever he goes and whatever he does.

"The greatest of all eras is at hand!" The greatest of all movements is in the process of formation. Be a part of its growth.

On Tuesday, August 25th, don't forget to VOTE and have your friends vote in this way:

FOR

SECRETARY OF STATE

(Republican Nominee)

FRANK C. JORDAN | X

VOTE FOR

Miss Alice H. Dougherty

SUPT. OF SCHOOLS

Alameda County

NON PARTISAN

Primary Election, Aug. 25th

"Why not say you saw it in The Woman Citizen?"

This Means You

Written by MRS. ABBIE GERRISH JONES

Dedicated to MRS. HELEN K. WILLIAMS

We're just a little band of the women
of our land,
But we stand for truth and right,
And for all that's good and pure,
We are willing to endure,
For we know that right is might;
When a woman sets her will,
She will never stop until she has
gained the end in view;
And we mean to win the day,
Sweep all obstacles away;
Come and join our forces.
This means you!

CHORUS.

Then here's to the woman who quite
fills the bill,
Helen K. Williams we toast with a
will;
The office we covet with credit she'll
fill,
And we want you to help us to win it;
She'll go to her post with courage and
grace;
The good of the people she holds first
in place;
She'll know what to do if trouble
should brew;
We want you to help us,—
This means you!

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The old gibe that women naturally fear a mouse more than a lion loses its point when we hear that a young woman is conducting the largest rat-catching establishment in the country. She likewise tames and trains the rodents for pets.

VOTE FOR
E. P. Shortall
FOR
Superior Judge
of the
City and County of San Francisco

Vote for the man most deserving of the office
Judge Frank M.
Angellotti
for
Chief Justice
of
STATE SUPREME COURT

(Continued from page 16)

ambition for authority and the privileges that come with authority because of personal advantages and the higher ambition, which is one duty and responsibility. The guidance of those in authority who are lacking in this discrimination may prove to be of great disadvantage in dealing with the perplexities that are involved in governmental adjustments.

One of the important measures that the women of California are considering is the abolition of the death penalty. They feel that life is sacred above all else and should be considered equally valuable to each individual on the same principle that each child's life is equally valuable to the mother. She cannot justify her children for taking the life of a child because it had taken the life of its brother, any more than she can justify the government in taking the life of one of her citizens because of his "unpardonable offense" of taking life. Life must receive consideration regardless of offense, and the life of an unfortunate is exclusively for future opportunities to counteract crimes committed. Thus the wise declaration that God wills not to cut men off in sin. Yet humanity fiercely cries, "Kill, they are useless and deserve death," not recognizing the fact that such views testify to its own character. A great man views an offense or a crime as something requiring strength of character and immediately supplies the necessity according to his ability, calling out of his own character the strength that was lacking in the weakness of the other. Can we ask less of a governmental constitution? However, cause and effect are the two points that must be given severe consideration and this doubling up of murder surely cannot deter murder. The effect of crime committed in defiance of legal protection is sufficiently far reaching for humanity to combat, but the crime legally committed through the protection of a constitution leaves not an atom of the human mind into which it does not penetrate and deposit its deadly example, an example that robs human life of value, sowing broadcast the justification of using might over right. This develops a harsh, relentless, calculative master who executes through force and might regardless of right where he should have taken an introspective view of the necessities of the individual. A governmental constitution should consider the individual life of her citizens as a relative whole, a family belonging to its parent, the Constitution; that it must protect and rear according to the competency or incompetency of individuality. Should the constitution prove insufficient to these requirements then it has proved itself incompetent.

If then a constitution should declare its incompetency by the evidence of criminals among its citizens, it surely cannot become efficient by becoming a criminal itself through the killing of the criminal who testifies to its inefficiency. It could become qualified through constitutional amendments that would make the problem of human life its immovable purpose; that would value ambition and capital as it supports life, and not life as its supports capital and ambition.

An enactment which will abolish legal crime from our statutes will have a widespread effect in deterring crime, as a constitution exercising responsibilities in the place of accusations will be a sure provider for all necessities. The women of California expect the assistance of the people and the legislators in the abolition of capital punishment and they are not expecting any great opposition to so progressive a measure as the objection to legal murder. However, should the measure be defeated or deferred, as it has been to date, it would mean a retarding of civilization. This would call for increased activities on the part of its promoters. In this, woman will be found as loyal, persistent, consistent and long-suffering in her continued efforts to abolish the death penalty as she was in her strenuous and long-suffering efforts for the attainment of woman's suffrage. She expects to find her most ardent helpers among the men of the highest standards of life, regardless of power and position. These men, as in woman's suffrage, will champion the abolition of capital punishment.

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California's Fight for a Redlight Abatement Law

By FRANKLIN HICHBORN

For twenty years or more in California a group of men and women, having a pronounced working understanding but no very definite organization, have been in more or less active opposition to general vice conditions. Up to 1910, the time of the overthrow of the once dominant political machine, most of their activities were directed against racetrack gambling. But so long as the machine was in power the racetrack gamblers controlled the State Senate Committee on Public Morals. This committee up to the 1909 session, succeeded in blocking all legislation which in any way interfered with the gambling interests. But in 1909 a start was made toward securing effective legislation against the gambling element. The 1911 Legislature, freed of machine domination, passed a law under which racetrack gambling has been brought to an end in California. In 1912, the gamblers attempted, by means of an initiated measure, to set aside the anti-gambling act of 1911. But the group opposed to vice conditions organized a publicity campaign and succeeded in defeating the gamblers' initiated bill by an overwhelming majority of 203,000.

Redlight Abatement Bill of 1911.

At the 1911 session of the California Legislature, a start was made toward securing the enactment of a redlight abatement law. This movement was deemed the logical step to follow the defeat of the gambling element. The personnel of the alignment was practically the same as it had been in the campaign against the gamblers. The opposing lobby was made up of practically the same men who had opposed anti-racetrack gambling legislation. In not a few cases the same men who had profited largely from gambling ventures were closely connected with the exploitation of the social evil.

A bill passed upon the Iowa abatement law was introduced in the Assembly. The Assembly Committee on Public Morals sent to Iowa for information, and spent weeks in consideration of the measure in all its phases. This committee finally filed its report recommending that the bill be enacted.

Bill Sidetracked.

This action brought to Sacramento a powerful opposing lobby. Before action could be taken in the Assembly, the bill—amid a scene of extraordinary confusion—was sent to the Judiciary Committee, where it remained until the Legislature adjourned.

Campaign of Education.

Outside of those who had attended the Public Morals Committee hearings, few in California had, at the close of the 1911 legislative session, any clear idea of the measure's scope and purposes. But following the 1911 session, a campaign of education was quietly but effectively carried on. Leaflets dealing with the issues involved were distributed throughout the State. Lectures were held; civic bodies interested. The campaign of publicity and education was carefully calculated so that interest was at its height at the time the session opened. When the abatement bill came up for passage, literally thousands of telegrams and letters poured in upon the members urging them to give the measure their support. For the moment the act held the center of popular interest. Its passage could not have been prevented. In the Assembly of eighty members, only seventeen votes were cast against it. In the Upper House only eleven of the forty Senators voted against it.

Opposition Increases.

With the passage of the bill, the opposition increased its efforts. Pressure was brought upon Governor Johnson to prevent his signing the measure. The Governor was urged to give opponents of the act a private hearing. This the Governor refused to do, but called a public hearing, that each side might be heard. The opposition failed to attend this open meeting. The Governor accordingly signed the bill without further delay.

Referendum Invoked.

The opposition's next step was to invoke the referendum to prevent the act going into effect. It is now known that hundreds of names on the referendum petition were forged. At San Francisco 1,280 names, after the most casual examination, were rejected on the ground that they were forgeries. A hand-writing expert who has since examined the petition states that had all the forged signatures been rejected, there would not be enough valid signatures left to invoke the referendum. However, the Secretary of State has certified to the sufficiency of the petition, and the bill must be put to referendum vote.

Organized Campaign.

When it became evident that a State-wide campaign must be made for the bill, the group that had conducted the publicity campaign in 1912 against the gamblers' initiated law set about planning a similar publicity campaign to secure ratification of the abatement measure. Two committees were organized, the one covering the counties of Southern California, and the second covering the counties north of Tehachapi Pass, the natural division of the State. A publicity campaign has been inaugurated, based on the same lines as that so successfully carried on against the gamblers. Every community of the State has been canvassed, and the names of prominent supporters of the bill secured. The Northern committee's lists contain, for example, the names of over 16,000 such supporters. From the committee's headquarters in San Francisco, the work of publicity is carried on in every community of Northern California. Similar work is being done through the Southern Committee, which has its headquarters at Los Angeles. The two organizations look forward to securing ratification of the act by a majority as large as that by which the gamblers were defeated two years ago—that is to say, by a majority of over 200,000.

Doesn't it often strike you as strange that there are not more people who believe as you do, and doesn't it give you a lonesome feeling to be so intellectually superior to those around you?

We can appreciate the value of little Billy's remark when he had been refused a second helping of pie and saw his father getting a third portion without having asked for it. "Oh, dear, I only wish I was a papa."

"Why not say you saw it in The Woman Citizen?"

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HERE'S FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The following facts were testified to before the Federal Commission on Industrial Affairs:

Children under twelve work in the Southern cotton mills.

Children of five work in the New York canneries.

Children of three have been known to work for six hours at a stretch "shucking oysters" in Southern oyster canneries.

And in New York supervising factory inspectorships are exempt from civil service rules.

It is very possible that Science will yet make it clear that we have discovered a sense more useful and potent than any we now exercise. That our inability to grapple with some of the problems of daily life is always accompanied with a feeling that we should have more light and we grope about for means and methods that memory tells us were once ours, but which we have lost through neglect.

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THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

SEPTEMBER, 1914 V.8 No.3 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA *Ten Cents the Copy*

JOHN D. FREDERICKS

REPUBLICAN

FOR GOVERNOR

For the Prosperity of the State

For the Interests of All

For a Sane and Just Administration

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Governor

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California

NOVEMBER 3

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The Woman Citizen

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

SEPTEMBER, 1914 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA No. 3 CITY HALL AVENUE.

The Republican Party Platform

and the

Principles to Which All California Women May Subscribe

By FLORENCE HOLBROOK

"It is our firm conviction that the enfranchisement of women, endorsed in the Republican platform four years ago, as a plain act of justice, has been of great benefit to the State and its institutions."

The above paragraph forms one of the declarations of the Republican platform adopted by the convention at Sacramento.

This statement, coming from the representatives of the Republican party, indicates emphatically the attitude of the Republican party, not only towards woman suffrage, but toward every new development in the governmental policy which tends to make for justice and for the happiness of the people of the State. The Republican platform, aside from this direct reference to the enfranchisement of women, contains many other statements which should be of vital interest to every woman who intends to exercise her right as a voter.

In this document, which is a clear summary of the position which the Republican party takes regarding State and national affairs, is the uncontroverted statement that under the administration of the Republican party the American people have enjoyed not only the greatest growth in population, in opportunity and in wealth, but also in all that pertains to the advancement of civilization.

It is only under a government which encourages industry, invention, science, education and all the manifold activities of modern civilization that the lot of either man or woman can be improved.

Another important statement of fact is that regarding the record of the Republican party in this State. This is of direct interest to all those who are debating in their minds regarding the merits of the three party tickets presented. This section reads:

"In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the position of the Republican party concerning certain ideas and laws which have been enacted and are therefore not an issue at the present time, we affirm, and cite the records of the Legislature in substantiation, that the following laws owe their initiation and existence to the Republican party and its members: The direct primary law, the juvenile court law, the "full train crew" law, the child labor law, the anti-racetrack gambling law, separation of State and county taxation, the net container law, the workmen's compensation act, the purity of election laws, the non-partisan judiciary law, the pure food law, women's suffrage by constitutional amendment, laws for the protection of women and children, State highways act, banking laws, and a multitude of others which mark and symbolize the progress and development of the people of the State of California, and it will be the purpose of the Republican party to maintain, develop, protect and enlarge those ideas in the light of experience."

There is no denial on the part of any person cognizant of political matters in this State that the Republican party worked indefatigably for the measures mentioned in the above paragraph; that the party, and the party alone, is responsible for the broad general policies of the kind described. Party leaders are only the instruments through which such measures can be enacted. For any political leader to claim that these things were accomplished through his personal activity alone should be enough in the minds of all thinking men and women to condemn him as an egotist and a hypocrite unworthy of public confidence.

And the Republican party will continue to develop enlarge and improve the progressive measures of which it is the author. This policy is set forth in a number of instances in many paragraphs of the platform relative to the direct primary law, the public utilities act, and the workmen's compensation act, all of which were conceived, framed and enacted by Republicans, elected as Republicans by the Republican voters.

Now, the fact that a particular set of men acting as agents for the party, and through the Republican party, have considered it best to desert the party which placed them in power, can never deprive the Republican party of the great honor of having performed these signal services to the State.

The principles of a party are necessarily more enduring and more vital to a commonwealth than the principles of an individual who occupies a transient place in the public service.

It is of the utmost importance that the women of the State appreciate and realize the issues here presented. It is the third party, which has waned in strength throughout the United States, which has no representation worth mentioning in Congress, which has been defeated overwhelmingly in recent State elections from Maine to Kansas, and whose only appeal for further life in this State is that State elections should be placed on a non-partisan basis.

It is a pertinent question to ask if the members of the third party believe sincerely in the non-partisan plea why they did not register as voters under the general head of "Refuse to state party affiliations." That is the non-partisan column in every county register of the State. But examination reveals the fact that the third party has registered its utmost strength, and only when it finds that it has but 214,000 as against 472,000 Republican voters does it make this plea for a non-partisan State election. Captain Fredericks, Republican candidate for Governor, answers this plea in the following terse statement:

"My opponent lauds non-partisanship. Partisanship is dead. Citizenship is triumphant. Does the speaker claim that he alone gave the blessings to the people, or will he permit the party to share in the glory? If the former, the State is poor indeed that boasts of only one good man and true. If the latter, then the 'Progressive Party' is credited and party government extolled. 'Partisanship is dead' probably only refers to the two great parties who have governed our country throughout most of its history. So the speaker contradicts his claim of non-partisanship, shows himself insincere and a mere seeker of votes from a party stronger than his own. His belief in party government, however, is again shown in the fact that practically never has the leader of the Progressive party gone out of his own party to appoint men to office, even though that partisanship required the appointment of judges to the Superior bench in a county from outside its territory; never, however, from outside his party.

"I say, citizenship is indeed triumphant, but its triumph is crystallized and made possible through the medium of party organization and attendant party responsibility. My opponent shows he believes in that principle as strongly as I do, but dare not admit it because of the numerical weakness of his party. Let us be fair. We all believe in party government, and in bringing to the surface the best in our respective parties, and when we do not do it we may expect to fail."

These are some of the general considerations presented by the Republican party and its leaders to the thoughtful men and women of California. There are, however, many reasons why the Republican party should appeal particularly to the women voters of California. In the first place, most of the great leaders of the suffrage movement in California were Republican women. It was largely through the influence of the Republican women that the Republican party was induced to make women's suffrage one of its platform planks. A very great number of women who have long been identified with the best political elements of this State are now supporting Captain Fredericks and Joseph Knowland for Governor and Senator, respectively. Among them is numbered Mrs. Florence Richmond, president of the California Women's Republican Club, who in a recent article said:

"Captain Fredericks, in the conduct of his office as district attorney, two years before women had been granted the ballot in this State, appointed a woman district attorney in his office—the first woman district attorney to take office in the United States. Without blare of trumpets, or any assumption of self-righteousness, Captain Fredericks thus quietly demonstrated his sympathy with the principle that freeborn American women should share equally with men in the responsibilities and duties of public services.

"In that way he set a precedent of recognition that was inspired by no selfish reasons, with no thought of currying favor with a constituency that was then without votes. He himself, long before the ballot was granted, always expressed the belief in the right of women to political equality with men, and his faith has been proved by his work.

"So I can say to the women of California that in choosing between Captain Fredericks and the third party candidate in this campaign of 1914 it is well to

remember the campaign of 1910, and the refusal of the State chief executive, who now seeks your favor, to concede to your cause that help it so much needed four years ago, when the success of the movement hung in the balance. Let me quote from the Scriptures this sentence: 'With what measure ye meet it shall be measured unto you again.' In 1910 the Governor's message was taken when he declined to support the women in their heroic struggle for political justice. Their right now to return measure for measure is not to be gainsaid. Captain Fredericks' recognition of the equal rights of the sexes antedates equal suffrage in California. As a woman I am willing to leave the verdict to the great jury of women in this State, confident that they will justly decide in whose hands their interests and the interests of their children will be best served."

Joseph Knowland, nominee for United States Senator, has also always been a pronounced exponent of women's right to an equal share in the management and responsibilities of government. Mr. Knowland's great services to the State, his long experience in Congress, and the certainty that this year and two years hence will see California once more restored to the great sisterhood of Republican States, make it imperative that he be elected in order that the delegation in Congress and California shall be solidly and progressively Republican, committed by principle to a reasonably protective tariff upon all California products. Regarding the importance of the tariff, Mr. Knowland recently said:

> "This State has seen how the Democratic tariff has brought stagnation to business throughout the nation, on threatened disaster to industries peculiar to the State. It has opened our ports to importations of foodstuffs, produced other conditions of labor and investment with which the standard of living of California's men and women does not permit competition. It undermines our home industries, without reducing the cost of living. The consumer pays as much as ever, but with less to pay with.
>
> The conditions that exist in this State with respect to the removal and reduction of the tariff could never have been brought about except for the treachery and desertion of the Republican party by the leaders of the radical element of the third party, who are equally responsible to the Democratic party therefor.
>
> Californians demand that tariff duties be levied in a manner to equalize the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. Before the European war had afforded an excuse for an extraordinary tax revenues were falling off, and the balance of trade was going against the United States to an extent that foreshadowed the necessity of some emergency method of securing funds for government expenses."

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The Woman of the Future

By A. S. RALEIGH

The woman of the past was consigned to a position of subordination by the attitude of the male. This was not only the case in a social sense, but in every other sense. From the days of the cave man, when she was the prey of the man who was stronger than she and who was therefore able to seize her by force and appropriate her to his uses without in the slightest degree consulting her inclinations, down to the present day, she has been the prey of the male. This may not appear at the first glance, but if one will look at the history of the past he will see that all the way down the ages woman has been looked upon as the property of man, and has in the main acquiesced in this arrangement. She was held as his property in the olden days, and he held her through the strength of his arm. In the course of time he ceased to take her by brute force, but then there developed another institution which was of equal detriment to the liberty of the woman. Her father was able to give her in marriage to whomsoever he would, and in a military civilization this meant that she would go to the one who was strong and brave in the military sense of the term. This was inevitable in a state of society where the only safety lay in the ability of one to defend himself and his friends, and where it was to the interest of every one to secure as many powerful friends as possible. This being the case, it was incumbent upon the man to give his daughters to those who would in that way become powerful allies. The result was that his daughters became so many assets for the strengthening of his position. However, the time came when this system was a thing of the past, but still the woman was the property of the strong, for the reason that every woman sought protection, and in order to secure it she gave herself to the strong and the brave in order that they might protect her. Under this system the woman had no rights whatsoever, but was to all intents and purposes the property of her husband. Under the Roman law she was never a free citizen. So long as her father lived and she was not married she was under guardianship, and in the event of the death of her father while she was unmarried, she must have a guardian, for the unmarried woman was an infant. In the event of her marriage she was merely the eldest child of her husband, and was subject to the same kind of discipline as the other children. The civil law provided that he might whip her whenever he deemed it necessary, so long as he did so in moderation. In other words, she was a minor, no matter how old she might be. Under the common law of England she had no existence after marriage, but her existence was completely merged in that of her husband. Therefore, a femme covert had no standing in the courts, but was viewed simply as a part of her husband. This system made the husband responsible for the acts of his wife, and of course this meant that he should exercise disciplinary authority over her. In all of her experience at this time she was the property of her husband, and all the protection that she received was such as was given to property.

We see this idea of property expressed in the definition of adultery. We are told that it is not adultery to have sex commerce with an unmarried woman, but only with the woman who is the wife of another, hence adultery does not consist in any wrong that may be done to the woman, but in the deprivation of the husband of the exclusive use of the body of his wife. This of course means that adultery is a crime because it interferes with the property rights of the husband in the sex of his wife. We have, therefore, the idea that in marriage the wife has given over her sex to her husband as his property and that no one must interfere with it, and hence it is to be seen that to this day it is the opinion of the majority of the people that in marriage the woman becomes the private property of the husband. Take as an example the unwritten law of the Southern States. Briefly, this is the right of a man to slay the despoiler of his home; but note, gentle reader, there is no unwritten law that authorizes the wife to slay the despoiler of her home! There is but one conclusion to be drawn from this—the wife is the private property of the husband and he has a right to protect his property rights. Another interesting feature of this marriage question is the fact that no marriage is legally consummated until they have had sexual intercourse, and the refusal of one of the parties to have sexual intercourse constitutes ground for divorce. The only conclusion to be drawn from this is that the purpose of marriage is the sexual act.

This enables us to review the position of the woman of the past and see what her vocation has been. We expect a considerable measure of antagonism when we say that in all the ages of the historical period, so far as the vast majority of the races are concerned, and in every one of the Aryan nations at the present time the position to which society has consigned the married woman is that of the slave of her husband, and yet that is the absolute truth. All the time the woman has existed for the purpose of satisfying the sex desires of her husband, rearing his children, waiting upon him and amusing him. She is not a person in any sense of the word, but a satellite for her husband! It is true as we evolve the condition of woman's slavery has become more lenient, but nevertheless, she is at all times in this position where she is supposed to contribute to his pleasure. She is not supposed to have a mind of her own, but to take her opinions from the same source that she does her pin money! She is supposed to have the same religious convictions as her lord and master, and in every way to say amen to whatever he does and says! Let us be quite plain in this matter. Woman is supposed to have a soul, yes, but it must not become individualized! It must be but the reflection of that of her husband. The married woman is not a personality; she is a man's wife. It is this position of being a nonentity that has become so galling to woman. Again, she is not supposed to have any mind, but to be a bundle of emotions, and she is valued by man on account of her emotionalism. Man denies that she has mind because she is emotional, utterly failing to realize that his ideal of woman has been this very bundle of emotions, and that in order to render herself attractive to man she has had to cultivate her emotional nature so as to amuse him. In a word, woman has had to make of herself an actress and to live perpetually on the stage in order that she may amuse her owner. She has not dared to be herself, but must live out the part that has been assigned to her by the male population. And yet there are those who blame the stage character of woman and say she is inconsistent! How can she be otherwise when she is required to amuse all of the conflicting moods of an inconsistent man?

(Continued on Page 4.)

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EDITORIAL

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Another great American invention has been given us to help conquer the forces of nature. This time it is a submarine photographic apparatus for the study of marine life, explorations and salvage operations at close range. It is designed as a flexible tube large enough to admit operators and mechanism and strong enough to resist atmospheric pressure at a depth of 800 feet or more below the surface. Through this wonderful device and the motion picture films we may expect to become more familiar with the abundant life that has been hidden from us in the great "Gardens of the Sea."

The prodigality of Mother Nature in this fair land of ours is inclined to engender extravagance as well as liberality. We are, as a whole, the most wasteful people on earth and much of the "high cost" and "money tightness," of which we complain so bitterly, is largely due to our lack of thrift or economical management. We are very optimistic and follow the letter, if not the spirit of the biblical injunction to "take no heed of the morrow."

Europeans and Orientals who settle in America practice their native frugality for a few years, then they, too, fall into American ways, and though they get many times the income they lived upon in their own countries they find it hard to make ends meet here. The fault is our own as individuals, and only a fault in so far as it is a matter for our complaint. Otherwise, this big, open, generous way of living makes for bigger, finer characters; more tolerant, whole-souled men and women. Only when it is taken to an extreme and diverges into recklessness does it become a menace to our peace of mind and physical well-being.

It would be a splendid thing if each municipality had an officer of finance who would be in the position of Public Advisor, Administrator or Accountant, to whom the business man and the housewife might explain their financial difficulties and receive a clear and impartial judgment on their monetary affairs for the asking. It is quite an easy matter to satisfactorily arrange the affairs of another, though we make a dismal failure of our own.

These matters can always be brought down to the fundamental principals of income, assets and expenditures, and is purely a mathematical problem. Income plus assets must equal, or exceed the total of expenditures or there is immediately a wrong balance, and disorder, injustice and discord inevitably follow.

Our worst extravagance, generally speaking, is in the matter of food. It is here we use least judgment or common sense but are largely governed by freakish whims and perverted appetites, for which we pay twice over in poor nourishment and in medicines to relieve the consequent distress when we are not physically able to adjust our organisms to the unnatural conditions.

Perhaps, in the course of years, when our schools take up the study of Human Nutrition seriously and in the primary as well as the elementary grades, we will gradually come to a realization of the importance of governing our individual lives from the standpoint of common sense and equity.

The parcels-post is the connecting link between the producer and the consumer. It has barely started on its missionary work of helpfulness, but already it has grown and expanded so rapidly we can see before long we shall include all transportation under Government ownership—a consummation devoutly to be desired.

Petaluma hens are busy ladies. They furnished us with something like 22,000,000 eggs last year, but we would have been glad to have had twice as many. Next year we are going to try to coax them to lay twice a day.

Promise yourself and have your friends promise you that before any one of you builds a home you will plant as many shade trees in your back yard as space will permit, and *don't forget* that a fruit or nut tree will give as much shade, and pay a better dividend on the investment, than merely an ornamental tree. There is also the larger purpose of benefiting your neighbors. Consider a moment what a difference there would be in the landscape as viewed from hundreds of thousands of the city's back windows if we looked across a vista of blossoming tree-tops instead of unsightly bare fences. There was a time when "under his own roof and figtree" meant exactly what the words imply. The expression is still in vogue, but has sadly lost its reality. We still eat figs, but pay dearly for them; we enjoy resting or working under a shade tree, but to do so we must leave home. Seeing there is so much to be gained and nothing to lose, why is it that so few householders take the trouble of planting trees in their yards? The answer must be, thoughtlessness. We allow ourselves to be ruled by our environment, objectively and subjectively, instead of making our environment answer the best possible purpose for all those within its influence.

The Oakland newspapers during the past month have been the medium of expression of public sentiment in regard to the necessity for women standing in the street cars with the result that the street railway companies are considering the advisability of posting placards in all street cars to read: "Standing room for men only."

The new order of things that has caused so many men to feel justified in stifling any impulse of chivalry towards women is being supplanted by the broader impulse of human sympathy. Education of the right sort teaches a man to be thoughtful of others, especially of those weaker than himself, physically or mentally. A strong man with a humane spirit would not hold a seat while a decrepit or sickly man stood up. An educated man knows that an ordinary woman is not as physically able to stand and hold herself up by a car strap as a man. She is forced to abide by man-made laws. If women had a say in making the laws, no car company would be allowed to take on more passengers than they could comfortably seat.

The Lord is my banker;
I shall not fail.
He maketh me to lie down on gold mines;
He restoreth my credit.
He showeth me how to avoid lawsuits
For His name's sake.
Yea, though I walk in the valley and shadow of debts, I will fear no evil.

It is psychology, not soil and climate, that makes one man's acre yield more potatoes than his neighbor's.

The government-owned telegraph system of Panama transmits messages at one cent a word to all parts of the republic that are reached by the line.

There are even fools who would rather lose a friend than an argument.

(Continued from Page 2.)

But in all this time during which woman has been relegated to the vaudeville stage for the amusement of man there has been smoldering within her soul the spark of individuality. She has longed to be herself, to be an actress in the great world drama, and not simply in this domestic comedy, which is, however, a tragedy to the superior woman. In a word there has been operative the forces to evolve the woman soul. This has caused her to long for an opportunity to make her influence felt in the world's work. But every time she has sought to become the comrade and fellow worker of man she has met with a rebuff and has been told that she is a woman and must remain feminine. The ideal of the feminine has been the doll woman, who amuses man but does nothing in the evolution of society; but the woman's ideal has ever been to become the woman of power, who takes her place in the great work of human evolution. Woman has been held to the physical and emotional planes of being, but she has longed to break the shackles and to enter the higher realms and demonstrate that she has the elements of mind and soul as well as body and emotion. This slumbering woman soul has at last broken through the shell and has burst forth in a flame that is destined soon to devour the old form of the conventional woman, and out of the ashes, phoenix-like, there will arise the Woman of the Future.

The woman of the past had been consigned to the function of physical motherhood, and this has had its value, of course, but the trouble has been that the mother-instinct in woman is so large that it fills her entire being, and there has been one instinct that has been suppressed all the time, that of soul motherhood, and also that of Universal Motherhood. The smoldering fires of soul motherhood and of Universal Motherhood have at last been fanned into a blaze, and we see the awakening of the Woman of the Future. She has slept in the Woman of the Past all the time, but until recent years has had little opportunity to make herself manifest. When woman was admitted to the universities and was permitted to receive the advantages of the higher education the knell was in reality sounded for the Woman of the Past, but the force that has contributed more than anything else to her undoing has been the spreading of occult knowledge, for woman has intuitively recognized that in the occult sciences was the means of her awakening. This study has developed her interior principles and has caused her to come into her own, and being, as it is, free from theological dogmatism, and dealing only in spiritual law, it has not shackled her soul, but has developed it along strictly feminine lines, so that she has developed a feminine soul and mind. Thus has the eternal feminine been awakened within and there it has found emancipation from social and priestly bondage, and the result is the Free Woman. Man has recognized this, and therefore we have the relentless persecution of the occultists, for they are the emancipators of woman, and the men who profit by her intellectual and spiritual enslavement can, of course, never forgive the occultists, who have invaded their sacred property rights. This persecution will last until the Woman of the Future has taken them under her protection and has in this way repaid the debt which she owes to her liberators. Is it any wonder, then, that the awakening woman takes to occultism like the duck takes to water, and that there are ten women students of occultism to one man? This fact also leads to the development of soul among women in a very much higher degree than among men, for it is the woman who delves into those studies which can alone awaken the element of soul. In the past the occult sciences and metaphysics have been the exclusive domain of man, with the result that it has been in him that the element of soul has been developed, while the woman has lived in the emotions; but now that woman is the one who is turning to occultism and metaphysics it is she that is developing the element of soul, and thus the pole of soul is becoming manifested in the woman; while that of intellect is manifesting in the man. This will mean that in the future woman will embody soul, while man will embody mind, and the emotional plane will in the course of time be vacated.

The Woman of the Future is being awakened and she is destined to appear in full force before many years have gone by. She demands first of all that she shall be a free soul; that she shall be recognized as having an individuality that is to be developed for her own sake; that she does not exist for the sake of man, but that she has a right to the full expression of her individuality, and that there is no institution sacred enough to be permitted to interfere with the full and complete expression of that individuality; that in marriage she shall be the co-partner of her husband, for the purpose of expressing life, and that she shall have an equal voice with him in such expression; that she shall become a mother only when she can bring fine children into the world, and that she is to be the sole judge of such matters; that she is to be the guardian of her children and is to rule in the home. She also demands that the relationship in the home is to be reversed, and instead of her adjusting herself to the wishes of her husband that he shall adjust himself to her ideals. In a word, she proposes to set the standard of life and to see that her husband lives up to it. For a long time she has held an ideal of what man should be, but now she demands that her man must become the realization of that ideal. She will not be told, as has the woman of the past, that women know nothing about what a man should do, but will insist that it is for her to say what he shall be and that he must accommodate himself to that standard. Also she will insist upon full and complete intellectual and spiritual liberty at all times, and will not in the slightest degree consent to sacrifice her ideals for the sake of her husband. She will, in fact, look upon marriage as an institution for the promotion of certain definite ends and will retain the right to dissolve the relationship the moment it ceases to conserve those ends. She will also retain the right to refrain from marriage if she sees in the unmarried life her true vocation. She will insist upon entering every field of effort and there introducing the feminine element and making it the expression of her ideal.

Of all the characteristics of the Woman of the Future, however, the strongest is the instinct of Universal Motherhood. She sees that the world is not what it should be; that society is the result of the Woman of the Past; that that woman has given birth to it while in bondage, and that it is therefore the child of the bondwoman. This is not the state of society that will please her. She will realize that to have the true state of society it must be born again. It must become in this way the Child of the Free Woman. She therefore feels the urge to mother society and give it birth and in this way bring about the regeneration of society. Her Universal Mother instinct prompts her to bear the new society. This is the true sign of the Woman of the Future. One asks us how is she to be distinguished from the Woman of the Past? Quite easily: Is she in travail with the Society of the Future, and, is she ready to be delivered? If so, she is the Woman of the Future. All the longing and devotion of this Woman of the Future is devoted to the Child in process of gestation, the Society of the future. It is for this reason that the Woman of the Future can not be a desirable element in the present social order, and she is never a satisfactory wife and is not at all times what one would expect in a mother. She has a great mission before her—the bearing of the future Social Order; all of her attention is devoted to the great work of Universal Motherhood and all other considerations must take second place. This Social Child to be is the darling of her heart, and on it is poured forth all of her affection. It is for this reason that she is not satisfactory to the present individualistic order, for she is too large for any such thing. She, the Woman of the Future, is the mother who is to bear the Future, and the mother in child bearing must devote all of her time and attention to the work of bearing the child. Why does the Woman of the Future seek the ballot? Because in a republic it is assumed to be the key to power, and she seeks the power to usher in that future order that is to be her Child. She must have the means of making her ideal a reality. Why is she militant? Because she wants the ballot and the power which she assumes will come with it, and she has come to the conclusion that she will only get it by taking it. Why is she not willing to wait for the gallantry of the men to give it to her? Because after waiting for 13,000 years without results she is getting a little impatient for that which does not appear. Besides, what she wants is not the ballot, but freedom, for only the Free Woman can give birth to the Free Society and to Free Children, and it is as the Mother of the Future that she is demanding this sovereignty; what the men give to her will not change her station as the Doll Woman, but what she takes by the strength of her will is going to give her the freedom necessary to the mothering of the New Social Order. The Woman of the Future is not a suppliant. She comes within her right as the Mother of the Future, demanding sovereignty over all, and she will have that measure of sovereignty necessary to the bringing forth of the New Order.

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WILEY F. CRIST

FOR SUPERIOR JUDGE

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CALIFORNIA WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB

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"The Right Man in the Right Place"

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

By FRANCESCA PARKER PIERCE

It was a woman, Miss Emily Biddle, who originated the Red Cross stamps to fight tuberculosis.

There are over 25,000 women chauffeurs in the United States at the present time.

In the mines of Sweden at a recent census there were employed 166 women and 2,764 children.

It is computed that about 36,000,000 babies are born into the world each year. That ought to be enough to go round.

Sunnyvale, Cal., August 20, 1914.

Helen K. Williams—My Dear Madam:

There are keen questions before our officers and lawmaking bodies, I know. One of these is the eight hour law. I have been worked overtime until my health has failed; others have had this trying experience, too, and feel that in justice to humanity there should be some limit to this labor-demanding capitalism.

There is now an effort to secure a State eight hour law for canneries, and other industries. The cannery workers are not in sympathy with this, as I understand. I have been locked into canneries and kept until well toward midnight night after night. On one occasion, I am informed, the workers were kept in a cannery until 2 o'clock in the morning.

Women, and especially American women, fail in health under such treatment. Foreigners hold out better, and in view of this are taking needed employment from the deserving whites. There should be some restraint, of course, but a ten or twelve hour law would be more satisfactory to the wage earners themselves. Many women depend upon the canneries as their chief means of earning a livelihood. The average wage paid per hour is not sufficient to maintain a worker on the eight hour basis. If this scale is raised it will drive manufacturing from the State, just as it did the dried fruit packing. The present size of the canneries and packing houses will not accommodate a larger number of workers. Only the rapid workers are given employment under the eight hour law. The most rapid workers are foreigners. This works a hardship on the more delicate American-born women.

There are two sides to this question, my friend, and I think I am voicing the sentiments of the average working woman when I say that although we appreciate the efforts now being put forth to better the condition of the laboring class, yet, under existing conditions, an eight hour law in the canneries is an absurdity. There are other places where it would be an absurdity, too—general housework for instance.

I would like to see woman take her place as a lawmaker alongside of man. It is said she is too impulsive, but I believe she is more humane than man.

Excuse this lengthy letter, and believe me always your well-wisher. Sincerely,

DELILA DERRICK.

Close to 100,000 women and children are employed in tobacco factories in the United States.

The Supervising Committee cordially invite you and your friends to attend the exhibition and sale of the work of the women artists of the bay region in their permanent art gallery, 1509 Gough Street, on October 1, 2 and 3, 1914, two to five p. m. Music.

In Seattle the other day Mayor Hiram C. Gill publicly announced his conversion to woman suffrage. He admitted that the political situation of Seattle had been improved by the women's vote.

THE CAPTAIN AND THE PRIEST.

By Estelle Lawton Lindsey.

The captain of finance has cornered the wheat.
"Stand firm," said the captain, "the people must eat."
"Have you thought," asked the priest, "what the suffering will be?"
"Of course," grinned the captain; "it's millions to me."

"My mills," laughed the captain, "are rivers of gold."
"It's minted from pain and from hunger and cold;
"Have you thought," asked the priest, "what those children will be?"
"I have," said the captain; "it's nothing to me."

In the shops of the captain pale women and grim
Coin body and soul into money for him.
"They're starved," said the priest, "so they sin, don't you see?"
"Just so," said the captain; "but what's it to me?"

"The nations, like sphinxes, now brooding and dumb,
Shall wake," said the priest, "and your judgment shall come.
Have you thought on the day when that judgment will be?"
"They're fools," said the captain, "they never will see."

PART II—THE WOMEN TO THE CAPTAIN.

"The day of your judgment is here; we demand
You yield to the voice of the Lord in the land.
That many shall labor, a handful shall reap;
The idle shall laugh while the workers must weep;

"That babes shall be broken in anguish and pain
To mold their young lives into ill-gotten gain
Is wrong," say the women; "the judgment HAS come;
We cry it aloud who for ages were dumb.

"And the sound of our crying shall never be stilled
Till the soul of the nation is quickened and thrilled
And the hand of the spoiler relaxes because
The love of the mother has written the laws."

THE NEW REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The Republican convention at Sacramento, September 15th, elected the following members of the State Central Committee, which is to have for its chairman Major Francis V. Keesling of San Francisco:

Mrs. Helen K. Williams, Charles M. Hammond, E. Z. Hennessy, Victor de Marais, Stephen F. Otis, James W. Elder, Ralph H. Whight, Ralph W. Heins, D. W. Morris, W. B. Fawcett, Julius Abrahamson, Dr. R. O. Baldwin, Mrs. Lucy Barker, Warren M. John, M. L. Tierney, George C. Grantland, Alexander C. Russell, A. D. Fretz, Daniel P. Regan, George Black, Walter Feldman, Q. W. Phillips, J. O. Hayes, Vincent Garatt, R. W. Richardson, Earl W. Paul, Joseph P. Sylva, Jr., Fred Dodge, W. L. Porterfield, Dudley Robinson, Darrel Condley, Mrs. Calvin Hartwell, John H. Sheridan, Owen McAleer, Dr. W. W. Roblee, E. E. Hendie, Frank C. Pollard, W. N. Spiegle, C. H. Newell, John F. Campbell, Frank L. Caughey, Dr. W. F. Gates, W. F. Mixon, J. B. Landis, John R. Frasier, Herbert Scudder, T. C. Atwood, N. E. Neilson, J. W. Shanklin, J. E. Manning, Charles Homer Woodruff, C. M. Ferdun, Morris L. Asher, John Leater, Eugene Perret, Thomas H. Corcoran, Andrew B. Leary, R. M. Armstrong, James Griffin, C. F. Boyd, Mrs. Florenz L. Richmond, Francis V. Keesling, William R. Haggerty, Marc Sena, Mrs. A. R. Cotton, Joseph A. Rock, Leo R. Friedman, John G. Mattos, Jr., Sherman McDow, Clinton C. Dodge, Miss Mollie Connors, E. R. Wilson, Mrs. Stephen Keiffer, J. Rollin Fitch, Anson Blake, D. E. O'Keefe, John E. Gardner, Henry Ayres, John O'Keefe, Charles D. Swan, Charles B. Rosendahl, James Tuscano, Harry W. Say, Harvey W. Swift, W. D. Mitchell, George E. Kirby, W. V. Buckner, H. B. McClure, S. W. McNab, Mrs. J. J. Suess, Major Drifil, Charles E. Donatin, Leo Youngworth, Oscar Mueller, W. L. Valentine, W. W. Beckett, W. F. Ball, Harry Lyons, Herbert G. Evans, Mrs. Seward Simons, Harry S. Callahan, Frank Garrutt, W. R. Hervey, Angus Lindley, Byron Erkenbrecher, George Phillips, W. B. Williams, W. A. Purington, V. Knowland, Leroy A. Wright, David Gochenauer, Edward H. Archer, S. O. Walker, Mrs. Charles Chamberlain.

The world looks for women to play the leading part in bringing about world peace. Nature seems to have had some such intention also.

After a man has known a woman about so long he begins to tell her the story of his life—and three-fourths of the story is fiction.

The Supreme Court of Oklahoma has handed down two important decisions. The first is that women shall be eligible to election for the office of County Clerk and Clerk of the District Court. The second ruling is that a woman candidate must use her own christening name. She can be Mary Jones, but not Mrs. John Jones, on the ballot.

"Within Prison Walls"

Review by JOHN J. BOYCE

The above is the title of one of the most soul-stirring and suggestive books in the literature on prison reform.

It sets forth the personal experience of the author, Thomas Mott Osborne, while imprisoned like a convict in the State prison at Auburn, and, like any true life story, contains those plaintive notes that find instant response in every sympathetic and humane breast.

Mr. Osborne, a graduate of Harvard and a man of wealth and culture, is a successful business man of Auburn, New York, his native city. From childhood he was familiar with the sight of the armed sentries pacing their solemn round on the top of the high gray prison walls. He early became interested in reform work and was for years president of the board of trustees of the George Junior Republic, in the development of which he has taken a deep interest, from the discouraging days of its early pioneer struggles until its present wonderful success.

When appointed by the Governor of New York as chairman of the committee on prison reform, with authority to investigate the penal system of the State and recommend needed legislative or administrative changes, he determined to study the problem from "the inside," that, by subjecting himself to the same discipline and privations that the convicts are subject to, he might get their point of view, thus studying at first hand the evils of the system, so that he could better suggest appropriate remedies.

As the Savior of Mankind came into this world, taking upon himself the infirmities of the flesh, bearing the griefs and suffering the sorrows of mortal man that he might redeem the human race and save them from their sins, so the author, as "Thomas Brown, Convict No. 33,333 X," occupied cell No. 15, second tier north, north wing of Auburn State Prison, wore the stripes, ate at the common mess, passed his days in toil with other convicts in the basket factory, his nights in durance in his prison cell, and finally, for an infraction of the rules, was committed to the boiler plate tanks, or "jail," as it is there called, in solitary confinement on a crust of bread and a scant gill of water, in order that he might encourage the prisoners by carrying to them, to use his own words, "a vital message from the great heart of humanity in the outside world, a heart that in spite of all that is said and done to the contrary, beats in sympathy with all genuine sorrow and with all honest endeavor for righteousness" (p. 261), and that he might be instrumental in correcting the errors of the present barbaric system of prison administration.

The affecting sufferings of mind and body which are inflicted upon the inmates, apart from necessary discipline, through the ignorance and inhumanity of the present system, are very graphically but conservatively described. "The resentment of prisoners at the unintelligent treatment and unnecessary brutality" (p. 181) are shown to be the natural results of "a community ruled by hate, where wickedness is the expected thing, where love is forbidden and cast out." (p. 251)

The effect of the system upon too many of those who have passed through it is well expressed in the words of a third termer: "Well, I'll tell you how I felt when I finished my first term. I just hated everybody and everything, and I made up my mind that I'd get even." (327)

The author devotes an entire chapter, entitled "A Night in Hell," to his experiences in the black hole, or dungeon, where he passed a night. With righteous wrath he says: "A sense of the whole barbaric, brutal business sweeps over me; a feeling of moral, physical and mental outrage; the monumental imbecility of it all; the horrible darkness; the cruel iron walls of our cages; the nerve-wracking monotone of the whirring dynamo through the other wall; the filth; the vermin; the bad air; the insufficient food; the denial of water, and the overpowering, sickening sense of accumulated misery, of madness and suicide haunting the place." (248)

After describing the good qualities and attractive charater of an outgoing prisoner, he adds: "If a man like this does not succeed it is not his fault, but the fault of the system which fails to strengthen his power of self-control and ability to bear responsibility." (193) The author condemns any prison system based upon rewards and punishments, because "when a man leaves the shelter of the prison walls there will be no one either to threaten punishments or promise rewards." Unless he has learned to do right on his own initiative there is no security against his return to prison." (327)

He refers to the "death chamber" as "that terrible spot where those who are adjudged guilty by society of coldly calculated and brutal murder are by coldly calculated and brutal murder put to death by society. As if one crime of such a nature, done by a single man acting individually, can be expiated by a similar crime done by all men, acting collectively." (263-4)

The volume has been published by the author in the interest of prison reform, and in the next to the last chapter he has published a series of letters which he received, after his experience, from prisoners at Auburn and other prisons, ex-convicts and prison officers, which show "the existence of a large amount of sympathy in favor of a national reform of our prison system." (280) These human documents "enable us to gauge the actual results of the visit of Tom Brown—that fortunate representative of the sympathy of the outer word." (281) From this correspondence and his own experience the author finds that "the vital point of this matter, as in all others connected with the prison problem, is this: After all has been said and done, what manner of men are these prisoners? Are they specimens of 'the criminal' we have had pictured to us in so many works on "Penology"? Or are they simply men from the same stock as the rest of us—some of them degenerate, some mentally ill-balanced, slaves to evil habits, diseased, sinful, or simply unfortunate—whatever you like—but still men? I think these letters may help others to an answer, as they have helped me." (281) "It means just one thing, my friend; it means that these prisoners are men—real men—your brethren and mine; it means that if you treat them like beasts it will be hard for them to keep from degenerating into beasts. If you treat them like men you can help them to rise. It means that if you trust them they will show themselves worthy of trust. It means that if you place responsibility upon them they will rise to it." (323)

It was during this visit of self-imposed sacrifice, when bearing his cross, while "he was classed among criminals" that he might make intercession for the transgressors, that there sprang up in his mind the germ of an idea, as now expressed at Auburn, that is perhaps destined to be as notable a milestone on the highway of prison reform as that set up by John Howard, when, as High Sheriff, on his visit to Bedford Gaol, he

(Continued on next page.)

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was so shocked at its loathsome horrors that his aroused philanthropy and zeal so stirred the conscience of the English Parliament that it enacted the first remedial legislation for the reform of prison abuses to be found in the laws of civilized nations.

When put to work in the basket shop the author was given as his teacher and bench partner a life termer named Jack Murphy, whose nobility of character is vindicated in the volume. While at work together they discussed the prison system and how it might be improved. Murphy proposed that if the prisoners should be given recreation on Sunday afternoon the management of the games and stage performances might safely be entrusted to a "Good Conduct League," composed of the convicts themselves. This self-government idea impressed Osborne, who writes (163) "In Jack Murphy's 'Good Conduct League' I believe he has struck the path for which I have been groping."

A few months after the author's visit, which is described in the book, he inaugurated among the convicts at Auburn Prison the "Mutual Welfare League," a development of the idea which he and Murphy had mutually worked out together.

At the time this volume was written this experiment, which goes straight to the very heart of the problem, was in progress at Auburn Prison, with every promise of success.

In a recent number of the Outlook (August 15, 1914) Orlando F. Lewis, general secretary of the Prison Association of New York, in an article entitled "The New Freedom at Auburn Prison," describes in full detail how the league is organized and managed, the wonderful effect it has already had upon general prison discipline and the improvement accomplished thereby. Not only have these surprising results within the walls of the prison converted many a "doubting Thomas" among officers of penal institutions in other States, but it promises a solution of that most intricate and disheartening of all prison problems, the re-establishment of the social footing of released and paroled prisoners. When the Prison Association of New York proposed to the executive committee of the Mutual Welfare League that they have "ex-league members ready in various parts of the State to work with the county committees" in helping a discharged prisoner over the hard months that immediately follow his release, they found enthusiastic volunteers willing to devote their lives to this work if need be.

There seems every reason to believe that the noble prayer of the author may be fulfilled, when he exclaims, after his night of torture: "May I be an instrument in Thy hands, O God, to help others to see the light, as Thou hast led me to see the light."

("Within Prison Walls"; Thomas Mott Osborne. Appleton & Co.; 1914.)

L. P. LATIMER

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E.D.King

WOMAN'S CLUB DIRECTORY

Alaska Cruise Club, Union Square Hotel, Post and Stockton Sts.—President, Mrs. Mary E. Hart (Douglas 1990). Club rooms open to members at all times and to the public on Friday afternoon.

Ashbury Heights Women's Club—President, Dr. C. C. Coffin, 1362 Grove St. (Fillmore 405).

Association of Pioneer Women of California—President, Mrs. Laura Phelps, 73 Dorland St. Fridays, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Association of Collegiate Alumnae, California Branch—President, Miss Amy Sussman, 1819 Octavia St. (West 67). Meets third and fourth Saturdays.

California Club, 1750 Clay St., near Polk (Franklin 3516)—President, Mrs. D. J. McMasters, 1849 Jackson St. (Franklin 8724).

Cup and Bells Club, 1509 Gough St. (West 1245)—President, Mrs. F. H. Coburn, Windmere Apts.

Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Pacific Bldg. (Douglas 3024).

Catholic Humane Society, 1112 Market St. (Market 1529)—President, Mrs. Garret McEnerney, 2898 Broadway (Fillmore 1470).

Century Club, 1355 Franklin St., corner Sutter Franklin 3131)—President, Marie Withrow, 2016 Pine St. (Fillmore 1312).

Channing Auxiliary, Unitarian Church, Franklin and Geary Sts.—President, Mrs. Aurelius E. Buckingham, 2808 Jackson St. (Fillmore 1985). Meets first Monday.

Clionian Club, 220 Post St.—President, Mrs. Emily Louise Secombe, 1520 Willard St. (Park 6786). Meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

Corona Club, 536 Sutter St.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Council of Jewish Women, 2137 Sutter St. (West 5141)—President, Ada Goldsmith (Fillmore 1553). Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Daughters of California Pioneers—Meets second, third and fourth Mondays, at Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Deuman School Club—President, Mrs. George H. Irving, 902 Taylor St. (Franklin 1869).

Dolores Mothers' Club.

Forum Club, 220 Post St. (Kearny 460)—President, Mrs. D. C. Heger, 2428 Jackson St. (Fillmore 892).

Francesca Club, 560 Sutter St. (Sutter 1200, 1201, 1202)—President, Mrs. Latham McMullen, 2517 Broadway (Fillmore 3692).

Girls' Recreation Club, 507 Harrison St. (Kearny 2888).

Glen Park Political Club—President, Mrs. Theodore Pinther, 211 Hoffman Ave. (Mission 2388).

Hypathia Club—President, Mrs. Lyman D. Staples, 1144 Church St. Meets at members' homes.

Land Marks League—President, Congressman Jos. Knowland; secretary, Laura Bride Powers, 1242 Taylor St. (Franklin 5211).

La Puerta del Ora Chapter, D. A. R.—Regent, Mrs. I. N. Chapman, Alameda.

Laurel Hall Club, 1750 Clay St. (Franklin 3516)—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474). Meets first and third Wednesdays.

Mills Club, 220 Post St.—Meets third Tuesday.

Native Daughters of the Golden West, Claus Spreckels Bldg. (Sutter 366)—President, Mrs. Alison F. Watt, Grass Valley.

New Era League. 816 St. Francis Hotel (Douglas 1000)—President, Lillian Harris Coffin, Mill Valley (Mill Valley 7-M). Meets Tuesday mornings.

Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, Sequoia Club Rooms—President, Miss Ina Coolbrith, 1067 Broadway (Franklin 2273). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Pacific Musical Society—President, Madam Tojetti, 2848 Scott St. (Fillmore 4071).

Papyrus Club, 420 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Florence L. Richmond, 838 Clayton St. (Market 3984). meets first and third Wednesdays.

Philopath Club, 538 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln Brown, 28 Presidio Terrace (Pacific 1771). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Presidents' Assembly—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474).

Potrero Women's Club, Nineteenth and Iowa Sts. (Mission 4365).

Richmond Women's Club, 400 Thirty-fifth Ave.—President, Mrs. J. W. Felt, 466 Thirty-ninth Ave. (Pacific 1356).

San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, 220 Post St. (Sutter 387)—President Mrs. A. E. Graupner, 2030 Broadway (West 536).

San Francisco Colony of New England Women—President, Mrs. Geo. Miller, Burlingame.

San Francisco Musical Club—President, Mrs. John Birmingham.

San Francisco Women's Club, 1006 Bosworth St.—President, Mrs. Theo. Pinther, 1006 Bosworth St. Meets Wednesdays.

Sorosis Club, 538 Sutter St. (Kearny 5270)—President, Mrs. Joseph Fife, 3870 Jackson St. (Pacific 2767).

South Park Settlement Mothers' Club—President. Mrs. Emma Seaton, 121 St. Mary's Ave.

Susan B. Anthony Club—President, Mrs. Austin Sperry.

Tamalpais Center Woman's Club—Mrs. Peter Hamilton, President.

To Kalon Club, Calvary Annex, Jackson and Fillmore Sts.—President, Mrs. George Mullin, 2520 Octavia St. (Franklin 8909). Meets first Tuesday.

Town and Country Club, 218 Stockton St. (Douglas 4951, 4952)—President, Mrs. C. Osgood Hooker, Eucalyptus, Burlingame, Cal. (Burlingame 621).

Vittoria Colonna Club, Hotel Richelieu, Van Ness Ave. and Geary St.—President, Dr. Mariana Bertola, 1050 Jackson St. (Fillmore 3398). Meets second and fourth Saturdays.

Women's Club of Occidental Kindergarten—President, Mrs. E. A. Ward, 220 Irvington St.

Woman's Political League, 243 Pacific Building (Kearny 5186)—President, Claribel David. Meets Wednesdays at 2:30. Headquarters open every day during business hours.

Young Women's Christian Association—General Secretary, 1249 O'Farrell St. (West 3858).

Yerba Buena School Women's Club—President, Miss E. B. McFadden, State Normal School (Park 2923).

Alpha Neighborhood Club—Miss Mary C. Bell, 260 Frederick St. (Park 5216), San Francisco, Cal. Meets at Grattan School, second Thursdays.

Local Council of Women—President, Mary T. Gamage, 3010 Pierce St. (West 4090). First Saturday in the month, Hotel Bellevue.

Changes or corrections and names of other clubs will be added from month to month and should be sent in at once by secretaries.

Club women of the smaller cities and towns through the United States have been exerting themselves in the direction of civic house-cleaning. They argue that unsightly and unsanitary alleys and rubbish-strewn roads are not conducive to physical well-being or moral uplift, and therefore have no excuse for existing.

The Woman's Civic League of Pasadena will start the new club year on the first Monday of October. Mrs. Robert J. Burdette has named the committee that is to take charge of the year's program. They are Mrs. Jeremiah Rhodes, Mrs. Arthur Noble, Mrs. J. Bakewell Phillips, Mrs. W. S. Harbert and Mrs. Gussie Packard Du Bois. The club has a notable record established for civic usefulness, and the coming year will see the fulfillment of many new plans for the general welfare.

At a meeting of the senior women of the University of California the following resolutions governing the rules of dancing at campus affairs during the coming year were adpoted: "Resolved, that progressive dancing be permitted at campus dances under the following conditions: First, that the order of dances on the program be supervised to include waltzes, hesitations and one-steps. Second, that the music be controlled in regard to orchestral selection. Third, that a paid censor or standing committee of censorship be provided by the students' welfare committee."

The Shakespeare Club of Alameda recently gave a reading of George H. Chesteron's play, "Magic." The readers were Mesdames S. Montgomery Haslett, George Lamb, P. A. Jordan and Walter G. Tibbitts. The entertainment was under the direction of Mrs. William Pattiani, and Mrs. E. Pond James presided. The next hostess will be Mrs. George T. Crandall, and the play to be read will be "Prunella," by Housman Barker.

The "peace parade" in New York recently by women clad in mourning garb was the first of its kind that the world has ever seen. Women of all nationalities took part and wore their national costumes.

The order of the Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of Washington has fixed the minimum wage of telephone girls over the age of eighteen years at $9 a week, of those under eighteen and messengers at $6 a week. This minimum is applicable to any female over eighteen in any establishment operated in connection with any telephone or telegraph company, and consequently includes office help. The regulation affecting those under eighteen applies both to girls employed in any capacity in the telephone or telegraph service. It also provides that girls and boys under eighteen years employed in telephone, telegraph, mercantile, parcel delivery or messenger service shall not work earlier than 6 a. m. nor later than 9 p. m.

The Sesame Club, of Marshall, Texas, through the efforts and good judgment of Miss Annie S. Young, its founder and present honorary president, and its twenty-five energetic and enthusiastic members, has made a record for broad endeavor, community welfare and civic improvement that stands as an edifying example of the good that can be accomplished by women with proper organization. The Sesame began as a study club for the intellectual improvement of its members, but soon found this field too narrow, and gradually took upon itself larger duties, such as library work, beautifying school grounds and public thoroughfares, municipal legislation and beneficial ordinances, preserving worthy landmarks and responding to every call of State and General Federation.

Mrs. Pennybacker, in an open letter to clubwomen, says: "I want to ask women all over the country to write me what ideas they receive of the biennial from the reports given by their delegates." These letters, taken as a whole, will be a strong indication of the general sentiment in regard to the biennial proceedings, particularly as to the change of policy in reference to political questions.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs will feel more or less uneasy until the return of the president, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, from the war zone. She is expected to sail on the 27th. The board meeting will probably be postponed until her arrival.

The Critic's Opinion

OUR CRIMINAL CRIMINAL LAW.

A volume of especial interest to local readers and one that will appeal not only to the makers of our laws and to lawyers, but to sociologists and students of human nature in general is Judge S. C. Denson's "Our Criminal Criminal Law." Some time ago Hon. W. H. Taft, in a public address, referred to our criminal law as a disgrace to civilization, and the author of this book holds similar opinions, as does most every thinking person who gives the matter serious consideration. Of course, we must bear in mind the fact that our laws are not made by men who have delved deeply into psychology. It is quite possible that many of them know nothing whatever of psychologly, or what it means. To them a law applies to all men alike. They fail to see that it is impossible for law-breakers to receive the same degree of punishment; that Justice, instead of being blind and therefore unable to discriminate, should really be clear-eyed and far-seeing; that matters of heredity and environment must be taken into consideration in dealing with those who have violated the law. For instance, a man who makes a business of robbing people is not to be confounded with the man who robs in order to obtain money with which to feed and clothe a half starved, half clad family. The law provides the same penalty for each, yet we know that the man driven to desperation by poverty should not be classed with the man who made a practice of robbing people. The former has a just case against organized society for its refusal to give him work whereby he might provide his family with the necessities of life. In other words, our criminal law is indeed criminal. Anatole France, with bitter sarcasm, once asked: "Is it not just as great a crime for a rich man to sleep under a bridge as it is for a poor man? Know you not the majesty of the law?"

Judge Denson touches upon the straightforward methods of the early pioneers in dealing with men accused of crime—methods which were too direct at times, but which, it must be admitted, were less objectionable than the legal technicalities that make our present day procedure so farcical at times. The author tells the story of his first client, a gambler, who was arrested for conducting a faro game and who pleaded guilty and was fined $57. He had no money, and how he should pay the fine was a disturbing problem, but that he robbed a Chinaman and thus obtained the necessary amount the author has little doubt. Later he was sent to San Quentin for attempting to rob a Chinese mining camp. As a life-timer he wrote to the author telling him of a debating club among the prisoners. This club was formed by certain progressive convicts for the purpose of discussing problems in which they were most concerned. The various speeches made by the members were taken down in shorthand. Of course, all this was done without the knowledge of the prison officials. The record of the club's meetings were afterward sent to the author in the hope that if he should ever write a book on our absurd criminal law that he would make use of some of the theories and ideas advanced by the members of the Convicts' Debating Club. These various speeches and stories show a remarkable sense of justice on the part of these prisoners. They are rich in suggestive and good sound reasoning. Particularly illuminating is the opening address of the chairman, who proposed "a remedy." He said in part:

"The whole system of confiscation of a man's time and opportunity to work, because he had the misfortune to violate some penal statute, is wrong and barbarous. No convict should be sentenced to any definite term, and no full confiscation of his time should be made. * * * The prison system should be so arranged that handicraft and trades would be taught, to the end that the prisoner at the end of his term might be more self-sustaining than before conviction. In proper cases, the wages earned by a prisoner might, under wise official supervision, be applied, from time to time, to the support of those dependent upon him."

Really the ideas of the "chairman" are so thoroughly sane and sensible that the wonder is our lawmakers should not have put them into practice long ago, but possibly anything so practical and so humane never occurred to them. Another member of this debating club related "an experience," and in concluding said: "Not only should every man under all circumstances have the right to work, but it is the solemn duty of the State to see that he does so. If a lazy man commits a crime is that any reason for imposing on industrious men the burden of supporting him? If one lazy man violates the law, that is no reason for reducing him to the state of a non-producer and sentencing all industrious men to make up the loss."

This noteworthy volume is published by the Whitaker-Ray, Wiggin Company, San Francisco.

Paul Elder and Company announce that one of their daintiest publications for the fall will be a little volume of exquisite fairy poems by Eugene Neustadt entitled "The Rout of the Frost-King." These dream pictures are charmingly illustrated and decorated by Harold Sichel, and are to be issued in the Bluebell edition on toned Normandy vellum, illuminted in delicate blue and bound in hand-made Lombardia jacket.

Some of the other good books for September are:

"Idle Wives, by James Oppenheim.

"Quick Action," by Robert W. Chambers.

"One Year of Pierrot," by Pierrot's mother.

"Chance," by Joseph Conrad.

"The Incandescent Lily," by Gouverneur Morris.

"The Blindness of Virtue," by Cosmo Hamilton.

"The Lady and Her Husband," by Amber Reeves.

"The Salamander," by Owen Johnson.

"The Women We Marry," by Arthur Stamwood Pier.

"They Who Knock on Our Gates," by Mary Austin.

"The Renaissance of Motherhood," by Ellen Key.

Women! Read

TEMPLE TALKS

Devoted to Sociology, Evolution, Atlantean Philosophy. Forecasts Supremacy of Woman. $1.00 the year, 10 cents the copy. Address Dr. A. S. RALEIGH, Oceano, Cal., or

OCCULT BOOK CO.

1141 Polk Street San Francisco

TOLSTOI'S PROPHECY IN 1910 ON THE PRESENT WAR.

This is a revelation of events of a universal character which must shortly come to pass. Their spiritual outlines are now before my eyes. I see floating upon the surface of the sea of human fate the huge silhouette of a nude woman. She is—with her beauty, her poise, her smile, her jewels—a super-Venus.

Nations rush madly after her, each of them eager to attract her especially. She she, like an eternal courtesan, flits with all. In her hair ornaments of diamonds and rubies is engraved her name, "Commercialism." As alluring and bewitching as she seems, much destruction and agony follows in her wake. Her breath, reeking of sordid transactions, her voice of metallic character like gold, and her look of greed are so much poison to the nations who fall victims to her charms.

And behold, she has three gigantic arms, with three torches of universal corruption in her hand. The first torch represents the flames of war, that the beautiful courtesan carries from city to city and country to country. Patriotism answers with flashes of honest flame, but the end is the roar of guns and musketry.

The second torch bears the flame of bigotry and hypocrisy. It carries the lamps only in temples and on the altars of sacred institutions. It carries the seed of falsity and fanaticism. It kindles the minds that are still in cradles and follows them to their graves.

The third torch is that of the law, that dangerous foundation of all unauthentic traditions, which first does its fatal work in the family, then sweeps through the larger worlds of literature, art and statesmanship.

The great conflagration will start about 1912, set by the torch of the first arm in the countries of Southeastern Europe. It will result in a destructive calamity in 1913.

In that year I see all Europe in flames and bleeding. I hear the lamentations of huge battlefields. But about the year 1915 a strange figure from the North—a new Napoleon—enters the stage of the bloody drama.

He is a man of little militaristic training, a writer or a journalist, but in his grip most of Europe will remain till 1925. The end of the great calamity will mark a new political era for the Old World.

There will be no empires and kingdoms, but the world will form a federation of the United States of Nations. There will remain only four great giants—the Anglo-Saxons, the Latins, the Slavs and the Mongolians.

Edith J. Morley of England has just edited the first of a series of essays on "Women Workers in Seven Professions." This book is the result of the efforts of the Fabian Women's Group, which started in 1908 to collect and classify the different professions occupied by women, their wages, capabilities, etc. Miss Morley believes much is to be gained by co-operation and that equal pay for equal work must find the remedy in the perfecting of an educational system along some practical lines that will insure efficient workmanship.

What is the difference between news and gossip? The only difference lies in which one of us is doing the talking.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA.
FRANK M. ANGELLOTTI.

When a man receives 23,582 votes over his opponent at the primaries it is a safe bet that he will win the final election. If popularity, efficiency, integrity and the endorsement of nearly every league and association in the State count for aught, Frank M. Angellotti should receive the unanimous vote of every citizen in California.

Frank M. Angellotti was born in 1861 at San Rafael, Marin County, and was educated in the public schools, Hastings Law College and the University of California. He served as District Attorney of Marin County for three terms—1885-1890. In 1891 he was elected Superior Judge of the same county, which office he held until 1903. He had made such a record for justice and fairness that the voters had no hesitancy in electing him Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, which office he still holds, ending January, 1915, and will be retired from the court unless elected Chief Justice.

The late Justice Beatty put his stamp of approval on him by endorsing him, as did all of the other Justices of the Supreme Court, and by a large majority of the members of the bar of California. Judge Angellotti is the only member of the Supreme Court seeking the Chief Justiceship and the only candidate for that high office who has occupied the appellate bench. Judge Angellotti should make a good campaigner, as he has fighting blood in his veins. His great-grandfather, Phineas Osgood, fought as a minute man at the Battle of Lexington. His father, Joseph Angellotti, braved the dangers and wilds of California in 1852, when he first settled in this State.

The Woman Citizen heartily endorses the candidacy of Frank M. Angellotti.

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THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT

EXEMPTING VESSELS FROM TAXATION—No. 8 ON NOVEMBER ELECTION BALLOT

Amendment as follows:

"All vessels of more than fifty tons burden registered at any port in this State and engaged in the transportation of freight and passengers, shall be exempt from taxation, except for State purposes, until and including the first day of January, 1935."

1. **Discrimination.**—Under the present revenue laws, a vessel registered from a port outside of California is exempt from taxation, but should this same vessel be registered from a California port, it is subject to local taxation.

2. **Not a New Experiment.**—New York, Seattle, and many other maritime States now exempt vessels from taxation, provided said vessels are registered from their ports.

3. **Other Fees Besides Taxes.**—All vessels now pay certain fees to the United States for the protection afforded by this Government.

4. **Pilotage Fees.**—The pilot fees paid by vessels entering and leaving the Harbor of San Francisco amount to about $190,000 per annum.

5. **Dockage and Other Fees.**—The shipping in San Francisco Harbor paid to the State of California for dockage and other fees in 1913 the sum of $1,422,887.84. In the past ten years, San Francisco shipping has been taxed for dockage and other fees the sum of $12,557,460.43.

6. **Wharfs and City Front.**—The shipping of San Francisco Harbor has paid for every wharf built in San Francisco, as well as all improvements along the city front.

7. **Ferry Building.**—The Ferry Building was also paid for by San Francisco shipping; neither this building nor any other harbor front improvement has ever cost a citizen of San Francisco one cent.

8. **Advertising.**—Consider the immense amount of advertising which will accrue to California ports by having the name of said port painted on the stern of all vessels registered from this State.

9. **Direct Benefits.**—Consider the vast amount of money which will be expended in California ports for repairs, outfitting, labor and clerical hire, provided we can induce all vessels which ply in Pacific waters to register said vessels from a California port.

10. **Taxes a Penalty.**—No foreign vessel will register from a California port as long as we immediately tax the vessel for said privilege. It is natural to presume that the owner of said vessel will register from New York or Seattle, where the same vessel is exempt from taxation.

11. **Only for Twenty Years.**—This exemption is not permanent. Provided the experiment is not successful, we can at the end of twenty years again tax vessels.

12. **Not Exempt from State Taxes.**—The amendment provides for exemption from taxes for local purposes only; therefore, this amendment should not be mixed up with other amendments, totally exempting property from all taxes.

13. **Penalize Patriotism.**—Don't let us continue to penalize and fine the citizen who is patriotic enough to build his vessel in California, or register the same from a California port, and exempt his competitor who registers his vessel from a foreign port.

14. **Build Up the Merchant Marine.**—To attract shipping to our ports, we must offer certain inducements, and the first step necessary is to do away with this tax discrimination on vessels.

Drink Caswell's Coffee, National Crest Brand.

JOHN C. CORBETT FOR STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

We desire to call the attention of the voters of San Francisco to the importance of electing a representative from this city to the State Board of Equalization.

Many questions of vital importance to the taxpayers of San Francisco come before this Board, the duties of which are confined entirely to the assessment and taxation of property for State purposes. It is, therefore, very important to select a man for this position who is conversant with the interests of San Francisco, and who, above all, is thoroughly familiar with the revenue laws of this State.

Mr. John C. Corbett is exceptionally well qualified for this office, having had a long and successful career of twenty-four years in the Assessor's office of this city, during which time he has creditably filled many important positions. For the past fourteen years he has been Chief of the Personal Property Department under both Assessor Washington Dodge and John Ginty.

In the interests of the city, we heartily recommend him and solicit your support of his candidacy for membership on the State Board.

CAST YOUR VOTE
FOR
John E. Richards
FOR
Judge of the Appellate Court
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
THE BEST MAN

By ALICE DAVENPORT.

AMERICA, at peace with all the World,
Self-supporting, self-contained,
May the light of her Divine inheritance
Like a beacon illuminate the pathway,
Guiding the footsteps of all Nations
To the Uplands of Their Souls,
Where, swayed by the Brotherhood of Man,
All the world may dwell in
Peace, Harmony, Happiness and Prosperity.
W. J. BARRETT.

"Hire 'em" spent only a little over $400 for his campaign. It is rumored that the rent for his headquarters cost nearly twice that sum. "Hire 'em" toured the State in a machine. He doesn't say where he got the gasoline without paying for it. In his last campaign the fact that a "man must eat" was strongly emphasized, but now he has evidently become so ethereal after four years of absolutely unselfish living that his slogan is changed to "a man need not eat."

Fifty-three years do not seem to count for much in the science of ethics. Compare the "Proclamations for Prayer" issued by Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War and those of the leaders in the present European war:

"Whereas, it is fit and becoming in all people, at all times, to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God, to bow in humble submission to his chastisements; to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offenses, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective action. And whereas, when our own beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with faction and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this terrible visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him and to pray for his mercy—to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though most justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order and peace throughout the wide extent of our country; and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under his guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellence: Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, prayer and fasting for all the people of the nation. And I do earnestly recommend to all the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion, of all denominations, and to all heads of families, to observe and keep that day, according to their several creeds and modes of worship, in all humility and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace and bring down plentiful blessings upon our country."

W. S. KINGSBURY FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

The victories of Surveyor-General W. S. Kingsbury over the manipulators of State school lands call for more than passing comment, as already his official acts have saved to the public schools of California millions of dollars. His honesty of purpose, his courage in battling against the powerfully entrenched land ring and his persistence in carrying the fight to a finish make him the man of the hour.

General Kingsbury framed what is now known as the Thompson Lieu Land Bill, under which lands are sold to the highest bidder at public auction instead of the original figure of $1.25 per acre. The last auction sale brought $10.30 per acre, which, however, does not indicate an increased cost to the legitimate purchaser, the difference between $1.25 and the auction price representing the amount that formerly went into the pockets of the manipulators instead of into the school fund.

Confronted by this sudden and complete elimination of his opportunity for profit, a prominent manipulator in school lands presented applications covering some 270,000 acres. These applications were rejected by General Kingsbury and by a recent decision of the Court of Appeals the validity of his action was sustained, thus saving millions for the schools.

The people of this State owe General Kingsbury a debt of gratitude which can never be fully repaid. But certainly the women of California—to whom the welfare of the present and unborn generations of children is a first consideration—should do all they can, both by their votes and by their influence, to retain him in the office which he has filled so creditably.

The Nebraska Legislature has passed a law which enables a voter, when absent from home on election day, to send his vote by mail through the polls of the precinct where he happens to be on that day to the county clerk of his own precinct. Every possible precaution is taken against fraud.

After this year's experience with the primary election law it is very evident that it will have to be "renovated," or it must be expected that all candidates will have their names on all tickets.

The women of the Southern Presbyterian Church, of which President Wilson's wife was a lifelong member, have started the Ellen Wilson Fund for the Christian Education of Mountain Youth, an object that was known to appeal strongly to Mrs. Wilson. Contributions have been sent from many quarters by her friends and admirers.

Governor Hire'em Johnson has a habit of opening his campaign speeches with: "I want you to understand I am not looking for your votes and I am not going to say anything about myself." Then follows one hour and three quarters of talk about every good thing that has done in the State of California since Heck was a pup having been done by said Hire'em—but he hasn't even mentioned it.

We are willing to let all that pass if it makes him feel any better, but what he is proving very plainly to the voters is the fact that he is determined to disrupt all parties to suit his personal ends. At the last election his cry was: We must have a new party. He worked the idea to a finish. The fad has had its day. He sees public sentiment has changed, so we are to be given a large dose of non-partisanship in the hope that we may respond more actively to new treatment. Our Governor is some doctor, and no mistake.

THE WOMAN'S CANDIDATE

In advocating the re-election of Judge Franklin A. Griffin to the Superior Court and in this manner bringing him before the women voters of San Francisco, the Woman Citizen is making no mistake.

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with Judge Griffin we wish to call attention to his record for the past fifteen years. Judge Griffin was admitted to the bar in 1899. He was for two years executive secretary to the Governor of California, where he accomplished a great deal of good in the interest of legislation affecting the welfare of women and children. When the adoption of the Teachers' Pension Bill was agitating the lawmakers of Sacramento Judge Frank Griffin was to be found at all hours of the night and day lobbying and working in its interest. The passage of that bill is largely due to his work and for that reason the school teachers of this city should rally to his support.

In August, 1913, he was appointed to the office of Judge of the Superior Court. Since his appointment he has been active in his duties, diligent and efficient, and has won the confidence and esteem of all who have come in contact with his court. The San Francisco Bar Association has endorsed him unanimously for re-election. He has won the esteem and approval of its members by his splendid work as a jurist.

Long ago Judge Griffin made up his mind that "all work and no play" was not very good for Jack, so he became a member of the Olympic Club, and on holidays he is to be found fighting for the honors of the "Winged O." He is also a member of the Loring Club and the McNeil Club of Sacramento, past president of the Native Sons and a member of the Elks, Foresters, Loyal Order of Moose and Indoor Yacht Club. Judge Griffin was born in the city of Sacramento forty-one years ago and received his early education in the common schools.

A vote for Judge Griffin is a vote for the betterment of our homes and children.

Flower and Fruit Mart

October 16-17, 1914

By AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Realizing the great need of co-operative effort in agriculture and the greater results which can be accomplished by unified effort of the farmers of the State, the students of the Agricultural College of the University of California have decided to endeavor to bring about such unity in our student-body of 500 men: those who will go out into the State as farmers in the near future.

To bring this about, it is necessary to provide a task large enough to engage the best efforts of every person. After considerable planning and thought on the part of the students in co-operation with the faculty, we held a big rally which was attended by the agricultural students almost to the last man and woman. The plans for a "Flower and Fruit Mart" were discussed by the students and highly commended by Dean Hunt, and received the ardent support of every student, each one of whom was put on a committee to carry them out.

On the 16th and 17th of October, we will hold in the Greek Theatre in Berkeley, the "Flower and Fruit Mart." Fruit will be placed on each alternate row of seats. The flowers will be arranged artistically about the Theatre. The decorations will be handled by the students of the departments of Forestry, Floriculture and Landscape Gardening. The scheme will incorporate the use of several carloads of forest trees, besides the smaller decorations.

For the supply of flowers and fruit we are appealing to your generosity and to your faith and belief in what the graduates of the College of Agriculture have done and will do for the State in farming and in agricultural co-operation. We hope to receive fruit and flowers from the friends of the students, from interested growers, from the various commercial and co-operative societies and from over fifty boys' clubs which have been established throughout the State. We have made arrangements for cold storage in the plant of the National Ice and Cold Storage Co., Oakland, Cal., to which all fruit should be shipped at once. The plan to exhibit the fruit from each county separately, thereby doing what we can to repay our friends by such advertising as this arrangement will provide.

For the entertainment of our visitors we will provide a first-class band and orchestra for continuous dancing on the level floor of the Theatre. The girls of the college will serve light refreshments. We are making all plans for the entertainment of 15,000 people in the two days.

The financial plan includes a small admission fee, barely large enough to control the crowd. Every flower and fruit in the "Mart" will be for sale. The proceeds will go to aid the excellent work the students are doing in encouraging the boys' agricultural clubs throughout the State. The success of the clubs, less than a year old, is shown by the fact that thirty communities have raised enough money to send every club member on a trip to the University Farm at Davis. All of these boys will be at the "Mart" on Saturday, October 17th. The prize winner from most of these clubs will leave that afternoon on a special car for a four-weeks' trip to Washington, D. C., being entertained in twenty-four States along the way. We believe we can make our "Flower and Fruit Mart" even a bigger success than our boys' clubs.

Every student in the college believes it will be a success. Every student in the college is working to make it a success. Every student in the college believes you are going to help us make it a success.

We Offer a Big Reduction

On our entire collection of genuine, rare, antique Mahogany. Also choice reproductions of period furniture suitable for living-room, dining-room or bed-room of the finely-equipped home---and at the price of ordinary furniture. A really unusual opportunity.

We solicit your inspection

Louis Marsh's Antique Shop

341 Sutter Street **Near Grant Avenue**

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT

Sanitarium at Muir Station, on the Santa Fe Railway, in Balmy Alhambra Valley, Contra Costa County, near Martinez, Cal.

An institution, the purpose of which is the proper care and correct treatment for consumption (tuberculosis), fits and such other morbid conditions as are usually refused at hospitals in this vicinity.

Dr. Blumenberg's work so far has easily demonstrated that his method is no dream or "study scheme"—but is based on years of observation, reasoning and absolutely successful application. This is a proven, successful, delicate medical method, which assists and compels reasonable foods to produce pure red blood, without which no degenerated condition, local or general, can be restored to normal. Numerous cases, with environment corroboration near at hand, can be referred to if desired. These show an absolutely high percentage of success.

We are offering preferred stock to enable us to secure sufficient funds for the completion of the enterprise. A few thousand dollars is all that is needed for the start desired.

An institution that will carry fifty patients at moderate prices, will not only fill a "most crying need," but will pay fifty per cent per annum on that number of patients, and leave a surplus to increase the plant without taxing the stockholders.

SAMUEL P. BLUMENBURG, M. D.

THE PREFERRED STOCK IS ASSURED EIGHT PER CENT PER ANNUM

Out of the very first profits and it will only take five or six patients to maintain and provide the eight per cent preferred. Preferred stockholders share pro rata in greater profits. The several reasons why the success of this institution will be readily possible are:

Firstly—It will meet a great need, as a domicile for people who cannot secure accommodations in this vicinity.

Secondly—The idea is based on the need of moderate rates, to include medical attendance, and the delicately gentle, humane, red blood producing method and medicines, as well as necessary hospital accommodations.

Thirdly—Absolutely guaranteeing the best food that money can buy, prepared under the personal supervision of Dr. Blumenberg.

Further particulars in regard to the above proposition or in connection with the future care of any patients who need proper help will be furnished by application to Dr. Samuel P. Blumenberg, at the San Francisco office, 1895 Sutter Street, corner Webster Street. Hours, 11 a. m. to 7 p. m., week days only, outside calls by appointment). Phone, Fillmore 1256.

WOMEN·WORTH·WHILE

A Woman Who Has Made Good

By Mrs. Edward Alexander.

Every human being claims beauty as a natural birthright, and bitter disappointment, shame and resentment are feelings common to those who find themselves lacking in this respect. Richard III, in his famous soliloquy, complains:

"I, that am curtail'd of this fair proportion, cheated of feature by dissembling nature, deform'd, unfinish'd, sent, before my time, into this breathing world, scarce half made up, and that so lamely and unfashionable that dogs bark at me as I halt by them; why, I, in this weak piping time of peace, have no delight to pass away the time, unless to spy my shadow in the sun and descant on mine own deformity. And therefore, since I cannot prove a lover, to entertain these fair well spoken days, I am determined to prove a villain and hate the idle pleasures of these days."

It has always seemed to me such a pathetically hopeless thing to have been born wrong, abnormal, misshapen or repulsive—to have been cheated out of one's birthright without even a chance to protest against the imposition. For imposition it certainly is, and always some one is guilty. Mostly it can be laid at the door of Ignorance. Yet Ignorance has no excuse before the law.

Much of the deformity we see is caused through accident. We feel no resentment here, but sorrow, pity and regret, especially if the afflicted one is handicapped for life's work or social intercourse and where there is no hope of repairing the injury.

I have seen some marvelous work done in the restoration of broken limbs; yes, and broken heads, and it always fills me with the same wonder and satisfaction that I felt as a child when my beautiful and best-beloved doll that had seemed hopelessly "smashed" was returned to me whole and beautiful as ever. Yea, more beautiful, with the added mysterious beauty of the prodigal. I fancied the being who performed this magic transformation must be almost God. I feel much the same to-day in the presence of the man or woman who can transform an ugly face or form into a thing of beauty.

Science has been making some wonderful strides lately in knowledge that tends to dispel the superstition and ignorance of the masses. We are hearing less and less of "affliction sent from God"; "God's punishment for past sins," etc.

It would be hard to find a parent nowadays willing to let their child grow up with a crooked nose, a hare lip, or crossed eyes for want of a surgical operation.

Facial deformities, though most common, have somehow received less attention from the medical fraternity than one would expect, and it is a field that has been infested with more quackery and fraud than perhaps any other. Consequently the legitimate practitioner in dermatology or facial surgery has had severe obstacles to overcome. This is very much to be regretted, because there are so many suffering from facial abnormalities that could be made normal and happy, yes, and sometimes even beautiful, by a slight operation in plastic surgery.

DR. GERTRUDE STEELE.

I have recently seen some wonderful demonstrations in "face repairing" by Dr. Gertrude Steele, with the co-operation of her husband, who is also a regular licensed physician. She seems able to accomplish by scientific knowledge and perfect "team work" what other surgeons have declared impossible.

I wish it was in my power to impart to the many sufferers whom I meet in a day's travel the faith and confidence that I have in the honesty and ability of this splendid woman, of whom it has been said that it is a favor to know her, and now more than ever I resent the imputation of charlatanism that attaches to the science which she so successfully practices. She is essentially a skin and face specialist, but her work is decidedly different from that of the ordinary advertised specialist along these lines.

In the medical fraternity there is an antiquated "silent law" that proclaims it unethical for doctors to advertise their business. The idea is not governed by justice or good sense, as every honest physician will admit. Doctors are supposed to wait for chance patients or those recommended by friends. Mouth-to-mouth advertising is considered legitimate, but otherwise they must remain obscure. And yet, unbiased judgment must concede that there are extenuating circumstances, paramount of which is the fact that the persistent strain of vanity in human nature prevents those who have received benefits of this kind from making known the names of their benefactors. Vanity will acknowledge any aid to beauty received through natural processes, physical or occult, but refuses to admit concern over personal defects to the extent of seeking outside help to remedy them. And though women especially seem to revel in minute descriptions of their experiences with medical doctors, dentists and surgeons, yet we seldom or never hear a woman admit having gone to a beauty doctor. For this reason facial specialists can not depend on personal advertising as do other physicians.

Dr. Steele says that her experience has proven that our dispositions mold our features to a very great extent; that when the disposition changes through the development of character we become conscious and sensitive of the features that prefigure a disposition we have outgrown; that we then desire more and more to be rid of the cause of our irritation. She aims to preserve and restore the face and its features to a normal state and to further beautify them; to stop the ravages of time, accidents and the results of improper treatment at the hands of quack "specialists"; to add to the charm of personal appearance and to the joy of living. This is certainly noble work and of extreme importance, particularly in the professional and commercial world. Let us hope that the example of clean living, square dealing and conscientious adherence to high principle which has characterized the life and work of Dr. Gertrude Steele may be emulated by others to the betterment of humanity in general.

MRS. PAUL RAYMOND.

Mrs. Paul (Maud W.) Raymond, author of "The King's Business," a plea for scientific management of foreign missions and missionary societies, which, it is estimated, is being studied by 2,000,000 women members of foreign missionary societies in the United States and Canada. Over 80,000 copies have been sold since the publication of Mrs. Raymond's book, a year ago, by a central committee of the affiliated missionary societies.

Mrs. Raymond is a charming, cultured woman, who has recently removed from Denver to San Francisco, where she is the honorary chairman of a committee which is arranging for a world-wide Woman's Congress of Missions, to be held in the City of the Golden Gate next year.

We are coming to a civilization based upon love, and not fear.

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(From the Pacific Medical Journal.)

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM NOT INJURIOUS TO HEALTH OR PROPERTY.

Careful Study by National Association Shows That Presence of Institution Is Not Dangerous.

Convincing proof that tuberculosis sanatoria or hospitals are not a menace to the health nor a detriment to the property of those living near such institutions is given in a pamphlet issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. In an extended study of the subject the Association has not been able to find a single instance where a tuberculosis sanatorium has had an injurious effect on the health of any one living near it, nor where it has had any lasting effect upon property values.

The pamphlet, entitled "The Effect of Tuberculosis Institutions on the Value and Desirability of Surrounding Property," reviews all the studies made on the subject, takes up court decisions bearing on the question, and contributes besides some original investigations of typical hospitals, and the opinions of prominent men, life insurance companies and others. Nearly 150 different institutions are studied. In all these institutions not one case could be found where the assertions of opponents to their location, that a tuberculosis sanatorium would spread disease and injure property, could be substantiated. In fact, a number of instances were found where the presence of the sanatorium or hospital promoted outdoor living, tending to lower the death rate, and increased the market for produce and labor, thereby benefiting the community.

Drink Caswell's Coffee, National Crest Brand.

FIELD OF RED CLOVER.

The beauty and the fragrance of that radiant, restless sea;
The rhythm of its swaying stems
Its honey-laden crimson gems,
Beguile the fickle butterfly, entice the weary bee.

To me its dewy, lang'rous breath is wafting dreams of bliss,
The velvet gloom of nights in June,
Faint stars, a fleeting crescent moon;
Dreams wrought of rosy tenderness; dreams of a wondrous kiss.

UNREQUITED LOVE.

The roses of thy mouth are wreathed in smiles,
But not for me.
Thine eyes are full of sweet, beguiling wiles,
But not for me.
Thy dreams are dreams that lovers bless;
Thy sighs are songs of happiness;
Thy heart a chalice filled with love,
But not for me.

Ah, when thine eyes are dim with blinding tears
I'll weep with thee;
When day is dark and night is filled with fears
I'll comfort thee;
When dreams of happiness hath fled,
When songs are sighs and hope is dead;
When love has left thee but despair,
Come thou to me.

—ETHEL J. CAYCE.

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Shorthand Reporter, Lectures, Depositions, Etc.
401 Fourth Floor KOHL BUILDING, San Francisco, Cal.

The Sacred College of Cardinals on September 3d chose Giacomo Della Chiesa, Archbishop of Bologna, as Pope. He was crowned on September 6th and took the pontifical name of Benedict XV. His first public utterance was on the subject of the present war, as were the last words of his predecessor, Pius X.

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EDWARD H. AIGELTINGER.

By P. M. Louis.

One of the most popular candidates seeking election on the Republican ballot on November 3d is Ed Aigeltinger, who received at the primaries more votes than both his opponents combined. He asks to be member of the State Board of Equalization, and if a good record on the Commission Board of Works and Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, an unimpeachable business standing of thirty-four years, and membership in nearly a dozen fraternal and civic orders is any recommendation of character and ability, then Mr. Aigeltinger most assuredly fills the bill.

His light has not been hidden under a bushel, for no man in San Francisco is more widely or more favorably known, both in business and social circles.

He is pre-eminently a family man and a strong advocate of woman suffrage. Honest, fair and square is the common opinion held of him among all his associates—the kind of man the municipality needs for public service.

Hotel covers entire block
HOTEL SHATTUCK
300 Rooms
250 Baths
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

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American Plan
$3.00 to $7.00 per day.

European Plan
$1.50 to $5.00 per day.

The above rates will be the same during 1915. No raise.

Contains features not found in any other hotel in America.

Under the management of NOAH W. GRAY

John M. Eshleman wants to be Lieutenant-Governor in order to take a four years' vacation. He does not expect to get the Italian vote, as he disagreed with *Manuel* Labor long years ago.

Jo. V. Snyder, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor is an outrageous flirt. At the Sacramento convention Miss Republican looked good to him. It is said that he is now consulting an occulist—as his eyes were badly twisted watching both conventions.

Some of the defeated candidates for higher offices are said to be as friendly to casual callers as a couple of strange bull dogs in a meat shop.

Frank Keesling is "*some*" popular man.

Some Progressive leaders are weeping copiously —why were they not progressive enough to place a woman for high office on their ticket?

That Colonel H. D. Loveland tells the truth on Sundays.

Frank C. Jordan is a good old scout. ALL HAIL.

Mrs. Rodney W. Richardson has aspirations which will not be realized.

The Inaugural Ball will be a brilliant affair. Mrs. Fredericks will look regal in a Persian creation of pale pink net and fur.

Mrs. Francesca Pierce is interested in the raising of ducks.

"We made no mistake in our candidate."

At a luncheon at the Hotel Sacramento Hire-em the Great was placidly living up to his slogan that "a man must eat" when one of his pet constituents walked into the dining-room arm-in-arm with a prominent Republican and shortly afterwards his highness was seen to resort to a little bottle marked "for indigestion."

That the popular and loved Clara Shortridge Foltz will soon receive a visit from a delegation of well-known Los Angeles women and she will have a chance to say "Yes" or "No" to a very lovely proposition.

Miss Porter, the president of the Woman's Advertising Club, of Los Angeles, is wearing a beautiful diamond on her left hand. Lucky, lucky man.

Frank Keesling is interested in the latest make of baby carriages.

Johnnie McKenzie, the Akoz man, has taken up dentistry. The S. R. O. sign is displayed after ten o'clock in the morning.

Milton L. Schmitt has an eye for slenderness.

Eddie Wolfe is very fond of the fair sex.

Mrs. Florence L. Richmond will look ravishing in that cotton gown.

Mrs. Edward H. Coleman is busy "snapping" her friends these days.

Milton S. Schmitt is liable to go blind looking at automobiles.

Mrs. Eugene Duffey stands by her friends.

Colonel Billie Barrett is a rare toastmaster.

A certain popular editor is called "a handsome dog"—

Now we know that women want to vote because they do vote. That they are most alive when confronted with a moral issue will be proven by the manner in which they will vote on the Red-Light Abatement Act in November.

The Papyrus Club has been entertaining this month, and Mrs. Florence Richmond is as active and vivacious as though she had been resting through the summer instead of wielding her little hammer as industriously as she has at the St. Francis weekly political meetings.

There are a quarter of a million girls employed in the telephone offices of the United States.

Eighteen billions a year is the rate at which the nations are paying for the war they are waging, according to army and navy experts.

According to Government figures the salt production of the United States last year reached the record-breaking total of 4,815,902 tons.

College girls have so successfully applied themselves to business vocations that the effect of the higher education has ceased to be problematical. We see the college girl graduate can raise her occupation to her own level and thereby raise the standard of woman's work in general.

There are 3,000,000 Italians in the United States, and more coming every day. The Italian embassy at Washington is obliged to increase its present quarters and is planning a new building at a cost approximating $1,000,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Pithick Laurence, the ardent English suffragists, will make a lecturing tour through the United States in the interests of suffrage. They are exceptionally clever, both as speakers and writers. They are the publishers and editors of the London weekly "Votes for Women" journal.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the famous president of the National Suffrage Association, has started on her tour of the seven states which are to vote upon the suffrage question in November. She will make her first speech in Nevada in Elko on October 1.

Dr. Shaw has shown wonderful endurance in

When this war is ended Europe may pause to study with much interest and greater understanding the logic of Dr. David Starr Jordan's scientific explanation of the folly and madness of war. If we can only learn through experience, as some say, then the time is ripe now for us to absorb wisdom from the lessons so dearly bought.

India's population has increased 20,795,340 in ten years.

The United States is by far the wealthiest country in the world, and if European militarism should continue another decade the United States will have risen in wealth above combined Europe.

In Kansas irrigation by means of a great battery of windmills has been tried. These pump water from a great depth, and deposit it in dirt reservoirs until needed.

One of our newspapers, in an effort to be facetious, says: "The war has taken the Saint out of St. Petersburg, but left Hel in Helgoland."

A man who sees farther than any one I know asks why women citizens continue to obscure their personalities by assuming their husband's full names.

If the women of the warring nations of Europe were voting it is almost a certainty there would not be the wholesale slaughtering of mother's sons that is going on at present.

Three chapters of the Daughters of the Empire in Los Angeles have raised $1,208 for the help of the British Red Cross Society in London.

According to the monthly census of the State institutions, there are over 14,000 inmates being cared for by the State of California at present:

State reform schools	683
State prisons	3,369
Industrial Home for the Blind	116
State hospitals for insane	8,827
Sonoma State Home	1,037

There was an increase of 844 over the totals for September, 1913.

Mrs. May E. Southworth has prepared a fetching little volume as a guide to those who wish to indulge in the delights of late suppers. It is to be issued under the title of "Midnight Feasts" by Paul Elder and Company, San Francisco.

Telephone Franklin 6494

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BLAZING THE TRAIL.

Dedicated to Mrs. Helen K. Williams, Republican Candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

The one who has courage to forge on ahead,
In the face of the jeers of the world,
And blaze out the trail for the others to tread,
When the banner of vict'ry's unfurl'd.

Will find on the top of the annals of fame
A name they have heard since their birth.
They're the heroes of silence and unquestioned grace;
Eternity only can measure their girth

Of fibre, unlike the great, vast multitude,
A purpose eternal and grand,
That uproots or ignores all the thorns in the way,
A Jupiter 'mong stars they stand.

—Mrs. D. K. Siver, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE FOOL.

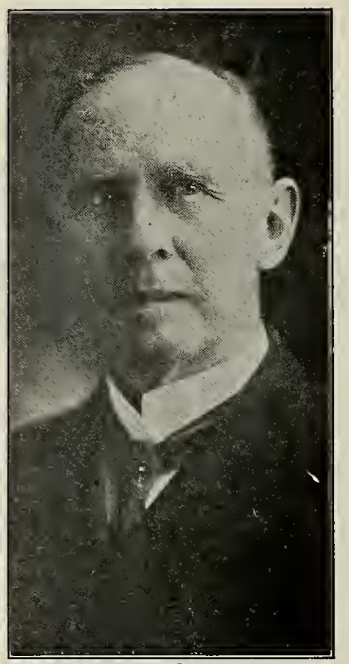
By Estelle Lawton Lindsey.

The Fool, in his folly, gambled late.
"Hunt luck," said the Fool, "and the work will wait."
But fumes from the wine were murky thick;
His ear was trained to the dice's click;
His eyes grew dull as the night waxed cold—
And Luck slipped past with a bag of gold.

The Fool, in his folly, drank his fill.
"I'm young," said the Fool, "and I'll have my will."
But the strength of wine was the strength of ten,
And the lad went down in the way of men.
The years sped by with an awful stealth
And youth slipped past in the wake of health.

The Fool, in his folly, spurned his wife.
"My love," said the Fool, "is as broad as life."
The mad years went—as mad years can—
In the house of the painted courtezan.
The lights flared out; the harlot fled;
The Fool turned home—but his wife was dead.

The Fool, in his folly, lives the day
In a hasheesh dream—but the man must pay.
For the fumes of wine are murky thick;
The ear grows dull at the dice's click;
Judgment sleeps when the passions cry
And Luck and the gifts of the gods go by.



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Has filled the place to satisfaction of all since appointment by Governor Johnson. Has hosts of women friends. For years was Superior Judge of Santa Clara County.

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None are more beautiful than those at The New York Cloak and Suit House.

Lovely crepe de chines, crepe meteors, shimmering satins, combinations of poplin and satin, charmeuse and serge.

Hardly any two alike or even similar.

$10 $12.50 $15 $19.75

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Actual size

The napkin clip is to the napkin ring what the automobile is to the stage coach: a survival of the fittest.

Society has relegated the napkin ring to the limbo of the unfashionable. Not so the napkin clip, which performs its useful service upon the tables of the most fastidious.

The illustration shows a handsome, hammered, sterling silver napkin clip which we offer, ornamented with any raised initial, for one dollar.

It is a welcome and appropriate gift for all occasions and an attractive card party prize.

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Lv. Ferry Station 10:20 a. m.

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PROHIBITION

THE peril of prosperity in California is the prohibition amendment to be voted upon November 3rd. *Confiscating Millions, throwing thousands from employment,* and offering nothing in return. It has no equal in the annals of proposed state legislation.

Vote "No"

ON PROPOSITION 2

Against State-Wide Prohibition

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

OCTOBER, 1914 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA *Ten Cents the Copy*

FREDERICKS

FOR GOVERNOR

Watch the Woman Citizen. It is not afraid to speak the truth

REACHES 67,000 EAGER READERS

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha way to the Orient—
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—means a fair, auspicious start on a happy, restful and intensely interesting journey to a land that vibrates with novelty and picturesqueness — a theater where the old is new and the new full of tremendous possibilities for pleasure and profit. You will find supreme comfort, supreme service on every steamship carrying the Toyo Kisen Kaisha flag.

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"It's Different"

The Woman Citizen

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

October, 1914. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA No. 3 City Hall Avenue.

Woman: Her Thought World, With the Ballot

By MRS. CURTIS M. PARKER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The incoming age belongs to woman—but for her non-political. It is the universal call of the world spirit to plant the seed for a new government—the unbiassed voice of man and woman, side by side, equal children of one common father. Through her higher spiritual understanding she will help to bring harmony out of the chaos of our present political and social situation. She will help to plant the seed for a large benevolence in nature. There is no law higher than life, the expression of thought. The I AM is from within, not without. From the soul of all life comes the guiding voice to woman. Through her the mind of her progeny will be emancipated. But gaining the ballot as her equal right with man is the primary school of the great work before her.

It is through the medium of woman's organism that man finds expression in mortal form. Daily she gives her life blood to people the world. Why should man presume to forbid her an equal right with part of herself?

Emancipation of man and woman must be gained by her, and through her, the Race. She must re-create the thought of her offspring. What shall her thought express to the incoming age? Through the child, born and unborn, will woman ascend the throne and wield the scepter of reason. For she represents the Eternal Idea of Life—principal, the Grand Creative Energy of Motherhood, by giving birth to pure forms in which is shown the Divine Process of the world.

Woman represents the everlasting fruits of love, the spiritual, "Motherhood," under all conditions, no matter from what source of life: the great first cause of gestation is the same in hovel or palace; none are greater, none lesser—all are a part of the infinite whole.

Woman will make a law in which her progeny will find a protection; a law that will demand respect and protection for motherhood. Where does her progeny begin, and where does her responsibility end? The fruits of the parent thought go on for ever and ever, from mortal to immortal. Thought is clothed both in the white garment of the soul-man and the dark mantle of a Mephisto. Not from the society of the social world of material wealth can the grand man of earth be born; he is the evolvement out of nature's humblest activities. His power, drawn from the universal laboratory, is unlimited, from which he takes and to which he adds. He is a part of the whole.

The true relation of the State to the child, born and unborn, must be recognized. The cry comes from the little atoms of human life for a right to be heard, a right to humane protection, in whatever state and condition it finds expression without the strangling grasp at its throat, "illegitimate," that mighty crumbler of hope.

The atom of thought is "divine." The ego, the I AM, is a part of the great Oversoul. How can the offspring of all life be "illegitimate"—such a law is self-contradictory to all religious, moral and ethical conception.

Woman will re-create the incoming age of thought. She will clothe it in the white garment of spiritual reasoning. She will not do it by nursing the breast of charity in the foundling homes, into which a stream of unborn thought is pouring with a cry for help—a cry of the human family. Woman is awake; she is coming up from the ground floor of the past depression, coming into the light of her God-given reason and power; her spiritual unfoldment will guide her.

Some mother's girl will be a mother; some mother's boy a father—out of wedlock, through mutual affection; they are responsible for the spark of new life divinely sent, which lays claim to two young people—but to the mother, ALL THE RESPONSIBILITY. Then for the first time she feels the influence of that dread shape, fear; its icy hand passes over the hopeful brow of youth; murder is enthroned. Who and what is that dread destroyer of all that life holds dear? A "law" prescribed thus: If your child is born out of wedlock it is illegitimate, an outcast by social law as well. Why should such a law exist and be upheld in this enlightened age of humanity and progress? — a law whose fiery breath has scorched the soul of motherhood; a law that has been the cause of more crime and race suicide than a future age can wipe out with penitent tears; a law that has bowed the heads of mothers of the world and torn her heartstrings from the mooring of hope. It has driven men and women to commit heinous crimes. "A law" whose shadow has placed woman's body upon the rack and shattered the moral ties of families; dethroned the reason of woman, driven her to the depths of hell, the quicksands of the underworld.

Is the outrage greater to social institutions or to posterity where motherhod is forced upon the legalized wife by some brutal demand of a drunken husband, because the law of the land sanctions his right, leaving the wife no choice? Does the offspring of such parentage give the world better men and women than would be the nameless waifs, because born out of wedlock?

By the pitiless lash of social denouncement the girl mother is driven into hiding, away from home and the protecting love of her mother or father—more often they also close the door. Fear silences her lips—just another girl reported missing to the police. Sometimes the distracted parents hear from her, and sometimes never. Some day, perhaps, the morgue in some other city tells the story. Who knows her? Who cares? Many a poor body of some mother's unfortunate girl finds its way to the dissecting table—out from some establishment called "open doors," with which every city is infected, where abuse and neglect await her when she enters. She dare not claim or even ask human sympathy, but she has no choice, no hope, for anything better. Thus, if she lives through the ordeal, she emerges into the light of another world—dark indeed—a changed woman. Can you see her, as she emerges from her biding place at night, with her babe held close to her bosom? A heavy burden of sorrow, yet with a love that is holy mother love, that she dare not covet or own—friendless, forsaken by the father of the child, to whom she had looked for care, love and support; her mother-heart torn with fear and anguish for her child and self. Her only hope is to abandon her babe to its fate on some doorstep or highway, hoping someone will hear its cry ere its little life passes out from want and exposure—or her reason forsakes her and she becomes a murderess. The law holds her responsible. The demented mother is hunted down—for our humane and Christian Justice may hand her the fruits of her deed behind prison bars or the scaffold. State and Society is avenged. The Court has done its duty. Is not the same LAW responsible for her act by its edict? Is it not a party to her crime, thus illegitimatizing motherhood (out of wedlock), dishonoring motherhood?

Not always is the slayer the murderer—it is the environment and force of conditions that surround the helpless human soul. Fear makes of the human a coward and a demon. Yet the law of the land expects the child it brands "illegitimate" to become a respectable citizen—a builder of the world's great families, to support the Constitution and honor the flag that dishonors its birth.

Can the nation expect manhood and womanhood that will grace the hearthstones of her homes, become fathers and mothers of her sons and daughters, to help make her laws and protect the Stars and Stripes under such depression of unequal rights of our social institutions?

Are we not a broad, benevolent, thinking American people? We have outgrown the narrowness of old creedal laws. Other countries seek to emulate our laws of independent, liberty-loving brotherhood. Why should we not pass a law that will demand respect for motherhood? Each State should provide and maintain maternity homes, where protection is assured the prospective mother, with best medical attention, where she will be protected from insult—a home where the child and mother will be cared for and have a right to expect kindness, food and clothing.

Each State should father and mother her foundling children. The child is the State, hence we should not allow child life to be reared in the soil of beggary. It nips the tender bud of self-respect as it unfolds into the light of understanding to know that it owes its existence to the

crumbs of the public givers. Look round about us at the vast spread of orphanages. As the child advances in years, it, too, must support such institutions.

Is the child mind growing in a way that will insure an upward tendency? All the giving and labor of good people to aid and support does not cure the cause. Child mind will always be crippled when in surroundings of dependence upon fluctuating charity; there cannot be an assurance at all times of a home evenly tempered—where such home must depend upon the public giver—the demand is too great; it is either feast or famine. Therefore, all homeless children should become proteges of the State, where food, shelter and clothing are assured until the age of self-support is reached.

Children should be prohibited from begging for churches or charities. It cultivates a habit not easily broken—a habit that will perpetuate itself through their offspring.

But woman's love and insight will turn the tide of our race-thought out upon the great waves of crime which crowd the juvenile courts and houses of correction. Who are the fathers of the so-called outcast children of the world? Our sons. Their offspring fill the foundling homes, daily swelling the numbers of dependent little souls who struggle for existence upon the vibrating wave of charity.

Benevolent women and men are working hard to stem the tide of child labor and misery, yet each year there are new and added demands for support of institutions. There is a world of charity to be done for the grown-ups, the aged, the sick, the hungry—enough to strip the purse of the public if all were reached.

Much has been written about eugenic laws and some have been put into practice with great sincerity. Yet thought transmission has not been taken seriously into account as a cause. Some parents think it does not matter what their son does. "He is a man." Society does not count against him his escapades—no matter what destruction he has brought into homes. "Sowing his wild oats" is a part of man's world education.

Our thoughts as progenitors are transmitted to posterity. So long as parents think the son has and must have more privileges than the daughter, so long will homes be pilfered of their virtue by the "presuming male." As man thinks, so is he and does he. What he sows, he will surely reap. Nature never makes a mistake in her reckoning. Man is a selfish animal by nature, and the social code of society has helped him to cultivate his freedom of self-indulgence, and woman in the past ages, meekly accepted his rulings and demands, until by habit he ignored the claims of the other better self, the spirit man. He has sought to clothe everything with a material garment. Thus he has ever escaped the nearness of happiness because he has silenced the voice of conscience. He puts a price on all virtue in dealing with his brotherman; thus he cheapens everything that is beautiful in life, and home ties are tame and stale because of wrong thinking.

"Wherewith can salt be salted?" The soul of man is hungry for spiritual enlightenment—the all that lives when material body is shattered from abuse, a discontented heap by the wayside, despised even by the world in which he has reveled.

The human is ever of infinite possibility, the uplift may be slow, but nothing can be lost of the universal whole of which he is a part.

Woman is endowed with a finer and keener concept of psychological forces—the ever-present help of life. Her intuition of the truth will help broaden man's views in the better thought-world. Thus with woman by his side in public affairs, he will be aided to a better and cleaner understanding of his duty to the nation. Man is born with the ballot and mostly has made use of it for party gain, or for benefit and helpfulness of his fellow man.

If man could awaken the inner-consciousness and see face to face the misery of which he is the cause, to which his selfishness has made him a slave, his better nature would cry out for help to be protected from his grosser self.

Is it not a shame that a child should be made an outcast in our beautiful America of plenty, and of thinking men and women?

Such charity is not helpful to the best interests of the nation — rather a menace to the public. Only by an appropriation or taxation for maintaining State Homes can the perplexing situation of child protection be solved. It is the only assurance of a permanent home life until the child arrives at a lawful age of self-support. Equipped with such education the boy or girl can enter the business world as helpers, with such training as will best suit his or her inclination or adaptability as a vocation. The State should provide employment for such inmates, pay them a living wage, charge board according to their earnings, thus teaching them the cost of self-maintenance.

All children should have the privilege, at all times, of State Homes when out of employment, or sick, thus safeguarding them from want, vice, or drifting into immoral habits from lack of food, shelter and clothing. It will prevent the boy and girl from becoming hardened and shield them from the blows and privations they will encounter, until they have grown up to the understanding of self-reliance.

Any person or persons adopting children from the State Homes, should be held responsible by the State for their moral surroundings and education until such age as the State should decide to be that of self-responsibility.

Thus through woman's voice in public affairs, in her right of motherhood, she will fold her arms about child life, demanding the right to help make the laws under which she must cradle the unborn nations.

Therefore, the responsibility facing woman with the power of the ballot, cannot be political—her cause must be higher, her intent must be universal, to gain harmonial results.

In a self-forgetting prayer, she will lay the stepping stones across the dark waters of sorrow. Her mighty cry of UNIVERSAL MOTHERHOOD will be heard throughout the world for peace—no more wars, no more judicial murders.

Side by side she will labor with her other self —man; thus she will earn the Tribute of the Immortal Goethe:

"Das Ewig Weibliche."
The Eternal Womanly.

Distinguished Eastern Women Helping Nevada.

Mrs. Percy Jackson, the first vice-president of the Consumers' League of New York City, and Miss Mary Bulkley, the secretary of the Equal Suffrage League of Hartford, Connecticut, are two distinguished suffrage workers who have come to Nevada to help the women of this state win the suffrage. Mrs. Jackson and Miss Bulkley have been doing effective work, helping in the house-to-house canvass in Reno and in Carson. Mrs. Jackson and Miss Bulkley both say that a great difference is evident between the feeling of eastern people toward Votes for Women and the attitude of the people they have so far interviewed in Nevada. They declare that the western people show far less prejudice concerning the suffrage question.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

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LOUISE M. PHILLIPS, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this tenth day of October, 1914.

(Seal) J. R. CORNELL,

Notary Public in and for the City of San Francisco, State of California.

(My commission expires October 16, 1917.)

THE OLD LOG SCHOOLHOUSE

If you'll stroll with me down the red-clay road
That winds its way thro' green fields broad
You will come to a relic of pioneer days
When the old log schoolhouse meets your gaze.

Step thro' the doorway to the puncheon floor,
Behold the rough benches, a dozen or more,
On which sat our grandparents, then in their youth,
So eager and fearlessly searching for Truth.

Near the rude desk in that bygone day
The Hoosier schoolmaster held full sway
With spelling-book and hickory stick,
With sturdy heart and spirit quick,

Teaching the lessons not found in books,
But taught by the hills and running brooks;
Fostering with care each heroic trait
Which should help to people a glorious State.

The old log schoolhouse has passed away,
Replaced by those of a modern day,
But under whose rooftree still are taught
Lessons with faith and courage fraught.

—GRACE E. JAMISON.

Words of Wisdom.

No woman in this country can speak with more authority upon the subject of both clubs and suffrage than Miss Addams, the celebrated founder of Hull House, who says that in her opinion the club women who exert themselves to secure civic cleanliness will not succeed in attaining the full measure of their usefulness to their community and the country until they have secured the ballot. In a recent address delivered at Birmingham, Ala., Miss Addams said:

"Clubs can talk, and meet, and resolute, and campaign till doomsday without accomplishing anything, because they haven't the power to force politicians to establish the reforms which will take the 'graft' out of their pockets. Only through the ballot can women have a hand in the conduct of the affairs of government. Woman suffrage will clean cities of graft and corruption; it will establish reforms when everything else has failed; it is the salvation of the American municipalities."

Miss Addams is to make two addresses in behalf of equal suffrage in Nevada—one in Winnemucca on Saturday, October 17, and the other in Reno on Sunday afternoon, October 18.

EDITORIAL

The Woman Citizen

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Endorsed by 417 Women's Clubs.
NON-PARTISAN—NON-SECTARIAN

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Do you want to learn something about yourself? Try to live one day without a critical thought of any human being. It will be a greater task than you imagine. Only love will cure this habit of criticism which is so prevalent, especially among women. When we have succeeded in weeding this unkindness out of the garden of our hearts we shall have made a new paradise on earth.

To learn to be calm is the beginning of wisdom.

It has often been said that the women of America spend more money than the men. That may come from the fact that they are the larger purchasers, because, as a rule, they run the domestic machinery of the country and therewith 34 per cent of men's wear. It is the women the manufacturer has to reckon with when his trademarked goods fail to stand the test.

It is stern logic that the world reformer evades who would reform the race without considering the individual. Yet it is the obvious truth that the individual represents the race. That in order to rid humanity of existing evils such as "legitimate" murdering, lust of gold, lust of flesh, craven fear and prurient pride, the individual consciousness must free itself of these barriers to peace and happiness.

In what is spoken of as the Christ Consciousness there is no room for fear, consequently no incentive to human strife. War will cease only in proportion to the individual's subjection to human passions, which is human fear. If each would-be reformer expended the same amount of thought and energy to the careful diagnosis and correction of his own habits of mind and life that he puts into his efforts to persuade others to accept his theories on world-wide reformation, we would almost instantaneously reach the millennium of our hopes.

Example has always been more powerful than precept. We have no respect to-day for the teacher who says, "Don't do as I do, but do as I say." Therefore, if war and capital punishment is to disappear off the face of the earth it will be because man has given his closest attention to his own reform, considering the edification of his neighbor, to be his first and most important duty toward progress and betterment of the whole human family.

If there is any one thing that this city and county needs more than another it is an industrial home for women who are barred from earning a decent living through legitimate channels.

We are legislating against these unfortunates, driving them from "pillar to post," but doing nothing to help them reconstruct their lives. We have a vast territory lying idle, soil that is aching to give us back threefold for time or labor expended on it intelligently, and we have hundreds of wealthy landowners who would not miss the opportunity of conferring the necessary land as a gift for so worthy a cause if the case was properly presented to them.

Such a home can be made self-supporting in a very short time and the training be such that the women can become efficient workers and in time gain economic independence by personal effort.

Let us individually do what little we can by advocating this matter on every occasion. When the public mind is directed toward any good object with persistence, achievement is the natural result.

Drink Caswell's Coffee, National Crest Brand.

Eleanor Porter, the famous beapty specialist, recently from New York City, will hereafter be in charge of the Beauty Culture Department of this magazine. Mrs. Porter will answer all questions pertaining to beauty. Letters addressed to her care The Woman Citizen will be strictly confidential. Each month she will contribute articles and valuable recipes. This month she gives a recipe for the care of the face and neck.—Editor's Note.

One of the most important steps in the long and patient process of the preservation of beauty is the care of the face before retiring. The correct way to accomplish this is to remove all dust and grime with almond oil with a few drops of benzoin added to whiten the skin. Shake well before using, applying with a soft cloth saturated in the oil, wiping off the face until every particle of dirt is removed. After this bathe the face in luke warm water and almond meal. The neck may be treated likewise, and should the flesh be flabby, I would advise physical culture of the face and neck, this being the only permanent remedy that will lift and strengthen relaxed muscles. My next article will be on the subject of muscle strapping.

It is a fact that we think ourselves into old age. It is also a fact that we can think ourselves out of it, as has been proven in hundreds of instances right in our midst by people who have given up their pessimistic attitude of mind for one more rational and cheerful. Ralph Waldo Trine says: "That great army of people who age long before their time, that likewise great army of both men and women who along about middle age, say from forty-five to sixty, break, and, as we say, all of a sudden go to pieces, and many die, just at the period when they should be in the prime of life, in the full vigor of manhood and womanhood and of greatest value to themselves, to their families, and to the world, is something that is contrary to nature, and is one of the pitiable conditions of our time. A greater knowledge, a little foresight, a little care in time could prevent this in the great majority of cases, in ninety cases out of every one hundred, without question."

If you will tell us of the most curious friendship between animals or birds that has ever come under your notice we will tell you of some that we have up our sleeve. We will print your story next month in The Woman Citizen if it is at all on a par with ours. We only want the simple facts in a few words.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

There is no excuse for idleness in this world except that men do not want to work.

In San Francisco, as in every other city, we are daily beholding the spectacle of thousands of men idle and unproductive. Many of them are waiting for the government to find them jobs instead of finding jobs for themselves.

It is these idle and unproductive men who propose to force upon all other men their standard of idleness and worthlessness. They seek your support in adopting a universal eight-hour law, designed solely to reduce efficiency and promote incompetency.

Deep knowledge of economics is unnecessary to realize the dangers of such a law. Common sense alone should warn the public of the peril of increasing the number of unemployed. For such a law, while fraudulently asserted to be in the interest of creating more positions, must necessarily carry with it a constant decrease of business and employment.

Already there are too many consumers and far too few producers. This proposed law, if adopted, will undoubtedly cause many employers not only to restrict their operations, but in certain instances to discontinue business altogether.

A law compelling all men to work at least eight hours a day would accomplish infinitely more good for our State than this Socialistic attempt to place all men on a common level. The law has no more right to say when a man is tired than to say when he is hungry.

Women should be particularly interested in defeating this proposed law.

The Socialists admit the parentage of the measure and declare without reserve that its adoption will add to the present high cost of living.

Here is how it will affect the wife of the wage-earner:

Her husband's income will be reduced about 20 per cent.

He will be deprived of the privilege of turning his labor to profit by working overtime.

By reason of the changed conditions the farmer will have to increase 20 per cent the price of his products. This will mean that the housewife must pay 20 per cent more for everything she places in the family larder. 20 per cent more for flour, 20 per cent more for vegetables, 20 per cent more for eggs, 20 per cent more for butter, and so on along the line.

The proposed eight-hour law strikes the eight-hour, the nine-hour and the ten-hour wage-earner with equal force and disaster.

The problem of meeting an increased expense with a decreased income has never been solved successfully. The adoption of the eight-hour law will present that problem in all of its disagreeable angles. The way to avoid it is to defeat the bill.

It can safely be left to the careful housewife to figure out its results. She is not carried away by word pictures of extra hours of ease and comfort. She wants results and she knows they can be measured best by the size of the weekly pay-check.

The adoption of the proposed eight-hour law would make it impossible for the publisher of the country newspaper to operate his plant with profit. He conducts his business on an eight-hour basis, and takes care of emergencies by working his men overtime and paying them extra for their services. He can do neither under the provisions of the measure proposed by the Socialists, and he knows that it is next to impossible to pick up satisfactory printers in country towns whenever there is a call for the services.

To the Women of California

Women of California, do you stand for California?

Then women of California you must vote against prohibition.

If you are patriots, and we know you are, if you love these green hills and streams, these prolific valleys, rich cities, and magnificent mountains, you cannot do else but vote against it.

Individually and collectively it rests with you whether the State of California will be made "dry" at the November election or not.

Do not forget that—it rests with you.

The puny propagandist of prohibition makes his narrow appeal to you in the false name of morality because he thinks that in these matters you are ignorant and have not the intelligence to do other than he tells you, to follow the runway of a convention which it is his game to point out.

In the thin gush of his argument there is not one truth, in his melodramatic utterances no basis of reasoning.

He would betray you into being a traitor to your own California.

It is your vote, the vote of the women of California, which will decide the question, swing the verdict, and well does the propagandist for prohibition know it.

You are just as intelligent as you are fair and the world proclaims you the loveliest of all.

To that intelligence we trust to your patriotism and loyalty.

You can make California; but you would not break it.

Yet prohibition would break it and break it hopelessly.

Every town and county, north, south, east, and west.

Every one of them would feel the blight and dwindle accordingly.

And prohibition would break as well the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1915.

One hundred and fifty million dollars is invested in the grape industry in this State. That will be pratically all lost capital.

Can California, needing capital so much, stand to lose $150,000,000?

One hundred and seventy thousand acres of the most fertile land in California will be put out of business.

It would take seven or eight years to grow orchards upon it, and with orchards too plentiful they would not pay.

Few investors, indeed, would venture such a risk.

One hundred thousand workers would be thrown out of employment.

The grape industry in 1913 brought to the State more than $30,000,000.

To your own children, fair woman voter, prohibition might even bring such poverty; if not, then, to the children of other women who have exactly the same feelings of motherhood.

With $150,000,000 of capital annihilated and seventy to one hundred thousand people out of work, and no relief in sight for several years, a condition bordering on anarchy would exist.

The penitentiaries and prisons would quickly fill up. Good men would be made bad and good women sent to evil ways.

Necessity is the master of us all. And necessity finds the weakest point in the armor of the individual and plays its fire upon it with inevitable results.

Towns would be blighted, thousands of ranches despoiled, counties would be left weak and incapable of improvement.

Interior banks would fail and innumerable business houses from one end of the State to the other go inevitably to the wall.

Financial ruin, like the lava of Lassen, would flow and settle over the Golden State.

If California, one of the greatest wine-producing sections in the world, should go back on its own product, a product whose sane use helps and never hurts humanity, then can California in any sense of consistency request other States to buy the product thus publicly renounced and prohibited?

It is declaring to the world that we are a State of "bums" and not self-restrained, respectable, high-class people.

When he makes his point of morality the prohibitionist lies miserably.

Prohibition creates weaklings, excessive drinkers, and establishes dishonesty through a thousand and one small pirates who evade the law.

For prohibition is nothing less than temptation.

Denial has always been temptation and self-denial character.

It is one of the deepest fundamental instincts of human nature to enhance and desire what has been shut away and placed behind barriers—particularly when it is something which pertains to the appetite or the emotions.

Prohibition creates a desire for drink. Prohibition creates drunkards.

In every town in which it has ever been tried out it has done so; and in practically every town in which it has been tried out it has failed.

The free use of a beverage insures its moderate and sane use.

Wine is both an excellent food and exhilarant.

In the wine countries of Europe drunkenness is very uncommon. Long usage has eliminated that. Even Latin children take wine with their meals, and no children are brighter, which is proven in our public schools.

Let us not place a law in the statute-book which everyone will seek to evade—

Which will bring, as well, insufferable ruin in its path, ruin that will drive men to drink and women to sin.

Besides the poor man who drinks will get his liquor just the same. Only he will pay more for it and take more of it.

The drink evil in California is now comparatively small and it is fast being mitigated by education and superior civilization.

Corporations, railroads, manufacturing plants, factories, fraternal societies, and even the average man in business all demand and obtain temperance of their employees.

Besides, wherever prohibition seems necessary, in whatever city, town or district, it is now the law that prohibition can be voted upon and, if carried, enforced.

Also it is the present scope of the law to revoke licenses where necessary, or to place a ban on disreputable roadhouses, etc., where such exist.

In all reason, then, what more is required?

To ask the whole State to adopt prohibition, is nothing less than to ask it to ruin itself.

It is burning the grain storage to exterminate the rat.

Women of California, you are patriots and it is your vote which will decide the question.

You have been told the whole story, straightly, plainly, and in few words.

The State of California is proud of your beauty, your intelligence.

The State of California can trust itself in your hands.

To vote for prohibition would be voting for Disaster.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

By FRANCESCA PARKER PIERCE

Students of economics have established the fact that woman's greatest economic value is in the home. When men grow to recognize this truth they will be willing to give wage value where it is due, and not drive women to the alternative of earning money outside the home in order to get proper remunerative return for efficient labor.

When women take the same care and thought of their workrooms—kitchens, sewing rooms, etc. —that men do of theirs, we will have more efficiency, less wasted energy and fewer sick women in our homes.

Lately there was an interesting centennial celebration held in honor of the founding of the Troy Female Seminary in New York, which has been known as the Emma Willard School, in which girls were first taught higher mathematics. It was the occasion for tributes of praise and thanksgiving to the memory of the woman, of all others, who has done most to secure higher education for women. Thirteen thousand girls have attended the school during its years of work, many of whom have become teachers and women of wide influence. Mrs. Russell Sage was a graduate of this school and she and her husband have given many splendid gifts as marks of appreciation. A book of biography has been issued under the title of "Emma Willard and Her Pupils." It contains the photographs of many noted women who had attended the school. Emma Hart Willard wrote the well known song "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," and many schoolbooks. By popular vote a tablet to her honor has been placed in the hall of fame at Columbia University, New York.

The yearly income of the late Madame Lillian Nordica, the opera singer, was $60,000.

Census Revelations About Women.

By the 1910 census there are over 8,000,000 women in the United States engaged in gainful occupations. There are about 23,000,000 adult women in the country, so approximately one-third of the women are direct earners. Of the two-thirds a large proportion (estimated at from nine-tenths to fifteen-sixteenths), pursue the ungainful occupation of performing household service for their families. The idle women, who are not directly productive, are therefore relatively few.

Even a superficial consideration of such figures must point to the political recognition of these millions of women who, for the most part, still have no direct power for controlling the legislation that determines their working conditions.

Why do the life insurance companies consider that they are taking greater risks with married women, while even a very hard working single woman gets insurance on a par with a man? Very likely for the same reason that a married man with a family generally looks many years younger than his wife when there is no difference in age.

Gail Laughlin, attorney, of San Francisco, formerly of Denver, is campaigning against the universal eight-hour law.

Miss Blanche Evelyn Hyde, of Newton, Mass., has been appointed assistant professor of home economics of the George Peabody College of Teachers.

Another bright woman has attained a prominent place in the law courts. Miss Nelda Jaeger of Tacoma, Washington, recently took Judge Loomis' chair in the police court through the enactment of the State law in Washington in 1890 which reads as follows: "Hereafter in this State every avenue of employment shall be opened to women; and any business vocation, profession and calling followed and pursued by men may be followed and pursued by women." Miss Jaeger is not the only woman who holds a position as court officer; there is Mary M. Barteline of Chicago, who is assistant judge of Cook County; also Catherine Waugh McCullaugh, who is justice of the peace in Chicago.

Misses Marguerite Slater, Marjorie Clark, Gladys Christenson and Alice Robinson were the prettiest belle flowers seen at the Fruit and Flower Mart which was held at the Greek Theatre, Berkeley, October 16th and 17th.

Here is an item that proclaims the certain advancement of the human family: "All girls over a certain age in the public schools of Liverpool are taught the care and feeding of infants from birth." When this kind of education becomes general we can hope to save some of the millions of infants that are now being sacrificed every year on the altar of ignorance.

Many of our California suffrage campaigners have most interesting stories to tell of our "fighting days." If they will write these stories and send them to the New York State Woman Suffrage Association they may win the $50 prize that the Association is offering for a good suffrage moving picture story.

The minimum wage for women has been adopted by thirteen States. Utah was the first, and California, it is hoped, will be the next in line after the November election.

A gift of $10,000 has been given to the University of Vermont for a scholarship fund for women students. It is devoutly hoped that some of the philanthropic women of our State will emulate their Eastern sisters in offering to deserving young women the educational advantages they so much desire but often have not the means to acquire.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst claims that had England granted women suffrage they would have used their influence for greater preparedness for war and no doubt would have included women.

A California woman visiting in New York City wrote us the other day: "We Californians are justly proud of our splendid hotels, our wonderful climate, our magnificent homes, our glorious traditions and history as a State, but the thing that thrills me with greatest pride at being a Californian is the political activity and developing civic strength of California women. There is just one thing in the State that shows this activity and strength as a thermometer does the temperature, and that thing is The Woman Citizen. It voices the desires, needs, aspirations, activities and demands of the wide-awake, active, thinking women of the State and entire country for that matter, as no other publication has ever done. It is the highest twentieth century note in current literature. Every time I see a copy on the newsstand I want to walk up to it and salute it."

That letter caused deep satisfaction in this office.

Of course, we have received many letters filled with sentiment of this kind before, but none that expresses so exactly the policy and purpose of The Woman Citizen.

We believe that it is truly the highest note in the current literature of the twentieth or any century.

This is the age of woman. Her hour has been struck. She is coming into her own after centuries of patient waiting.

The Woman Citizen has its ear to the ground, to discern the tendencies of the development of the twentieth century woman—for she is a new factor in civilization—to record her achievements, to proclaim her demands, to point out her needs, to voice her aspirations, to fight her battles and to shout her triumphs when she has won them.

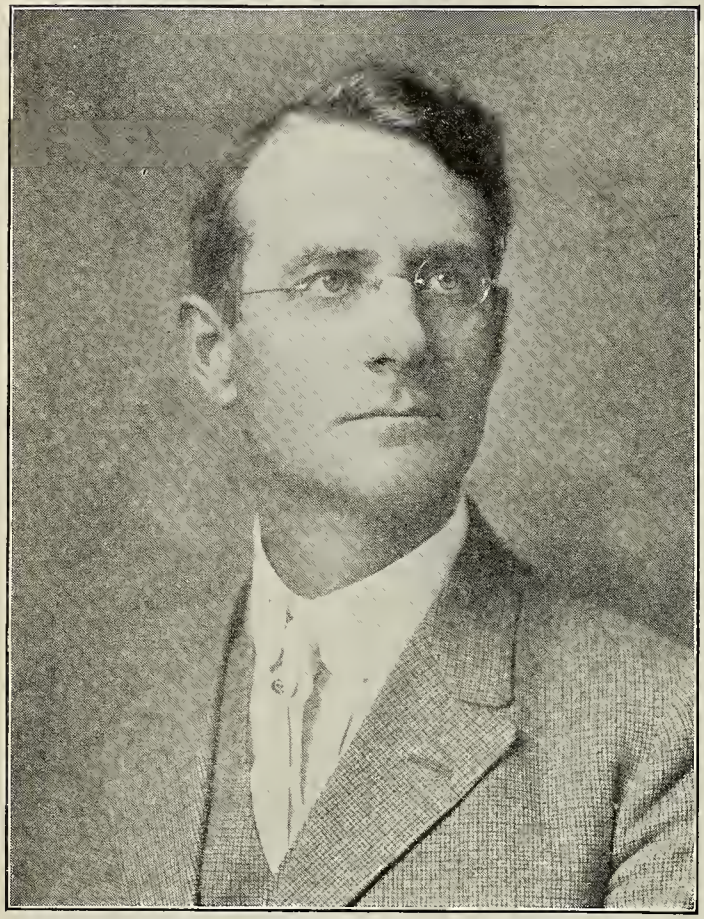
It stands to represent her in all the activities in which she may serve the world.

Each number contains articles by people who are living and feeling intensely with their times, who are keenly alive to the forces back of the awakening of women throughout the world, and who analyze these forces and point out the practical lessons they teach.

Delightful bits of verse, chatty information about clubs everywhere, discussions of living composers, American artists, are all features that make the magazine a necessity. Its sociological, political, philosophical and critical articles, fiction and verse, expressions of current opinion and general news features are all presented in the most attractive form for the busy reader. No other publication covers the field covered by The Woman Citizen.

Women must have it to get the best that pertains to the vital things in their daily lives; men must have it to keep in touch with the tendencies that the development of women are taking. Women, in the last analysis, are the purchasers of the world. The order of women is changing. It is of the keenest importance that the business man and the professional man note the changes. And in view of this fact we number already among our subscribers thousands of men throughout the United States.

The Character and Personality of Captain John D. Fredericks



Republican Candidate for Governor

There is nobody in California who is not familiar in some degree with the character and personality of Captain John D. Fredericks, District Attorney of Los Angeles and Republican candidate for Governor, and his splendid achievements in office are household words in the city of Los Angeles, as they are in every home in this State.

For the past sixteen years Captain Fredericks has guarded the people's interests as prosecuting attorney,—twelve years as principal and the first four years as deputy. In all that time his vigorous representation has known no cessation of vigilance, whether it was the prosecution of a murder case, or the punishment of charlatans and fakers bent on swindling the public, to the infliction of swift justice on those who employ physical means to prey upon society, or in advising the Board of Supervisors how best to conserve the rights of the people against predatory interests.

Possessed of unbounded energy, keen in his perceptions, of great tenacity of purpose, with ample courage of conviction, John D. Fredericks has never hesitated to do his duty, whatever the cost. Tolerant, just, merciful rather than merciless, Capt. Fredericks has broadened and mellowed instead of becoming narrow and vitrified by his years of service as prosecuting attorney, and it is with a wide purview that he faces the people to-day, inviting their further confidence in him for a higher office.

Of Pennsylvania birth, and Americanism dating back to the seventeenth century, he is the son of Rev. James T. Fredericks, of Burgettstown, where he was born September 10, 1869. From the local schools he went to Trinity Hall Military Academy, Pennsylvania, thence to Washington and Jefferson College, where he graduated in 1890, in which year he came to Los Angeles. Young Fredericks elected to read for the law and in the three years he acted as military instructor at the Whittier State School and taught mathematics, he studied assiduously for his chosen profession. Passing the State examination with honors, he entered the profession of law in 1893.

Six years later he was appointed District Attorney for Los Angeles County, and in the four years succeeding he gave so good an account of his service that in 1902 he was nominated and elected to the office of District Attorney, an honor which was repeated in 1906, and again in 1910.

Meanwhile, in 1896, he married Agnes M. Blakely, a union that has been blessed with four children: Doris, J. D., Jr., Deborah and James B. His home life is ideal, and on their ranch between Los Angeles and the sea, Captain and Mrs. Fredericks have reared their family in the fear of God and the love of humanity.

Considered by many as the greatest service achieved by Capt. Fredericks in his capacity as District Attorney, was his masterly handling of the celebrated oil roads patent litigation, in which it will be remembered, it was sought to collect royalties from Los Angeles County and other counties in the State, for an infringement of patent secured by Frederick W. Mattern of Los Angeles, for the use of oil in the construction of roads.

Every automobile owner in the State was interested in this litigation. In 1900 a number of counties and cities began to use oil on the public roads for the purpose of dust laying, and when the Dustless Road Company, acting under the Mattern patent, began suit against the city of Redlands for $25,000 for alleged infringement of rights, filing similar suits against Los Angeles, the city of Long Beach and other cities and counties, the importance of meeting these demands with adequate defense was obvious. Capt. Fredericks took the initiative and through his efforts the League of California municipalities was organized to secure a united defense of all such suits. Capt. Fredericks secured indubitable proof that oil was in use for road making purposes several years ante-dating the issue of a patent to Mattern. As a result of this, not only did he save the county hundreds of thousands of dollars, but every city and county in the State and elsewhere were rendered immune from heavy assessment by reason of his vigorous and intelligent efforts.

Then two years ago came that terrible ordeal of the trial of two men accused of the murder of twenty-one persons. Through that ordeal in which the character of Capt. Fredericks was tested in the fiery crucible of public opinion as the characters of few men are tested, Capt. Fredericks obtained a national reputation as that of a faithful, honest and efficient public servant, who courageously performed his duty without swerving, in face of threats against his life.

On many occasions Captain Fredericks has had occasion to reveal his fine patriotism and sturdy Americanism, his hatred of shams, and love of country, and a gleaning of expressions from his various speeches cannot fail to prove enlightening to the people of the State, whose suffrages he is now asking. Speaking of the spirit that imbued our forefathers, he said: "It is alive to-day as it ever was. The right of the people to govern themselves will never be surrendered in this country. All the American people want is to have the enemy clearly known so that they may strike intelligently."

Again: "I am a firm believer in the honesty of my fellow-men, but I have learned that men coming into public office—law-making bodies, for example—at times, who from poor judgment of public policy or dishonest purpose, can no more be trusted to legislative honesty and wisely for public service corporations than the trust magnate can be trusted to refrain from adding to his wealth by raising the price of the necessities of life, if he had the power to do so."

This is the Captain's fine scorn of the demagogue:

"As a rule, that type of fellow who with loud and blatant voice claims that in him alone rests civic virtue, all others being vile, is dangerous because of fair ability as an orator he may be followed in his fallacies by reason of his persistence, thus carrying the people off their balance for a time."

As a student of criminology Capt. Fredericks has shown the inherent bigness that lies in him. He not only believes in his fellow-men, but he loves them despite the sixteen years of his calling he has not lost faith. He is a friend of the probation system, but would have proper means of supervision supplied by law. He realizes that its application requires a most careful administration. He holds that it is not intended as clemency or mercy, but is a scientific treatment of a diseased or deformed mental and moral condition, by prescribing fresh air, good environment, good food, family ties and home, ambition, good will of his fellow-men, and a measure of free action under restraint and constant supervision.

These are the qualities of his character that appeal to the people he is now meeting daily in his progress through the State. Firmness without bigotry, tolerance without insipidity, intelligence without pedantry, fairness in all things, a reverence for justice, devotion to duty, great love for his family, a marked simplicity in all his doings. These are the traits that are uppermost in John D. Fredericks, and which inhere in the making of a loyal and lovable character—one whom the people may, with absolute safety, entrust with any office within their gift.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT OF THE CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

"In Essentials, Unity; In Non-Essentials, Liberty; In All Things Charity," is the motto officially adopted by the San Francisco District of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, which will convene at Pacific Grove beginning with Tuesday morning, October 27th, and continuing till Friday morning, October 30th.

The program as outlined for the three days' sessions offers the following:

Tuesday morning, October 27th—Session in the Methodist church of Pacific Grove from 9 to 12 o'clock, Mrs. Percy S. King, president of the San Francisco district, presiding.

Call to order.

Invocation—The Rev. L. M. Burwell, Pacific Grove.

Address of welcome—Mrs. D. S. Freeman, local board, Pacific Grove.

Response for delegates—Mrs. John Vickerson, president of the Burlingame Women's Club.

Greetings of the past presidents—Mrs. W. V. Grimes, Pacific Grove.

Reports of officers.

Council and open forum—Delegates and alternates.

Health conference—Dr. Millicent Cosgrove.

Study conference—Mrs. Frederick H. Colburn.

County federation (discussion)—Leaders: Mrs. Olive Borett, Napa; Mrs. C. Burlingame, Sonoma.

Date of annual convention—Leaders: Miss Jennie Partridge, Mrs. Edward D. Knight.

Tuesday afternoon, 1:30 to 5 o'clock, Mrs. James S. Sweet, vice-president of the San Francisco district, presiding.

Report of biennial delegates—Mrs. Percy S. King, Mrs. E. S. Kains.

Biennial round table—Mrs. E. G. Denniston.

Civic and social hour reports—Civic chairman, Mrs. J. H. Andresen.

Civil service reform—Mrs. M. A. Buchan.

Industrial and social conditions—Mrs. Raymond Hollingsworth.

Home economics—Miss Maud Muichio.

Address on home economics—Miss Ednah A. Rich, State chairman.

Club presidents' hour—Three minute reports.

Tuesday evening, October 27th, 8 o'clock, Mrs. Percy S. King presiding.

Address of welcome—A. E. Bunker, mayor of Pacific Grove.

Greetings from the State President—Mrs. Lillian Pray Palmer.

Response from the officers—Mrs. Percy S. King, president of the San Francisco district.

Response from delegates, with greetings—Mrs. D. J. MacMaster, president California Club, San Francisco.

Address, "War and Civilization"—Professor Ira Howerth, University of California. Reception to State and district officers at the club house.

Wednesday morning, October 28th—Opening session 9 o'clock, Mrs. Pery S. King, presiding.

Pipe organ selections—Miss Carol Moore.

Club collect—Dr. Mariana Bertola, president of the Vittoria Colonna Club.

Study club hour—Chairman, Mrs. Hope Swinford.

Education—Mrs. Ella M. Sextin.

Address, "University Extension"—Professor Ira Howerth, department of education, University of California.

History and landmarks—Mrs. R. S. Leachman.

Literature—Mrs. W. I. Clayes and Mrs. George F. Reinhardt, chairman of the State committee of literature.

Collegiate Alumnae—Mrs. Jesse H. Steinhart.

Pacific Coast Women's Press Association—Miss Ina Coolbrith.

Papyrus Club—Mrs. Florence Richmond.

Philomath Club—Mrs. David Henderson.

Yerba Buena School Woman's Club—Mrs. K. E. Brogan.

Dorian Club—Mrs. Zona Morse.

Hypatia—Mrs. T. E. Burrell.

Wednesday afternoon, October 28th, from 1:30 to 5 o'clock—

Conservation—Mrs. Harry E. Briggs, Mrs. A. McBean.

Address, "Dress"—Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, first president California Federation of Women's Clubs.

Study Club presidents' reports.

Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock—Mrs. James S. Sweet, vice-president, presiding.

"Peace" meeting.

Report of Peace chairman—Mrs. E. Berwick.

Address, "The New Patriotism"—Mrs. Robert J. Burdette.

Address, "Peace Advocacy and the European War"—Professor Edward Krehbiel, Stanford University.

Thursday morning, October 29th, from 9 to 12 o'clock—Mrs. James S. Sweet, vice-president, presiding.

Reports of San Francisco district chairmen.

Club extension—Mrs. George D. Murray.

Club extension—State chairman, Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge.

Legislation—Address, "How Women Can Best Influence Legislation"—Miss Marguerite Ogden, attorney.

San Francisco Colony of New England Women—Mrs. George B. Miller.

Golden Gate Auxiliary Railway Mail Association—Mrs. James A. Beaver.

Corona Club—Mrs. Edward Dexter Knight.

To Kalon—Mrs. F. H. Jones.

Vittoria Colonna Club—Dr. Mariana Bertola.

Election of officers.

Thursday afternoon, October 29th, 1:30 to 4 o'clock—Music.

Art—Chairman, Mrs. Edwin Stadtmuller.

Address, "Mt. Lassen"—Mrs. Frederick H. Colburn.

Club presidents' reports.

Thursday evening, October 29th, 8 o'clock—

American artists—Mrs. Rose V. S. Berry.

Panama-Pacific Exposition evening.

* * *

Friday morning excursions include the twenty-two mile drive—Carmel, Pebble Beach, Moss Beach, Del Monte, the Missions, Monterey.

The Pacific Grove clubwomen have arranged many attractive "side lights" by way of entertainment for the visiting delegates and alternates, as well as for the clubwomen who will take advantage of the opportunities offered and attend this convention.

In the afternoon, at the close of the business session on Tuesday, the Monterey Club will serve refreshments and entertain with Spanish dancing, the Muricata Club serving tea. On Wednesday afternoon the Wanderers' Club of Salinas will serve tea, the music section of the Salinas Civic Club supplying special music for the event.

The San Francisco district comprises at present fourteen counties and more than ninety clubs, with a membership averaging 1000. It is one of the large districts of the State Federation and one of the most enthusiastic. Mrs. Percy S. King of Napa, the president, is especially fortunate in the choice of her board, all of whom are particularly adapted for the department where they serve.

The Methodist church has been selected as a meeting place for the San Francisco district convention for all business sessions. The Pacific Grove Civic Club rooms will be used for all social affairs. The delightful October weather is held out as an additional inducement for a large attendance at this convention, which will no doubt surpass all previous events in the history of the district convention.

REMINISCENT.

Sing not to me of the tuneful larks
That swing aloft in the old elm tree,
But sing to me of the youthful "larks"
That used to be. That used to be.

Sing not to me of the rosy light
That gleams in the East at the break of day,
But sing of the rosy light that gleams
Through a crystal cup of old Tokay.

Sing not to me of the balmy air,
With the rosemary scent it brings to thee,
But sing to me of the millionaire,
Whose daughter shall be my Rose Marie.

Of hearts grown cold, and of love's decline,
Sing not to me, O, ye poets gray,
But of Love's Young Dream in rhymes that rhyme,
You may sing all day, yes, sing all day.

Of the "last sad words" sing not at all,
In the bountiful Now I'll have my spin,
So let not your muse for a moment fall
Into woeful strains of a "might have been."

—By Ethel J. Cayce.

THE TIME COMETH.

Thou art the King, and I obeyed,
Too long I've scorned to reason why
I hastened at a mortal voice
Or trembled at a human eye.

Too long, O King, too long I bowed
My head in awe at puppet's power.
But here and now my time is served,
And now and here is come mine hour.

Thou art the King. Thy whim is law.
Upon that altar thou hast laid
The brain and brawn, the hearts and lives—
The homes a thousand years have made.

Thy word goes forth: "Take up the sword,
And slay and burn, destroy and slay;
A thousand years there went to make
For me this fitting holiday."

The hand that slays by sword shall be
By sword bereft, cut off and slain.
So, all the heads that bow in awe,
And knees that bend, are not in vain.

The sword that kills—the power that binds—
Shall break all swords, shall loose all slaves,
Thy mighty crown of blood and gold
Shall rust beside these unnamed graves.

So, when my Country's life is spent,
And desolation holds its sway,
No head will bow, no eye will quail,
No voice will chant—Sire, I obey.

But hands still wet with brother's blood,
Uplifted o'er that gore-drenched sod,
Will beckon peaceful millions on
To serve one King—the living God.

—By Ethel J. Cayce.

THE CLUB WORLD

E.D.King

WOMAN'S CLUB DIRECTORY

Alaska Cruise Club, Union Square Hotel, Post and Stockton Sts.—President, Mrs. Mary E. Hart (Douglas 1990). Club rooms open to members at all times and to the public on Friday afternoon.

Ashbury Heights Women's Club—President, Dr. C. C. Coffin, 1362 Grove St. (Fillmore 405).

Association of Pioneer Women of California—President, Mrs. Laura Phelps, 73 Dorland St. Fridays, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Association of Collegiate Alumnae, California Branch—President, Miss Amy Sussman, 1819 Octavia St. (West 67). Meets third and fourth Saturdays.

California Club, 1750 Clay St., near Polk (Franklin 3516)—President, Mrs. D. J. McMasters, 1849 Jackson St. (Franklin 8724).

Cap and Bells Club, 1509 Gough St. (West 1245)—President, Mrs. F. H. Coburn, Windmere Apts.

Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Pacific Bldg. (Douglas 3024).

Catholic Humane Society, 1112 Market St. (Market 1529)—President, Mrs. Garret McEnerney, 2898 Broadway (Fillmore 1470).

Century Club, 1355 Franklin St., corner Sutter Franklin 3131)—President, Marie Withrow, 2016 Pine St. (Fillmore 1312).

Channing Auxiliary, Unitarian Church, Franklin and Geary Sts.—President, Mrs. Aurelius E. Buckingham, 2808 Jackson St. (Fillmore 1985). Meets first Monday.

Clionian Club, 220 Post St.—President, Mrs. Emily Louise Secombe, 1520 Willard St. (Park 6786). Meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

Corona Club, 536 Sutter St.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Council of Jewish Women, 2137 Sutter St. (West 5141)—President, Ada Goldsmith (Fillmore 1553). Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Daughters of California Pioneers—Meets second, third and fourth Mondays, at Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Denman School Club—President, Mrs. George H. Irving, 902 Taylor St. (Franklin 1869).

Dolores Mothers' Club.

Forum Club. 220 Post St. (Kearny 460)—President, Mrs. D. C. Heger, 2428 Jackson St. (Fillmore 892).

Francesca Club, 560 Sutter St. (Sutter 1200, 1201, 1202)—President, Mrs. Latham McMullen, 2517 Broadway (Fillmore 3692).

Girls' Recreation Club, 507 Harrison St. (Kearny 2888).

Glen Park Political Club—President, Mrs. Theodore Pinther, 211 Hoffman Ave. (Mission 2388).

Hypathia Club—President, Mrs. Lyman D. Staples, 1144 Church St. Meets at members' homes.

Land Marks League—President, Congressman Jos. Knowland; secretary, Laura Bride Powers, 1242 Taylor St. (Franklin 5211).

La Puerta del Ora Chapter, D. A. R.—Regent, Mrs. I. N. Chapman, Alameda.

Laurel Hall Club, 1750 Clay St. (Franklin 3516)—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474). Meets first and third Wednesdays.

Mills Club, 220 Post St.—Meets third Tuesday.

Native Daughters of the Golden West, Claus Spreckels Bldg. (Sutter 366)—President, Mrs. Alison F. Watt, Grass Valley.

New Era League, 816 St. Francis Hotel (Douglas 1000)—President, Lillian Harris Coffin, Mill Valley (Mill Valley 7-M). Meets Tuesday mornings.

Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, Sequoia Club Rooms—President, Miss Ina Coolbrith, 1067 Broadway (Franklin 2273). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Pacific Musical Society—President, Madam Tojettl, 2848 Scott St. (Fillmore 4071).

Papyrus Club, 420 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Florence L. Richmond, 838 Clayton St. (Market 3984). meets first and third Wednesdays.

Philomath Club, 538 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln Brown, 28 Presidio Terrace (Pacific 1771). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Presidents' Assembly—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474).

Potrero Women's Club, Nineteenth and Iowa Sts. (Mission 4365).

Richmond Women's Club, 400 Thirty-fifth Ave.—President, Mrs. J. W. Felt, 466 Thirty-ninth Ave. (Pacific 1356).

San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, 220 Post St. (Sutter 387)—President Mrs. A. E. Graupner, 2030 Broadway (West 536).

San Francisco Colony of New England Women—President, Mrs. Geo. Miller, Burlingame.

San Francisco Musical Club—President, Mrs. John Birmingham.

San Francisco Women's Club, 1006 Bosworth St.—President, Mrs. Theo. Pinther, 1006 Bosworth St. Meets Wednesdays.

Sorosis Club, 538 Sutter St. (Kearny 5270)—President, Mrs. Joseph Fife, 3870 Jackson St. (Pacific 2767).

South Park Settlement Mothers' Club—President, Mrs. Emma Seaton, 121 St. Mary's Ave.

Susan B. Anthony Club—President, Mrs. Austin Sperry.

Tamalpais Center Woman's Club—Mrs. Peter Hamilton, President.

To Kalon Club, Calvary Annex, Jackson and Fillmore Sts.—President, Mrs. George Mullin, 2520 Octavia St. (Franklin 8909). Meets first Tuesday.

Town and Country Club, 218 Stockton St. (Douglas 4951, 4952)—President, Mrs. C. Osgood Hooker, Eucalyptus, Burlingame, Cal. (Burlingame 621).

Vittoria Colonna Club, Hotel Richelieu, Van Ness Ave. and Geary St.—President, Dr. Mariana Bertola, 1050 Jackson St. (Fillmore 3398). Meets second and fourth Saturdays.

Women's Club of Occidental Kindergarten—President, Mrs. E. A. Ward, 220 Irvington St.

Woman's Political League, 243 Pacific Building (Kearny 5186)—President, Claribel David. Meets Wednesdays at 2:30. Headquarters open every day during business hours.

Young Women's Christian Association—General Secretary, 1249 O'Farrell St. (West 3858).

Yerba Buena School Women's Club—President, Miss E. B. McFadden, State Normal School (Park 2923).

Alpha Neighborhood Club—Miss Mary C. Bell, 260 Frederick St. (Park 5216), San Francisco, Cal. Meets at Grattan School, second Thursdays.

Local Council of Women—President, Mary T. Gamage, 3010 Pierce St. (West 4090). First Saturday in the month, Hotel Bellevue.

Changes or corrections and names of other clubs will be added from month to month and should be sent in at once by secretaries.

The 12,000 clubwomen of Chicago were asked for their opinion on the food question and the advisability of starting municipal markets. There are also a few other matters that they will be asked to decide upon before long.

The Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs will convene at Eugene this month. As more clubs have joined during the last four years than in any four previous years, increased interest and enthusiasm indicate that this year Eugene will entertain the largest Federation convention that has ever been held in Oregon. California clubwomen are looking forward to the affair with interest, for it is proverbial that the women of Oregon have the strength of their convictions and are not the least bit afraid to make innovations along lines of progression.

A significant fact in woman suffrage is shown by the work programmed for the year by the 480 Illinois Woman's Clubs. Each of these clubs has taken up civics as a permanent part of the club work. This is the kind of education that will enfranchise all the women of the nation ultimately and secure for them a political status that can be acquired by no other means.

Reciprocity Day was observed at the Parlor Lecture Club of Fresno last Thursday. Miss Gail Laughlin addressed a large audience on, "Commission Form of Government for Cities." As usual, Miss Laughlin was enthusiastically received.

In clubdom the Papyrus seems to be showing the most activity, and it is a fact that no new song has gained the popularity of Mrs. Florence Richmond's "California."

The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its annual convention at Springfield, Ill., from November 10th to 13th. Mrs. Frederick Dow is president of the Federation.

Mrs. Russell J. Waters, president of the Friday Morning Club of Pasadena and California secretary for the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the Shakespeare Club house last Tuesday.

PACIFIC COAST WOMEN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Sequoia Club Building, 1725 Washington Street.

Honorary President—Mrs. Nellie Blessing Eyster.

President—Miss Ina Coolbrith.

Past President—Mrs. I. Lowenberg.

First Vice-President—Mrs. Laura Y. Pinney.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. Mary E. Hart.

Third Vice-President—Mrs. Louis Juilliard.

Fourth Vice-President—Mrs. Florence Richmond.

Fifth Vice-President—Mrs. Norman Logan.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. W. C. Morrow

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Agnes J. Stowell.

Assistant Recording Secretary—Miss Frances MacCulloch.

Financial Secretary—Mrs. Sophie S. Gardiner.

Treasurer—Mrs. Jeanne E. Francoeur.

Auditor—Mrs. Augusta Borle.

Directors—Mrs. M. V. T. Lawrence, Mrs. M. S. Biven, Mrs. Herman Whitaker, Mrs. K. T. Petty, Mrs. Harriet Austin.

Chairman of Program and Music—Mrs. Charles H. Smith.

Chairman of Portfolio—Mrs. M. T. Whaley.

Historian and Librarian—Mrs. Sara Mayo Bunker.

Monday, October 26, 1914, Members' Day (no guests)—Executive board meeting, 1:30 p. m.; business meeting, 2:30 p. m.; program, 3 p. m.

A short story by one of the members will be read by Mrs. Charles H. Smith, who will initiate criticism. Mrs. M. L. Whaley, Chairman of Portfolio, will review her recently written book, "By Earthquake and Fire." "Doings in the Literary World," by Mrs. C. W. Wright.

The Shakespeare Club of Pasadena has outlined for the winter a splendid program of music, drama, art, travel, civic affairs and literature that will no doubt bring out all the interest and enthusiasm of the members and help to swell the list of membership.

SAM MOYSES IN THE "OREGONIAN" SAYS PRESIDENT LINCOLN IS MISQUOTED BY PROHIBITIONISTS.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 9.—(To the Editor.)—It does, indeed, seem strange that it never occurs to the radical Prohibitionist, who protests so violently because the liberal element quotes Lincoln against prohibition, that in so doing the liberals are paying to him the greatest possible compliment.

We see the hope expressed that Lincoln will not be further "dishonored" by quoting him against prohibition. As though it could be a dishonor to oppose a law that has been proved a fraud and a failure so often!

Why don't these persons who protest against Lincoln's being quoted against prohibition and who say that he was on their side, produce some evidence to that effect from his public life?

Here is the evidence pro and con in regard to Lincoln and prohibition: After Lincoln's death an old gentleman named Merwin, a fanatical Prohibitionist, said that Lincoln, in a private conversation with him, said he was in favor of prohibition.

This is every particle of evidence the Prohibitionists have on which to base their claim that Lincoln was a Prohibitionist.

One old man said that Lincoln "told him so."

Here is the evidence on the other side:

As a member of the Illinois Legislature, Lincoln voted against local option and prohibition. This is recorded in black and white in the House journal of the Illinois Legislature. In 1855 there was a campaign on to put the State of Illinois in the prohibition column, the same kind of a campaign as the one now being waged in Oregon. Lincoln, at that time one of the most noted orators and temperance lecturers in that State, took no part in the campaign. This evidence of where Lincoln stood in public is irrefutable, and against it is only the hearsay evidence of one man.

Imagine a man who knew humanity as Abraham Lincoln knew it stooping to the belief that men can be made sober by law. Imagine a man who knew virile manhood, who had fought, worked and played with real men ever so far forgetting himself as to believe that their habits of thought, diet and drink could be regulated by law.

No man of the mental capacity of Abraham Lincoln, in the world's history, has ever indorsed prohibition. It would seem that in the light of Lincoln's record the Prohibitionists should cease to protest at the use of his name against their exploded dogma. Even a Prohibitionist should be able to understand that the liberal element quotes Lincoln against prohibition because they honor, revere and respect him for his consistent stand, for liberty always; and if the Prohibitionist cannot join with us in reverencing his name and achievements and overlook the fact that he condemned their narrow ways, that is their misfortune; but they can't change his life record just because they think he was wrong.

Columbus discovered America in 1492, but there are men to-day in this country who still believe the world is flat, so we can expect to have the Prohibitionist with us for a few years yet, as his theory only blew up fifty years ago.

Phone Kearny 959

Dr. Helma Melander

GRADUATE SURGEON CHIROPODIST

Phelan Building Room 432 — Market at O'Farrell

PROFESSOR IRA WOODS HOWERTH. A PROGRESSIVE EDUCATOR.

By Francesca Pierce.

Ira Woods Howerth graduated from Harvard University and received his degree in 1893; from the University of Chicago in 1894, and received his Doctor's degree in 1897.

Professor Howerth organized the university extension work under the University of California in 1913. Some of the results may be seen by the following reports of the work to date:

Last year there were enrolled 1,500 pupils; there are now 15,540 who are reached by the various bureaus.

Under Professor Howerth a great deal of municipal reference work has been done. The extension division has just completed an exhibition of its work in this line at Del Monte, where Professor Howerth gave interesting talks on the extension's needs and accomplishments.

In talking with this man who has accomplished such wonderful results in this short space of time, handicapped as he has been for lack of sufficient funds, one is struck with the extreme simplicity and directness of his thought and manner. He shows the true democratic spirit in education which is the key to a scholar's character.

He has a firm grip on the attention of the pupil —therein lies his success as a teacher; one feels the charm of his manner as well as his strength of purpose. He has a fine physique, endurance and capacity for work. His duties as Director of Education are never neglected in his apparent absorption of his pet theory of extending education to the busy men and women of our State.

Talking with him some months ago, I asked the question: "May we not carry this educational work into our penitentiaries?" His reply was, "That has been my wish for years." The following report from Folsom and San Quentin tells the story of the extent of that work.

One of the masterpieces of his literary genius is his lecture on "Civilization and the War in Europe," which will be published in The Woman Citizen next month. A copy of this lecture should be in the hands of every student of the present European situation.

Miss Nadine Crump, the pleasant secretary of the Bureau of Public Discussion of the University Extension, speaking of the extension work among the prisoners, said, "Take the work to the women at San Quentin? Since taking the matter over with you I find there are usually twenty-five women at this institution. I shall interview them and see what their mode of life is and what particular training they are receiving to fit them for work when they return to their respective homes." To the question, "Do you know that the women of our State are not allowed to visit the women behind the walls?" she replied, "I shall make the effort to see them. I know I have help at hand for them as well as the women outside. They have hours for reading; why not make it worth while to give them study hours for domestic science and everything relating to woman's work?"

Miss Crump has the co-operation of the Progressive Prison Reform Association, a body of women working for conservation of human energy in jails and penitentiaries.

The following is a report of the present status of the university extension work in the prison at Folsom, as presented by Mr. M. J. Jacobs, for the month of September, 1914:

The total enrollment is 426. The number of men at school now is 321.

Languages—French, German, Italian, Spanish, English.

Mathematics—Shop arithmetic, arithmetic, algemechanical drawing, free hand drawing.

Grammar—Composition, penmanship.

Telegraphy, bookeeping and accounting, stenography.

Need two typewriters and need textbooks in the languages.

Ten teachers.

I have the honor to report on the educational work of the State Prison at San Quentin for the month of September as follows:

Total night school, 83; total day school, 99; grand total, 182.

Correspondence Courses: Academic—Number taking at last report, 217; completed, or dropped, 38; new enrollments, 40; total now taking, 219; Of the 40 new enrollments, five have completed other courses.

Agricultural—Number taking at last report, 79; completed, or dropped, 22; new enrollments, 22; total now taking, 79. Of the 22 new enrollments 10 have completed other courses.

During the month classes have met on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at 5 o'clock in the chapel. Three classes in agriculture and five in academic studies have met on each Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Professor Armstrong of the State University has met the classes in stenography each week. Professors Hummell and Bioletti of the State University have made us a visit during the month, the latter delivering a lecture on grape growing to the students of the Agricultural Department.

Professor Nalder, secretary of the Bureau of Correspondence Instruction, has visited us twice and delivered two addresses during the month.

We have printed 2,500 educational bulletins and placed a copy in the hands of every man in the institution. As a result there have been numerous applications for enrollments in the different courses. The work is going steadily forward.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAPLAIN AND EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR.

The passage of the proposed eight-hour law would bring industrial disaster to California. The people want prosperity and industrial peace. Vote against it. It will be the third amendment on the ballot at the November election.

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AN OPEN LETTER OF PLAIN TRUTHS

To Governor Johnson, from Charles Montgomery, President California Prison Commission

Sir: You high position as Governor should justify the people in relying on what you say. You have no right to influence and deceive them by false statements.

You have recently given out a statement to excuse your actions in the case of Abraham Ruef. The facts and reasons you give are to my own personal knowledge untrue. And you know them to be so. For you have personally done and caused to be done some of the very things you say have never been done.

I have thought long before addressing you this open letter. I have waited for officials and others who know the facts to state them in the interest of public right. I know that the unfortunate man whom you seek to crush further into the depths is powerless and helpless to reply. He is even severely punished when news is published without his knowledge or consent.

I am not a politician. I care nothing for the petty results of political strife; but I do care for humanity. I do care that hypocrisy and falsehood shall not masquerade successfully as right and truth.

Work of Prison Commission.

I am a minister of the gospel of Christ. For forty-seven years I have been engaged in humanitarian prison work. I am president of the California Prison Commission, a non-sectarian, non-political organization whose objects are to help the erring and restore the fallen. Its purposes are practical and humane, not visionary and merely sentimental. Its membership embraces some of the best citizens of the State. A former Governor was its first President. Other Governors have joined in its work. Through this organization I am in close touch with prisons and prison affairs. I know whereof I speak. On my faith in an allwise God, and on my belief of His divine Son, I affirm that your statement in the case of Abraham Ruef reeks with falsehood. It is a perversion of justice. More than that, it has paralyzed much of the good which right-thinking men have sought to do in the interest of society and of the unfortunates confined in our penal institutions. For, in order to hold Ruef, you are now denying hope and life and liberty not only to him, but to hundreds of others, to whom consideration would otherwise be granted. I speak for them, for their wives and children, for their parents, as well as for Ruef.

This is the first time a Governor has ever erected the granting of a single parole into a State issue, made it the object of a special message, "the FIRST signed article given out since he took office." Of, course, Governor, you resent the idea of bitterness or personal revenge. Of course, the message on its extremely open face shows none.

Apparently it exposes only the design to save and catch a few votes.

Yet, after all, what is all this bother and turmoil about? The whole pitiful issue, as you yourself put it, is merely whether Abraham Ruef shall be allowed on parole now, or in a year from now "when his half time is up," whether he is more dangerous to society now than in one year; whether he must stagnate and waste away just one more year in prison walls. Without rancor or bitterness, is this worthy the supreme effort of your life? Surely you cannot be willing to be measured by this.

Facts and Figures.

In over three years you have not set foot in San Quentin Prison. You have had time for addresses and campaigns all over the nation, and all over the State; but for these 2,200 wards of the State for whom, in comparison with Ruef, you now evince such passionate interest, the men under iron rule who are entirely separated from the world, who need you more than any other man in the State, never a moment. Is it because they have no votes?

No other Governor has such a record, I believe. You "point with pride" to the progressive spirit of your administration toward prisons and prisoners. You speak with tearful sympathy of the 3,300 men in our State prisons. You do not realize how even this reference impeaches.

In Wisconsin, the progressive State from which you have copied most of your "progressive" laws, with a population equal to ours, recent statistics show only 738 men in the State prison, as compared with your 3,300—less than one-fourth. In New York, your most "reactionary" of States, with its teeming population of nearly 10,000,000, there are only 4,000 in the penitentiaries. Surely, Governor, you will maintain that the people of California, to whom you are now appealing for re-election, are as a body so far more degenerate and criminal than the people of Wisconsin and New York, that under your "progressive" administration four times the numbers of their sons and husbands and fathers, and the largest number ever in the history of California, must be branded as felons and kept in the State prison to enable you to preach platitudes and moralities. You may mislead many, but your meretricious texts will not deceive at least the relatives and immediate friends of the men confined in prison. Listen, Governor, in your anxiety you have forgotten that on the estimated average of 25 persons each, these 3,300 men represent some 82,500 people!

The Right of Parole.

To July 1st of this year an army of 36,821 has entered our two State prisons to be forever stigmatized as outcasts and felons. On the same estimate nearly 1,000,000 people have at some time or other been interested in prisons and prisoners. Enough of them remain to sympathize understandingly. You may safely defy the prisoners, but you cannot so defy these tens of thousands of their most earnest and sacred sentiments, just because they were unfortunate enough to be related to or interested in some poor, helpless victim of circumstances, or even the perpetrator of some desperate crime in whom they yet see hope of redemption and salvation. Just as you will not be able to defy with contempt the wishes, the petitions and the letters of 100,000 of the best citizens of the State in the case of Abraham Ruef, which you swept into the waste-basket without reading or consideration, and with the bare comment that they are all petty politicians and tricksters, animated by improper motives.

To prove that you are right in denying parole to Ruef and seventy-eight other men at the same meeting, you say that 1,372 paroles have been granted during your term. In your official reports you show that 85 per cent of the paroled men "make good." Under your line of reasoning 85 per cent of the men in prison should be paroled. You do not say, but it is the truth, that all these and other thousands who have applied for parole since the parole law was enacted, not a single application has ever been granted or denied without the applicant's personal appearance before the Board. Ruef's application was the first in the history of the prison to be denied without a hearing; and to mask the act, seventy-eight othrs were made to suffer the same fate in one blanket resolution.

Now, Governor, we will examine the reasons you give for denying Ruef a parole and a hearing—the reason for unjustly keeping hundreds of others in prison, only to keep Ruef there. Let us see whether they are true, honest, or reasonable. Very exactly stated, these reasons are:

First—That in asking for parole before "half time" Ruef asks a special privilege, something that nobody else has asked for, or even been granted.

Second—That to grant such a parole to Ruef "would cause the iron to enter the soul of 3,300 poor, friendless and helpless prisoners," that it would set aside the notable enforcement in State Prison of the rule, which is everywhere else enforced in your administration, of special privileges to none and exactly the same treatment to all.

Third—That no one can rightly complain of your action in refusing a hearing, as neither the laws, nor the decision of the Supreme Court requires such action.

I have no time here to show that your entire prison system is based on special privilege and run on favor and petty bribery. I deem it unworthy of me, as I deem it absurd and ridiculous of you, to discuss the "power of Ruef," that fearful spectre that throws its shadow over your entire statement.

Instead of Ruef's being the only case, many paroles have been granted during your administration, frequently by your express direction, in less than half time. If this is a special privilege you have granted it scores of times. If the iron enters the soul of 3,300 prisoners whenever a parole is granted in less than half time, it has during your administration been driven in a hundred times, and to the very tip of the hilt. Yet, never before have you raised a solicitous voice in behalf of the "3,300 men" so discriminated against, nor with fine frenzy called out to the public that the special privilege shall not be allowed to enter the prison gates. But you may say these are exceptional cases. Indeed they are. It is a pity that space forbids a recital of all. It would surely be illuminating to show how really exceptional they are. A very few taken from the long list (which is at your disposal) will show, however, how you have kept the iron from entering men's souls by the enforcement of the half-time rule, and as compared with these, how a special privilege would Abraham Ruef's parole have been, or parole to any other man in the prisons of California.

Convincing Proof.

Prisoner 24338 arrived at San Quentin July 1, 1910, under sentence of 25 years for robbery; in 2 years and 8 months he was paroled (effective March 1, 1914). The crime for which this man was sentenced involved breaking into a San Francisco residence, at revolver's point holding up and tying up all the inmates, felonious assault upon a woman of the house while thus bound, theft of thousands of dollars of wedding presents and household valuables. Of course, without bitterness or revenge, the half-time rule must be enforced!

Prisoner 24405 arrived at San Quentin June 30, 1910, and was paroled November 1, 1913; 3 years and 4 months. His sentence was 13 years, for rape. A married man with several young children, he had four times ravished a 13-year-old

(Continued on page 12.)

The Critic's Opinion

Millicent Todd has given us a beautiful travel book with twenty-four full page plates, called "Peru, a Land of Contrasts." It will prove a splendid book for references. (Little-Brown, Boston; $2.)

"Famous Affinities of History," by Lyndon Orr, is an illustrated volume of sparkling and graphic sketches of famous love affairs that are part of history. The stories, though piquant, are clean and well worth the price—$2. (Harper & Brothers, New York.)

Mrs. Katherine T. Bingham, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, author of "Oral Instruction for the Deaf," is at the Beckwith ranch, Los Gatos, preparing her "Reminiscences of Forty Years in the Navy."

Postmaster-General Burleson's reports show that the produce-to-the-consumer service of the parcel post has come to stay.

What does the housewife think of a law that would decrease her husband's income and increase her household expenses? Investigate the proposed eight-hour law. It will do the very things that every careful wife fears.

In commenting on the recent meeting at St. Paul of the National Education Association, the Christian Science Monitor said something worth while: "If the movement for reform of systems of local taxation, now gaining ground rapidly, should happen to enlist in its support a majority of the public school teachers, it would be accelerated at a rate more rapid than prior to such enlistment. That is to say, if the educators of the country, men and women, working in universities, colleges and public schools, ever come to believe that any limitation of their civic usefulness is really due to outworn methods of assessing and collecting community revenue, they will join heartily in tax reform propaganda work, and do it with such intelligence and vigor that results will follow, be the opposition what it may."

Dave Coolidge has given us a new book, "Bat-Wings Bowles," that savors much of the cowboy of the movies. Except that his heroine is forced to "land" a husband adroity, in spite of native shyness.

VICTOR HUGO'S PROPHESY.

A day will come when the only battlefield will be the market open to commerce and the mind opening to new ideas. A day will come when bullets and bombshells will be replaced by votes, by the universal suffrage of nations, by the venerable arbitration of a great sovereign senate, which will be to Europe what the Parliament is to England, what the Diet is to Germany, what the Legislative Assembly is to France. A day will come when a cannon will be exhibited in public museums, just as an instrument of torture is now, and people will be astonished how such a thing could have been. A day will come when the two immense groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe, shall be seen placed in presence of each other, extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean.

All who revere the memory of Junipero, the zealous mission builder of California, and the many admirers of the great Western artist, William Keith will welcome the announcement of Paul Elder and Company that they will publish an excellent reproduction of Keith's portrait painting of Father Serra. Only the various crude prints and woodcuts were available to serve as the artist's model, but from them he developed his interpretation until the soul of this ardent Franciscan friar, this missionary enthusiast, seems to look out from the canvas. The reproduction is to be the work of an artist photographer, Mr. E. N. Sewell.

"Housekeeping as Engineering—the Dwelling a Working Plant" is the new book by Hannah Otis Brun and should be in the hands of every housekeeper. The greatest wasters to-day, the broom fiends and the dish smashers are both doomed to the scrap heap by sanitary engineers. Mechanical engineers will be the priests of the future.

Officers of the National Association of State Libraries for 1914-15 are as follows: President, J. L. Gillis, California State Library, Sacramento, Cal.; First Vice-President, Thomas M. Owen, Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.; Second Vice-President, Charles F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston, Mass.; Secretary-Treasurer, C. B. Lester, Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, Madison, Wis.

Where the People Rule, or the Initiative and Referendum, Direct Primary Law and the Recall in Use in the State of Oregon

By GILBERT L. HEDGES, B. A., L. L. B., of the Oregon Bar.

This volume is intended to make clear to the professional and layman alike the principles of progressive legislation, which have been enacted into law in the State of Oregon during the past decade.

The text is first given, followed by the interpretation of the same by the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon and the Supreme Court of the United States.

Where possible the exact language of the courts is given that the reader may see and understand rulings of first impression and compare them with subsequent decisions on the same subject.

Instances of the Recall are given showing when, where and against whom invoked: the charges preferred; the answers made to the charges; a brief description of the recall elections and the results.

The author has pointed out some of the defects of the "Oregon System of Laws" and has suggested remedies.

This volume contains the Constitution of the State of Oregon, complete with all amendments to date.

The work is well indexed.

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SO SHALL YOU LEARN.

(Verses by the Right Reverend Soyen Shaku, Buddhist Abbot of the Zen Sect, Kamakura, Japan. Translated by Beatrice Biwa Suzuki.)

I.

There is a truth which can ne'er be spoken;
For words contain it not. Only from mind to mind
Can it communicate itself.
Yet, friend, know this that in your morning walk
You see and hear it:
It bloometh in the flower,
It singeth in the bird:
That truth which can ne'er be spoken,
Which passeth from mind to mind.
See the flower!
Listen to the bird!
So shall you learn.

II.

When I stretch out my hand
To drink from mountain stream,
In the hollow of my palm
I see a gentle gleam.
What am I drinking then?
I look above, below:
Is it water or the moon,
This soft but radiant glow?

III.

I like to travel and to see new countries,
Although I've fled the world and all its care:
In boat, in carriage, or on dusty highway,
My heart is light, my home is everywhere.

IV.

The radiant sun has fallen from the sight,
Has taken from the world his warming light;
But lo! in that sweet flower blossoming there,
Has left a token, gleaming fair and bright.

V.

See that white cloud that floats in yonder sky;
And then can you the water well descry,
That underneath this shady bush is murmuring?
They are the same: far cloud and water nigh.

VI.

But soft upon the mountain dawn is breaking;
E'en nightingale her gentle rest is taking,
The solitude profound is all unbroken;
The fragrant morning flowers alone are waking.

VII.

My bamboo hut is low and tiny:
I sit alone; it is in spring;
My flowers bloom in rare profusion;
The breeze is soft the south winds bring.

But yester eve my friend had promised
To see my garden blooming fair:
I sit alone to-day, but listen
To gentle rain, and free from care.

It is noticed that journalism in Japan is giving more attention each year to women. Newspapers and magazines, though they have not yet adopted a Women's Page, give special notices to feminine interests, history and future prognostications.

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Men's League Formed in Nevada.

A Men's League for Woman Suffrage was organized last Friday night at a large and representative meeting at the home of Mr. George H. Taylor in Reno. Professional men, business men and representatives from the trades unions were all present and united in their determination to assist the women in gaining the franchise. Judge William P. Seeds was elected president, the Rev. Harry Sheldon secretary, and Mr. George H. Taylor treasurer of the league. Mr. Robert M. Price and Mr. S. W. Belford were chosen to serve on an executive committee, together with the officers. Eight vice-presidents were elected and a motion carried to have two vice-presidents from every county in the state, since the league intends to be state-wide in its activity. The league will shortly issue an appeal to every voter in the state to give Nevada women "a square deal" on November 3.

All mankind is in favor of the elimination of war, and public opinion can be relied upon to establish sooner or later any order that is demanded by justice, for the forces of righteousness must at length prevail. So will the day come when men will yield up their lives rather than take up the sword against their fellow men. They will refuse to be the hypocritical disciples of Christianity they are today, but will have the courage to live up to their convictions, and this spiritual force and intelligence will prove a stronger defense than cannon.

(Continued from page 10.)

imbecile child, of whom he had made a mother; a child so feeble-minded that it scarcely knew its sex. An immediate parole was granted in the face of violent protests by the county officials. Surely, against the danger of returning Ruef to society you must enforce the half-time rule!

Prisoner 24344 arrived at San Quentin June 3, 1910, to serve 15 years for one of several highway robberies, which included an assault to murder. In just 3 years he was released on parole, leaving on July 1, 1913. Surely, the iron enters the soul when a half-time rule in violated!

Prisoner 23707, serving 60 years for the infamous crime versus nature, is paroled after 4 years and 7 months.

Prisoner 24883, serving 10 years on one of a large number of charges of the same infamous crime versus nature, is released in 1 year and 6 months. He arrived in March, 1911 and departed in July, 1912.

Prisoner 23974, serving 20 years for rape, was paroled December, 1913, after serving 4 years. Prisoner 25045, serving 10 years for rape, received July, 1911, paroled October 2, 1912, 1 year and 3 months. Prisoner 24351, serving 13 years for robbery, with six other charges of the same kind pending, was released on parole in 2 years. Prisoner 23573, serving 15 years for robbery, was paroled in 2 years and 7 months. Prisoner 22926, serving two separate sentences of 20 years each for two murders, was paroled in 3 years and 6 months. Prisoner 24087, serving 20 years for murder, was released in 3 years and 6 months. Prisoner 23568, serving 30 years for robbery, was paroled in 3 years and 10 months. Prisoner 25257, serving 7 years for burglary, was released in 1 year and 5 months, arriving November, 1911, departing April, 1913.

Note again, Governor, that these are but a few from the list, and all during your administration, whose cry for public consumption now is: "The half-time rule always has been strictly enforced; no exceptions have been made." In the light of some of these cases, will you explain to the people, Governor, your statement that Ruef has asked a privilege "none other enjoys."

But from another point of view let us see how you keep the iron from entering the soul of the other unfortunates. There are about 110 judges of the Superior Court in this State. Sentences that are imposed on prisoners are usually of 110 different kinds. They vary according to the different views the judges take on the crimes, and according to the views at the different times. One man for a trivial offense may get 10 years, another for the same, more serious offense, may get 2 years. Under the half-time rule, the second is frequently paroled in 1 year; the other, the less guilty, cannot obtain even a hearing in three. I have before me two cases, one in which a Superior Judge of San Francisco, now a candidate for higher office, gave one man 8 years for stealing a harmonica, valued at 15 cents, perhaps; while within a few days he gave 2 years to a man convicted of forgery and of $30,000 embezzlement, and promised him a recommendation for parole in 1 year. The fact that your son was the latter's attorney, of course, had nothing to do with the smallness of the sentence. Of course, the iron does not enter the men's souls in prison, when, by the strict enforcement of the half-time rule, the $30,000 forger and embezzler is paroled in 1 year, while the poor devil that stole the harmonica is not permitted a hearing in 3. That these are not selected cases, let me cite from a list of over 200 a few other typical cases, which show how honest is your statement that Ruef was demanding "a privilege that none other enjoys":

(Continued on page 16.)

L. P. LATIMER

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candidate for

Justice of the Peace,

Is a graduate of the University of California, who completed his law work at Hastings Law College and has been practicing his profession for the past eight years.

He is endorsed by the S. F. Daily News, Union Labor Club, Regular Republican Organization, Democratic Central Club, San Francisco Business Men's Political League, Women's Non-Partisan Club, S. F. Bar Association and other organizations. He has been an active civic worker. His ability and his services to his city deserves recognition.

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By ALICE DAVENPORT.

Wiley F. Crist is going to be elected in November to the Superior Judgeship if the women have anything to say about it, and we know for a fact that they are going to have a whole lot to do with the making of Judge Crist.

Who is the squarest man in San Francisco? Ed Aigeltinger. Who is the fairest man in San Francisco? Ed Aigeltinger. Then who is going to be elected member of the State Board of Equalization on November 3d? Ed Aigeltinger? Well, I guess yes.

There is only one man that can possibly win the office of Secretary of State and that is the man who is in that office now. By, for and with the will of the people of California he was put there and by the same token he is going to stay there. That's Frank C. Jordan.

Have you heard anyone say why A. T. Barnett should not be re-elected Justice of the Peace of San Francisco? Certainly not, because there are no reasons why he should not, but every good reason why he should remain in the office he has filled to the utmost satisfaction of the citizens. November 3d will show him how well he has been appreciated.

It is believed that if England is victorious in the present war, English women will receive the ballot without further opposition. .

Elect Judge Craig to Presiding Justice, District Court of Appeals, Second District. He has proven himself the friend of women.

James D. Phelan, who prides himself on being a women hater, asserts that he will get to the Senate in spite of the women. But will he?

The proposed eight-hour law, which will appear third on the ballot at the November election, is not a labor union measure. It will be presented to the people through an initiative petition, circulated by the Socialists, who frankly admit that its adoption would have the effect of increasing the cost of living and of crippling several of the State's most important industries.

Since Chicago gave the ballot to women it has the largest registration of any city in the world. Seven hundred and fifty thousand voters registered. The polling places have been changed from pool rooms and bucket shops to assembly rooms and art galleries, and women voters have already brought about a civic reform in the interests of decency and morality that will do much for the cause of State suffrage in general.

Professor Sidney L. Gullick, of the Doshisha University at Kioto, Japan, is visiting this country at present and has some interesting things to say of the Oriental notions from the Orientalist's viewpoint:

"For several hundred years," he said, "the white man has regarded himself as ordained to own and rule the world; to take by force, if need be, and make his own whatever he desired. Practically unhindered, he swept over North and South America, Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand and Siberia. To uncounted millions of the native peoples of these lands the white man has proved a terrible scourge. He has ruthlessly destroyed not only tribes and peoples, but entire civilizations. For centuries he has been a veritable 'white peril' to races of other color than his own.

"To escape the 'white peril' Japan deliberately shut herself away from the rest of the world for 250 years. Only when she no longer could protect herself by the method of exclusion did she adopt a new policy of learning and using what the white man knows. Her success in this policy the Russo-Japanese war proclaimed.

"One month after the signing of the Portsmouth treaty of peace China abolished her system of classical education, over 2,000 years old, and adopted the policy that Japan had found so hopeful—the mastery of the world's best knowledge. Today, accordingly, we have a new China. The Manchu rulers have gone, a new national consciousness has arisen with mighty ambitions and plans; China is awakening to international life. She recognizes how serious is her plight. She is reorganizing her political, industrial, commercial, social and even her intellectual life. She proposes no longer to be a weak, belated people, the objct of exploitation by all the other nations of the world. With Japan she plans to place herself beside the white man as at least his equal, with power to decide her own destiny.

"From the white man's standpoint the 'yellow peril' is not only a matter of inundating immigration or mighty military invasion; it also takes the form of the keenest possible economic competition. When Asia with its low standards of living and with its teeming millions of highly developed laborers begins to manufacture for herself the goods we now send her, where will our commerce be? And when she produces far cheaper than we can the manufactured goods we use, what will become of our industries and of our working classes?

"From the Japanese standpoint, on the other hand, the 'white peril' is taking on a new form. Through the adoption of Western science, hygiene and medicine, and through the acceptance of the Occidental estimate of the value of human life and the wide abandonment of infanticide, population is growing apace as never before in her history. In the face of this growing population in a land already densely crowded, expansion to open territory is practically impossible. For the white nations have taken and held such land for exclusive white ownership."

Oregon is competing with California in productions of giant growth. At the State Fair at Salem there will be displayed stalks of corn twelve feet tall, with ears in proportion; wheat seven feet high; oats which will go more than 100 bushels to the acre, and fruit so large that it requires specially made jars for display.

Lindsay, Cal., October 10, 1914.

Helen K. Williams,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Madam:

Don't you think the Women's Clubs, etc., of California ought to get together and have the community property law of California changed. A man can mortgage or sell the home or any community property (accumulated after marriage), without the wife's signature, if he received a fair price for it. Also, where there are no children, if her husband dies, the wife gets half, or what she has earned, and the husband's relative the other half. If the wife dies, the husband gets it all. It should be the same for both. In a State where women can vote they should get together and change it.

MRS. M. MOORE.

Edward I. Wolfe had a signal victory over Edwin Grant in the Nineteenth Senatorial District. Grant was recalled and Wolfe elected by a majority of 581 votes.

The adoption of the proposed eight-hour law would make it impossible for the publisher of the country newspaper to operate his plant with profit. He conducts his business on an eight-hour basis, and takes care of emergencies by working his men overtime and paying them extra for their services. He can do neither under the provisions of the measure proposed by the Socialists, and he knows that it is next to impossible to pick up satisfactory printers in country towns whenever there is a call for the services.

Mrs. William Kent, wife of Representative Kent of California, addressed the Federation of Women's Clubs last week in Reno on the subject, "What California Women Have Done for Good Government." Mrs. Kent told of many reforms that had been brought to pass in her State since women have had the suffrage and expressed assurance that Nevada club women are to have the aid of the ballot after November 3. Mrs. Kent's charming personality and her simple style completely won her audience. As one woman remarked: "Why, she would make anybody a suffragist!"

Representative and Mrs. Kent addressed a large suffrage meeting last Friday night in Golconda, where Mr. Kent has been spending a few days' vacation before returning to California to conduct his campaign for Congress.

Where New York Fashions Reign Supreme

We were one of the first to hail a welcome to the coming of American fashions for American women, and today stand among the foremost exponents of "Made in United States" ready-to-wear apparel.

The whole idea conforms to our economic policy and puts the women's Cloak and Suit business on a more practical basis. However, it is really nothing new for us to sell, say a suit at $25.00, which has in the past been held at $40.00 or $45.00 in stores where you were supposed to pay the difference for imported models. No matter what you are shown elsewhere, just come here and see what a difference there is in prices. This is true of Dresses, Coats and Millinery, just as it is of Suits.

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THE TAR'S LIFE BUOY.

Did the echo come from the voice of God?
It caused my heart warmly to flutter with joy,
In the days when she proudly reviewed my small task,
And smilingly cheered me, "Well done, my boy."
Ah, mother, a wily and winsome decoy:

For often when lapses from duty's hour
Called loud in my ear from the city and sea,
I wonder—the echo rang down the years—
Did it pilot my course and anchor me
To all that God meant for my life to be?

In the jostle and jolt of those later years,
When all my life-metal seemed steeped in alloy,
I could still find pure gold if I paused and prayed
And harked to an echo, "Well done, my boy."
A magical countersign—Ship ahoy!

And should fame ever wait for me down the years,
No cheering that comes from the crowded aisle
Shall seem half so good to my feasted heart
As the calm "well done" of my mother's smile—
Dear gift of the Pilot who guides us the while.

—Elizabeth Wild.

ASTROLOGICAL FORECAST.

From October 20th to November 20th.

(Prepared especially for The Woman Citizen by Psycho, the white Yogi of India.)

These dates lie under the sign of Libra and Scorpio and are probably the most favorable signs for those in the law, army, millinery, chemistry, music and woolen goods, as well as those devoting their time and attention to the raising of grapes and livestock of the split hoof branch.

Those born under these dates will have a tendency to be more or less psychic, and the private affairs of others will not be hidden from you should you care to develop your powers.

They are rather envious of others, especially the success of those close to them.

They do not have many friends, but when they have a friend that person is a friend indeed and can always be depended upon.

You are more or less inclined to be jealous of your mate, and you want the one you love in sight most of the time, and when you don't know where he or she is you sometimes begin to imagine something wrong and work yourself into a frenzy.

But if the party of whom you are jealous will only flatter you a little or pay you some small compliment you will be perfectly satisfied.

Those born between the 25th of October and the 9th of November of this year should be very careful of firearms, as the present war in Europe bears out predictions made some months ago predicting the enormous loss of life that would take place through the use of firearms between those dates.

You are motherly and kind, and, if a man, very sensitive and very easily wounded. You should try not to be so sensitive, especially where your personal feelings are concerned.

You are also a little bit too critical of those that you love, and this will, if not curbed, lead to more or less trouble, when all should be happiness.

You are liable to stand a great deal of abuse, until the parties giving you the abuse think they can abuse you as much as they please, but just about that time you come back like the South American llama, and give a great deal more than you received.

You are fond of the occult, love the grand in nature and like to sit by the ocean, especially if the water is rough or the waves running high, and at those times prefer to be alone.

Positions of great trust are safe in your hands, but you will never be rich in worldly goods unless assisted by some outside influence.

When you fight you are usually the winner, and as a rule win in the last round. You do not like it, but when aroused are even beyond your own control. You should guard yourself accordingly.

The sunlight is needed in your disposition, and when you have it you are capable of doing most anything that you set your heart on, but a gloomy day affects you sadly.

You are very often misunderstood and often receive criticism and blame wrongfully, and this is like a knife in your heart.

Moods of great depression sometimes seem to sweep you from your fet, but quickly change to corresponding elation.

This year you should be very careful of money matters, as you are going to be disappointed in receiving some money that you have been relying upon for some time.

Your health is going to be good if you guard your lungs and kidneys and do not allow your feet to stay wet between the hours of dawn and darkness.

Those born under the dates of November 1st, 3d, 5th and 13th will receive a proposal in marriage if they will not repulse the opposite party.

A promise in marriage given under these dates will end happily for both parties.

You will find that if you wear dark blue and very dark brown with a dash of red that you will rest easier, as your mind's eye will not clash with these colors, but they will have a pleasing and soothing effect upon you until after the 7th of January, 1915.

Proposed reforms are not going to win at the fall elections under these dates, as the influence is against any radical changes, caused somewhat by the feeling of sadness aroused by the European conflict.

Those dealing in grapes, hops, barley, rye, corn, beets will have very favorable markets for their crops should they take the tide at the flood, otherwise they are liable to suffer from inaction.

Those dealing in the by-products of the abovementioned commodities will be relieved from great anxiety towards the latter part of this sign.

Individual Forecast.

There is coming a man out of the south of England who will take command of the armies of the allies and will reign supreme as military dictator until the federation of the European States, when the people themselves will rule. This man was born under the sign of "Scorpio."

Progress of Business Training

By F. O. Gardiner, Secretary Heald's Business College

About sixty years ago James A. Garfield, who later became President of the United States, and whose administration terminated so tragically, traveled the broad State of Ohio giving lessons in penmanship, rapid figuring and bookkeeping. He was a pioneer in a field of practical education, which at that time was slowly developing in the cramped quarters of some little attic schools, the forerunners of our modern business college, or business training school, which has found so firm a place in the world's activities and has since become a powerful factor in the commercial world, by training young people for business.

The Heald colleges occupy a field of their own in the work of business training. Through their co-operative system the strength of union is felt in securing positions for their graduates. Employment departments are maintained for Heald graduates, and "economic waste" is thereby eliminated. But their magnitude can best be appreciated by the fact that more than 2,000 young people secured their training during 1912 and went forth into the business world. This army of young people know the worth of a Heald education, and they join the many thousands of elders who have gone on before to make substantial use of a Heald training. Over 50,000 graduates now attest the enduring quality of this training—a record as yet unsurpassed by any other business training school in America.

The founder of the Heald colleges is still active in his chosen work. He has gathered around him a group of young men and women who represent the best talent in the country. His gospel of intelligent service has brought forth returns that are seldom equaled, and the work of the Heald chain is one that may fittingly be called the "last word" in special training.

From the work of the itinerant, or traveling teacher of Garfield's time to the development of an organization such as the Heald chain of colleges is a long step, but the evolution has been gradual and sure; and, exemplifying the fact that specialized effort in all branches of human activities has contributed to the common good, the special school by its splendid work has made a secure place for itself in the affairs of the nation, by meeting the most exacting requirements of the progressive business world.

Heald colleges are maintained at Oakland, Stockton, San Jose, Santa Cruz, Sacramento, Chico, Fresno and Reno; and in the Southland the Heald name is a synonym for the best in practical education in such cities as Los Angeles, Long Beach and Riverside. Each branch school is an artery vibrant with the pulsating life that emanates from the home school, whose new quarters at Van Ness Avenue and Post Street, San Francisco, are conceded to be the finest in America.

(The following poem was published in the Signs of the Times, which is a strong advocate of Prohibition. It blew into this office later and complained bitterly of having got into uncongenial company and asked us to put it straight. We just couldn't refuse so touching an appeal. We present it herewith to your kind consideration.—Ed.)

TWIN BALLOTS.

Along in November, when chill was the weather,
Twin ballots were cast in a tin box together.
They nestled up close, like brother to brother.
You could not tell one of them from the other.

Chorus—
They were both rum votes,
And sanctioned the license plan;
But one was cast by a cunning old brewer,
And one by a Sunday-school man.

The Sunday-school man—no man could be truer—
Kept busy all summer downing the brewer;
But his fever cooled off with the change of the weather,
And late in the autumn they voted together.

The Sunday-school man had always been noted
For fighting saloons—except when he voted.
He piled up his prayers with a holy perfection,
Then knocked them all down on the night of election.

The cunning old brewer was cheerful and mellow.
Said he: "I admire that Sunday-school fellow.
He's true to his church, to his party he's truer;
He talks for the Lord, but he votes for the

The farming industry is one of the State's greatest assets. If you cripple it you cripple the State. The proposed universal eight-hour law is aimed at the farmer. The Socialists, who stand sponsor for it, admit that it is intended to put the farmer out of business.

If it were not for the question of equal suffrage the people of Nevada would have missed the great privilege of meeting such women as Jane Addams, Margaret Foley, Dr. Anna Shaw and Mrs. Antoinette Funk.

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California Women Under the Law.

By Alice Park.

How do the laws of California compare with other laws?

The laws of California relating to women are, on the whole, better than the average laws in the other States. Colorado has the best laws for women and children. The laws of England are grossly unjust to women, especially to wives and to mothers.

The following general statements regarding guardianship and other laws are intended to show primarily the legal position of parents and children who are living together in families. Laws govern those who have never seen a court.

This leaflet was read in manuscript by two lawyers, and statements found correct.

California became a democracy in October, 1911, on the passage of the woman suffrage amendment, and men and women vote on equal terms. The United States is not a democracy.

Women have been citizens ever since the United States Constitution was adopted, but only since 1911 have they been voters in California. Citizenship is defined by federal or national laws, and naturalization of aliens is controlled by these laws. Voting is distinct, and is controlled by State regulations.

All women born in the United States are citizens, generally speaking. But the first question asked an unmarried foreign born woman when she goes to register is, "Was your father a citizen?" If the father was an American, she is a citizen. If the father was naturalized while she was a minor, she is a citizen. The date of her father's naturalization is a part of her record, therefore it is necessary for her to show his papers when she registers.

An unmarried foreign woman coming to reside in this country after attaining the age of majority becomes a naturalized citizen in the same way in which an alien man changes his allegiance.

Marriage gives to a woman the citizenship of her husband. An American born woman who marries a Frenchman becomes a foreigner. If he changes his allegiance after marriage, hers changes automatically, and so does that of the minor children. Charlotte Perkins Gilman calls her "a sub-citizen."

A widow of a citizen may declare her intention of keeping the citizenship she had as a wife, or may exercise her choice and return to her original allegiance. The widow of a foreigner regains her American citizenship by returning to, or remaining on, American soil. The same is true of divorced women. If the husband's naturalization was begun but not completed the widow or children may use his papers as their own, and may complete their naturalization.

REGISTRATION.

In order to register in California one must be twenty-one years old, a citizen of the United States and also of the State for one year, of the county ninety days, of the precinct thirty days prior to the next election, and must be able to read the Constitution of the State in the English language. Registration is continuous the year round. Record of exact age is no longer made and a voter is identified by a signature, as at a bank. Changes or corrections in the record of registration may be made at any time. Special provision is made for the registration of people who are away from home and want to have their names on the roll.

(Continued from page 12.)

Five or six will suffice to show your real solicitude for fair administration and equal rights in prison affairs and at the same time demonstrate to the people the disingenuousness and speciousness of your statement.

Prisoner 24731 arrived in San Quentin in January, 1911, on a 5-year sentence for rape. His crime was on a 7-year-old step-child. There was no possible palliation. He was released December, 1912, in 1 year and 10 months.

Prisoner 26059 arrived October 16, 1912, on a 2-year sentence for pimping; he only placed a young girl in a house of ill-fame. Released on parole November 3, 1913; 1 year and 17 days.

Prisoner 24906; received March 6, 1911—same day as Ruef—to serve 5 years for rape. Released September 2, 1912; 1 year and 6 months.

Prisoner 23676; sentenced to 15 years for murder in San Francisco; released in 3 years and 5 months. Prisoner 24370; arrived June 15, 1910, on a sentence of 11 years for robbery; released February, 1914; 3 years and 8 months. Prisoner 23642; received June 18, 1908, on a sentence of 50 years for dynamiting; paroled in 3 years and 10 months. Prisoner 22639; with several prior convictions; on a sentence of 13 years for burglarly; paroled in 3 years and 9 months.

The Governor Breaks Rules.

But rules are rules, Governor. They must be strictly enforced without deviation. At the same meeting of the Board at which Ruef and 78 others were denied a hearing, 12 immediate paroles were granted. In granting them, the Board deliberately violated its own rules as many times. The same rule providing "half-time" for first timers, two-thirds for second timers, three-quarters for third timers. At that very meeting Prisoner 23641, a third timer, was paroled in 1 year and 7 months—less than this rule requires. The same rule requires 10-year minimum service for "life termers." At this very meeting four men, convicted of murder, were paroled in less than 10 years, while others under similar sentences are held for 15 years or more; how about the iron entering men's souls, Governor!

The same rule requires a clean conduct sheet for 6 months before parole will be granted in any case. Many men have been denied parole for having only a week short of 6 months' requirement. Prisoner 26379 was paroled at the same meeting, several months before, in flagrant violation of this rule. You cannot, with safety to the State, parole Abraham Ruef in San Francisco under the watchful eyes and constant espionage of your entire political army, of the police, of the parole officers and of hundreds of thousands of others. Yet you found no difficulty at this very same meeting, in defiance of the statute, to parole four of these men TO GO OUT OF THE STATE AND EVEN OUT OF THE COUNTRY!

The spirit and the only object of the parole law is to allow a prisoner restricted liberty under official observation and supervision. In these especially favored cases you permit them to go where neither you nor the Board has power or opportunity either to observe or control. They may commit any crime. They cannot be brought back. Yet what solicitude that the iron shall not enter men's souls because of possible discrimination!

But let us look into the "half-time rule." It has been contended for a long time that this rule is illegal. The Supreme Court last April decided in a test case that it was void and against the law; that the Board must hear the application of any prisoner who had served one year. Notwithstanding this decision, the Board still maintains the rule and refuses all hearings. Being appointed officials, only the Governor can remove them. They may, therefore, violate the law with impunity.

And you ask us, the people, to endorse this procedure. I presume you will also ask us to endorse the judgment and decrees of the many judges whom you have appointed, if they were decided without hearing, on your order.

The proposition is monstrous. Many men are in State Prison for less flagrant violation of the law. No other Governor has dared to do such things. Is a man asking a special privilege when he asks to be granted a hearing under the law and the decision of the Supreme Court?

Leaning strongly on technicalities and verbal quibbles, you claim that in denying a mass of parole applications in a bulk and without a hearing, you do not conflict with the Supreme Court decision. Let us see:

Law Violated.

The Court says in its decision: "It (the statute) extends to ANY prisoner the privilege of making an application and having the Board HEAR and dispose of it when the period fixed in the act as the time when he might be paroled (one year) has expired and when on consideration OF THE MERITS OF JUSTICE OF EACH PARTICULAR CASE parole ought in the judgment of the Board (not on order of the Governor) to be granted and when the Board of Parole (not the Governor) is satisfied from the INVESTIGATION AND CONSIDERATION of the case of any particular prisoner who has served the period of sentence specified in the Act (one year), that there is such hope and probability of his reformation, that he may be permitted to enter society under the restrictions and restraints of the parole service of an arbitrary fixed term which has relation to the matter of punishment, cannot of itself furnish a proper or just standard . . . Petitioner is entitled AS A MATTER OF RIGHT to present and file with the Board an application for parole . . . AND TO A HEARING thereon and determination thereof of the Board within a reasonable time thereafter."

The Board was ordered "to proceed to hear and consider such application and take such action thereon as in its judgment ON THE MERITS OF THE APPLICATION (not on an arbitrary rule) it deems proper," and in the concurring opinion it is said: "The Board of Prison Directors has not the power by a rule of universal application adopted in advance to deny a first timer who has served one year the right to ask for a parole and to have his request CONSIDERED ON ITS INDIVIDUAL MERITS. With this we are in entire accord."

Governor, this is the law of the land. Have you obeyed it in letter or in spirit? What was the strong motive, Governor, to refuse even a hearing, when such full power was vested "in the Board," to deny a parole on the merits of the case? Was it that it might not make good campaign material to have it appear that the only assignable reason for depriving hundreds of men of their legal rights would be ordered as the program to the Governor?

Governor Breaks Faith.

The appointment of Mr. McLaughlin to the Board on the night before the meeting is also very significant. It is a well-known fact that you had said that you would appoint no one until after election. The women voters of the State had, almost in a body, asked you to appoint a woman to this place. No Board in California requires the presence of a woman at this time more than the Board of Prison Directors, for decency, morality and social uplift.

Such was the imagined emergency, however, that you broke your resolve and in desperate panic of a caged prisoner's "oratory" took the chance of offending all of the women in California to stop the "oration." What a master mind in the realm of vengeance and small politics!

I am sorry, Governor, to have been obliged to make this answer. But I could not have considered my duty complete, either as man or minister, without a protest at all this show, untruth and injustice, and without giving to the people of the State some of the real facts of the case.

I beg of you to change your attitude before it is too late. Yours,

CHARLES MONTGOMERY,
President California Prison Commission.

San Francisco, August 10, 1914.

P. S.—I alone am responsible for the foregoing. Mr. Ruef was never consulted in this matter. I have led Mr. Ruef's fight for liberty at my own expense. I have not received, but have positively refused, even a postage stamp. I love fair play; this Mr. Ruef did not receive.

A BUSINESS-LIKE SHERIFF.

Frederick Eggers, the present Sheriff of San Francisco and candidate for re-election, was elected on his promise to give the city an efficient and business-like administration; that the jail at Ingleside would be given close attention as to food, sanitation and humane treatment of prisoners.

Sheriff Eggers has lived up to that promise. By installing a bakery he has saved the city $300 each month and provided better bread. He has started a model dairy. By planting a truck garden he has saved the city $160 a month on vegetables, besides giving over eighty men healthful outdoor employment, working the gardens and grading the unaccepted streets in the vicinity.

At a personal expense of nearly $3,000, the Sheriff has established a moving picture and vaudeville show for the prisoners.

Attorneys of the city have only praise for the prompt and efficient service given them. His bailiffs in the different courts have been complimented by the judges for their strict attention to duty.

The men who have started a mud-throwing contest against Sheriff Eggers for personal gain and personal spite are butting up against a wall of cold facts that is buttressed by actual accomplishment and a record that is impregnable.

He has done the best he could, and the voters ask no more than this.

We are sure Sheriff Eggers will be retained in his office to continue the good work he has begun.

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WOMEN·WORTH·WHILE

TWO NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE WORKERS.

One of the most remarkable political developments of the past year is the growth of the national movement for woman suffrage. Two years ago it did not exist politically. To-day a campaign in nine suffrage States is being waged against Democratic candidates for Congress, because the Democratic party in Congress has opposed the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

In the last two years of its power the Democratic party has put itself squarely on record against national woman suffrage. The President has refused all help to the Woman Suffrage Amendment. The Democrats in the House have caucused against the measure; they have bottled it up in committee, and have refused to allow a vote to be taken upon it on the floor of the House.

The workers at Washington have adopted the only logical course. They have come West, where women vote, to urge women to cast their vote against Democratic candidates to Congress, until the Democratic party ceases to block the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

To California have come Miss Rose Winslow of New York City and Miss Lucy Burns of Washington, D. C., vice-chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

Miss Rose Winslow is touring in Southern California, urging women to defeat Mr. Phelan for the United States Senate and Mr. Church and Mr. Kettner for the House of Representatives. Miss Winslow is one of the most significant personalities in the Eastern suffrage movement. Born in Poland, she became a worker in the textile mills of Pennsylvania at the age of eleven. At sixteen she was threatened with tuberculosis, but she was given the opportunity to rest and recover at Whitehaven, Pennsylvania. Since then she has lifted herself out of factory life by sheer force of personal talent. She became an organizer and speaker for the Garment Workers' Union and the Women's Trade Union League of New York, and is one of the most eloquent defenders of woman suffrage in the East.

She is opposing the election of Mr. Church, Mr. Kettner and Mr. Phelan because they represent and will strengthen in Congress the party which is blocking woman suffrage. It is unnecessary to point out that two of these three candidates believe personally in woman suffrage. All candidates in the equal suffrage States believe in woman suffrage! But the party to which they belong is against the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and they, even with the best of intentions, will be helpless in Congress against the will of their party. Representatives from the equal suffrage States cannot even cast a vote for woman suffrage without the consent of their party, so strong is machine organization at the national capitol.

Mr. Phelan, who was opposed to the enfranchisement before they won the vote in California, has openly declared himself in the present campaign to be opposed to a federal amendment enfranchising women. Miss Winslow is therefore appealing to all who believe in popular freedom to defeat Mr. Phelan.

ROSE WINSLOW.

Miss Lucy Burns, who is chairman of the legislative department of the Congressional Union, has opened headquarters at 45 Stockton Street, San Francisco. She is speaking in the North and distributing literature throughout the State. Miss Burns, though an active suffrage campaigner, is rather a student than a fighter. A graduate of Vassar College, Miss Burns has studied at Yale University and the Universities of Berlin and Bonn. On her return to America she joined forces with Miss Alice Paul of New Jersey, now chairman of the Congressional Union. Miss Paul in 1913 opened headquarters in Washington, D. C., gathered an organization around her, and has since directed a steady fire upon Congress for the passage of a Woman Suffrage Amendment. Miss Burns says:

"We women of the East have learned that it is to the women of the West we must make our appeal. Women in the equal suffrage States have great power in Congress. One-fifth of the United States Senate, one-seventh of the House and one-sixth of the total electoral vote comes from States where women vote in national elections. Nearly four million women have the right to vote for President of the United States. Such a large section of voters cannot be ignored by any national party, as soon as it makes its wishes known. Disfranchised women have long appealed to men. Now they can appeal to women, too—to women first—to lift the womanhood of the nation into political freedom.

LUCY BURNS.

"The woman voter cannot help other women, however, if she merely elects to Congress men who believe in woman suffrage. All men who ask for her vote must believe in woman suffrage, and usually do so sincerely. But if in the absence of a definite party line upon suffrage, she casts her vote against the party which is at the moment blocking woman suffrage she can thus control, as she should, the attitude of the great national parties toward woman suffrage. If the Democrats, who are now in power, and who are using that power against national woman suffrage, are taught that they will lose the support of women voters if they oppose woman suffrage, they will speedily change their attitude; and all other parties will do the same.

"It is not that there is any anti-Democratic sentiment as such in the minds of suffragists. If the Republicans were now in power and were blocking woman suffrage we would oppose the candidates of that party with all our strength. But to-day the Democrats control the machinery of Congress. They hold the executive offices, the Senate and the House. No important piece of legislation can hope to pass Congress without their endorsement. That endorsement we shall quickly win when we show them that opposition to woman suffrage alienates the woman voter."

The suffrage campaign against Democratic candidates for Congress is in full swing in all the equal suffrage States. In Arizona Miss Mabel Vernon of Delaware and Miss Josephine Casey of Tennessee are at work; in Colorado Miss Doris Stevens of Nebraska and Miss Ruth Astor Noyes of Washington, D. C.; in Oregon, Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs of Illinois and Miss Virginia Arnold of North Carolina; in Washington, Miss Anna McCue of Pennsylvania and Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore of Michigan; in Wyoming, Mrs. Gertrude S. Hunter of Minnesota; in Kansas, Mrs. Edna Latimer and Miss Lola Trax, both of Baltimore, Maryland; in Idaho, Mrs. Helena Hugh Weed of Connecticut; in Utah, Miss Elsie Lancaster of New York.

The Congressional Union is backed by a powerful executive committee, containing the names of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont of New York and Mrs. William Kent of California. On its advisory council are Mrs. Harriott Stanton Blatch, New York; Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York; Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, California; Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, California; Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, California; Miss Helen Keller, Massachusetts; Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Ernest Seton Thompson, Connecticut; Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., New York; Senator Helen King Robinson, Colorado; Mrs. William Prendergast, New York; Dr. Cora Smith King, Washington; Miss Ada L. James, Wisconsin; Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, New York; Mrs. Glendower Gram, Massachusetts, and many other suffragists, noted for civic and political work.

The Congressional Union comes to the West with strong endorsement. Mrs. Florence Kelley, national secretary of the Consumers' League, a woman who has put child labor legislation through many State Legislatures, says: "I consider the policy of the Congressional Union most statesmanlike."

(Continued from page 15.)

Name and Signature.

Men have one convenient title "Mr.," and women have one of two titles, "Miss" or "Mrs." A man does not use his title when he signs letters, checks or documents. Mr. Brown's signature is John J. Brown. Mrs. Brown's legal signature is Mary J. Brown or Mary Jane Brown.

CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS.

Only those may vote at the State Primaries, August 25, 1914, who signified their party preference as Republican, Democrat, Progressive, Prohibition or Socialist when they registered. Any one whose record reads Republican can vote for Republican candidates only. Any one who signed as a Democrat when he or she registered can not change offhand and vote for another party.

At the State and national election, November 3, 1914, any one may vote for any party candidates, regardless of previous affiliation.

Women Eligible to Office.

Women have been eligible to school office since 1874. Women have been eligible to all offices in the State since 1912.

LEGAL POSITION OF WIVES AND MOTHERS.

The wife's legal position is like that of a minor child, except that it is perpetual. Husbands are better than the laws, and do not assume all the rights the law gives them over the persons, clothes, earnings and children of their wives.

Fathers Sole Guardians or Custodians.

Fathers are sole guardians of the persons of minor children, and are frequently referred to in the codes as "the parent." The care, custody, control education and services of minor children belong legally to the father alone if the parents live together. The father is sole custodian of a legitimate child. The mother is sole custodian of an illegitimate child. The widow is "the parent," and is the guardian of her children.

There is authority for the statement that the old English common law by which a father may will away an unborn child is still in effect in several States, though not in California.

The guardianship of a child's property, and the custodianship of a child's person, are entirely distinct, and must not be confused. The property of a minor child is separately provided for and protected, and a property guardian is appointed by the courts.

Court decisions are often reported where young children are given by the court to the mother. This does not prove that the mother had any legal control of her children prior to the decision. Her rights began when she went to court. When the family was torn to pieces the judge awarded the pieces.

In fourteen States and the District of Columbia mothers and fathers are joint guardians, with equal authority and responsibility. Widows are guardians in twenty-six States.

A joint guardianship law has been drawn up by the Delineator. It is intended as a model for all the States.

Minority of Girls—and Boys.

A girl's minority ends at eighteen. A boy is a minor until he is twenty-one. The age of minority is a protection, and should not be taken from girls three years earlier than from boys.

Children are protected by child labor laws that forbid them from employment before they are fifteen years of age; forbid them from night work after 10 and before 5 o'clock; compel school attendance to the age of sixteen; limit the hours girls may work to eight in a day and forty-eight in a week; limit the hours boys may work to nine in a day and fifty-four in a week (minor apprentices eight hours); provide juvenile courts, detention homes, etc., etc.

Special permits to work are issued by judges on the application of "the parent," which means the father. The father is "the parent" who has authority to bind the child as an apprentice.

Even "the parent" can not prevent his son from joining the army or navy after the son is eighteen.

Women Students.

Women are admitted on the same terms as men to all departments of the State University.

Age of Consent.

The age of consent is sixteen years. A girl may consent to her own dishonor at sixteen and her betrayer go unpunished. A girl of sixteen is unable to act legally in other ways. She can not sell a dollar's worth of property, nor act independently of her parent or guardian, except in this so-called "consent."

Stealing and Selling Girls.

There are both State and Federal laws aimed to prevent trading in girls as sex slaves. There are also international treaties. Two laws of 1911, known as "White Slave Laws," increased the penalties for girl stealing and for living on the earnings of prostitutes.

"Red-Light Abatement and Injunction Law."

A law similar to the Iowa red-light abatement and injunction law failed of passage by the Legislature of 1911, but was passed in 1913. This law is directed against the house of prostitution and its owner, and not against the tenant and inmates. By its provisions action may be begun three days after complaint si filed, the house may be declared a nuisance, its furniture sold according to an order from the court, and the house remain empty for one year.

Women Criminals.

Women offenders against any law are arrested by men, imprisoned with men (police matrons are not found in all jails), tried in a court by men lawyers, jurors and judge, according to man-made laws. Women have served on juries since 1911.

In 1911 a law was passed to protect the persons of women prisoners from search by men officers, and to secure their personal safety in their cells, from intrusion by men guards.

Only one per cent of the convicts in State prison are women.

Contract Rights.

A woman may make any legal contract that a man may make. The courts have decided that she is a person.

Eight-Hour Law for Women and Girls.

The law limits the hours of work of women and girls at nearly all kinds of labor to eight hours a day and forty-eight hours a week.

Women do not receive equal pay for equal work. Women receive less pay for identical or better work.

Women Taxpayers.

Women have equal rights in payment of taxes on property in all States. Women do not pay poll taxes in California.

Property Rights of Unmarried Women.

A woman who is unmarried suffers no injustice as to property rights. She may hold property, engage in business, control her earnings, and make her will, as freely as a man.

Separate Property of Wives.

A wife may hold separate property. All that she had before marriage (provided care is taken to separate it in the beginning and to keep it separate), all that she may receive as gift or inheritance, is separate property. A wife may will separate property. Separate property is liable for certain community debts. A husband holds separate property under similar conditions.

(Continued on page 22.)

SAMUEL P. BLUMENBURG, M. D.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT

Sanitarium at Muir Station, on the Santa Fe Railway, in Balmy Alhambra Valley, Contra Costa County, near Martinez, Cal.

An institution, the purpose of which is the proper care and correct treatment for consumption (tuberculosis), fits and such other morbid conditions as are usually refused at hospitals in this vicinity.

Dr. Blumenberg's work so far has easily demonstrated that his method is no dream or "study scheme"—but is based on years of observation, reasoning and absolutely successful application. This is a proven, successful, delicate medical method, which assists and compels reasonable foods to produce pure red blood, without which no degenerated condition, local or general, can be restored to normal. Numerous cases, with environment corroboration near at hand, can be referred to if desired. These show an absolutely high percentage of success.

We are offering preferred stock to enable us to secure sufficient funds for the completion of the enterprise. A few thousand dollars is all that is needed for the start desired.

An institution that will carry fifty patients at moderate prices, will not only fill a "most crying need," but will pay fifty per cent per annum on that number of patients, and leave a surplus to increase the plant without taxing the stockholders.

THE PREFERRED STOCK IS ASSURED EIGHT PER CENT PER ANNUM

Out of the very first profits and it will only take five or six patients to maintain and provide the eight per cent preferred. Preferred stockholders share pro rata in greater profits. The several reasons why the success of this institution will be readily possible are:

Firstly—It will meet a great need, as a domicile for people who cannot secure accommodations in this vicinity.

Secondly—The idea is based on the need of moderate rates, to include medical attendance, and the delicately gentle, humane, red blood producing method and medicines, as well as necessary hospital accommodations.

Thirdly—Absolutely guaranteeing the best food that money can buy, prepared under the personal supervision of Dr. Blumenberg.

Further particulars in regard to the above proposition or in connection with the future care of any patients who need proper help will be furnished by application to Dr. Samuel P. Blumenberg, at the San Francisco office, 1895 Sutter Street, corner Webster Street. Hours, 11 a. m. to 7 p. m., week days only, outside calls by appointment. Phone, Fillmore 1256.

Captain John D. Fredericks, the stalwart standard bearer of the Republican party, will be elected Governor of California by a majority of 40,000.

The "stand pat" Republican will vote for Jo. V. Snyder for Lieutenant Governor.

John M. Eshleman is whining to the Republicans to stand by him.

Walter R. Bacon, chairman of the Fredericks campaign committee, was seen wending his way down Mission Street each morning last week to consult Johnnie McKenzie, the Akoz man. Mr. Bacon has the gout.

Colonel Billie Barrett lost his mustache. One of his numerous lady friends called at this office and reported that Colonel Billie is "looking fine and handsome."

Miss Luey Burns of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage has frightened James D. Phelan out of a year's growth of hair.

Francis Heney will marry his "lady manager."

Mrs. Joseph R. Knowland believes in woman's right to work for her husband.

Miss Mollie Connors was voted the most popular lady in Alameda County.

Mrs. N. E. Davidson is the only woman on the State ticket for election. She will be elected by the woman vote of the State. She will win by a vote of 10,000 majority over State Superintendent of Schools Hyatt.

Sam Davis of Carson City looked kingly dancing the tango at the Daughters of the Confederacy dansant last Saturday. Sam seemed very happy surrounded by a bevy of buds.

It takes a man as big as David Starr Jordan to admit he made a mistake.

There are 200,000 women farmers in the United States doing well, thank you.

Judge Angellotti is going to win the office of Chief Justice hands down.

John D. Fredericks is the one best bet.

To be careful about telling the truth oneself is the only way one can get the truth from others. Truthfulness strengthens character, wins respect and aids very materially in attaining success. It is deplorably true that the habit of telling untruths is the most common and most vulgar habit of this generation.

Lieutenant Governor Gilbert C. Ross of Nevada is a gay cavalier. He cut a wide swath while in San Francisco, and, it is said, left several broken hearts in his wake.

Edward I. Wolfe is smiling like a Billiken.

Everybody and his wife will vote for Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State.

Hiram W. Johnson is a Prohibitionist.

The popular "Barney" Carroll, publicity manager of the Telephone Company, is seriously contemplating matrimony.

That popular boy, Fred M. Prince, was receiving the congratulations of his friends on his birthday, the 20th. He 'fessed up to twenty-one summers. The Woman Citizen wishes him good luck and prosperity.

Why should we elect Captain Fredericks? Because we need a new leader of industry—one who unites native talent with a trained mind, one who shall not use the office of Governor for experimenting or self-aggrandizement, but shall recognize that he is first of all the representative of the people. Great leaders come in response to great issues. The issue is here and so also is the man. We are in danger of being governed to death. We are threatened by a rule of heads of bureaus. The system of so-called Boards is a convenient term for unseen administration or machine, by which politicians profit. We criticise the making of this huge machine that is shown to be such a strong factor at election time. Facts concerning the working of the present machine in power are being brought out that are almost unbelievable and most appalling.

The G. O. P. of Massachusetts in its platform opposes not only war, but all warlike operations between men everywhere, injustice everywhere, defends those citadels of freedom—representative government and independent courts, protective tariff and national laws, re-establishing our merchant marine.

The alumni of the University of California are making a brisk campaign for the bond issue of $1,800,000 for new buildings. The registration at the University has tripled in fourteen years and the State has paid but $500,000 for buildings that have cost many millions, but are utterly inadquate for the present needs of the institution. We hope the voters of the State will vote "yes" to the eleventh amendment and give the State University this much needed appropriation.

Mrs. Joseph R. Knowland is in love with her husband.

The give-and-take plan is the only reliable gauge on which to run the car of life. It is the only standard that is guaranteed to prevent skidding or upsets.

The fact that one man is a millionaire does not necessitate that another shall go hungry. Wealth has no limit; it is not a fixed commodity and is ever increasing. The ability of the people to produce wealth is more to the country than the wealth itself. The productive power is more valuable than the product.

The penury of the Prohibitionists' "cause" may be inferred from the fact that they are unable to gather home-made ammunition for their campaign, but have to import statistics from abroad to demonstrate the evil effects of liquor. The gorgeous prohibition posters ornamenting the idle fences of vacant lots tell a staggering tale of the ghastly consequences of inebriety in an unnamed town in—would you believe it?—Finland. Some little town in poor old Finland, where they perhaps imbibe some concoction whose very odor is strong enough to put a callous army mule out of commission, is held up as a danger signal to the people of California—California Adv.

A great deal of interest is being shown in Illinois women, and particularly in Chicago women, to observe how many of them will register in order to vote on November 3. The Illinois law requires entirely new registration every two years and therefore the women who registered last spring must register again on October 3 or 13 if they want to vote in November. The slogan the women are working with is "Increase the registration." At the present time 234,000 Chicago women are registered, and about 75 per cent of that number went to the polls for the first time last April when it was estimated that 72 per cent of the men who were registered voted. The women can vote for the following officers who are to be elected on Novmber 3: Trustees of the University of Illinois, clerk of appellate court and sanitary district trustees. In addition Chicago women can vote for members of board of assessors, member of board of review and associate judges of municipal court of Chicago. It will be noticed that outside of Chicago the women can vote for only a few offices that do not arouse widespread interest and it therefore will not be surprising if the woman vote is light just as the male vote is in "off" years.

When the country districts prosper the cities grow. They enjoy business activity together, one advancing with the other. The Socialists' proposed universal eight-hour law hits at the prosperity of both the country and the cities. It would put the agriculturist out of business and would hamper the activities of the city manufacturing concern and business enterprise.

THE NOVEMBER BALLOT.

By A. C. Keane, Attorney-at-Law.

November 3d. next will confront Californian voters with a ballot of approximately twelve square feet, including, among other things, some forty-eight legislative propositions. Constitutional amendments and bond issues referred to voters by the last Legislature, constitutional amendments and statutes proposed by the initiative, and certain statutes passed by the last Legislature and held up by referendum petitions, constitute these forty-eight questions upon which we are expected to vote intelligently. A volume issued by the Secretary of State comprising 112 pages printed from small type in double columns gives the pros and cons of all of these propositions. A voter with the time, energy and perseverance to go through this volume is likely when he reads the last page, to find himself becoming so confused that he despairs of voting at all.

It is patent that the average voter cannot, satisfactorily to himself pass upon such an amassment of proposals, which are largely complex and highly technical. Hence he may consider himself fortunate if he can devise a short-cut method of dealing with them in bulk. It is suggested that this may prove the most satisfactory way of voting on these questions, giving particular care only to those which are more important. To this end, one should bear in mind the danger of so continually altering the old or enacting new laws as to forfeit that security which definiteness and permanence in law give to prosperity. Constant tinkering with the State's legal organization and systems should be shunned unless there is an instant demand to remedy some serious defect. New laws should be enacted only when there is certainty that they are needed, or will prove positively beneficial. The safe general conclusion is that a voter should stamp "no" against every proposal on the ballot except where necessity clearly demands some particular enactment.

Yet there are certain considerations materially modifying this short cut to an intelligently cast ballot. Where a referendum petition has been employed to hold up the enforcing of a statute that has passed the Legislature and caused its submission to the electorate of the State one should rmember that that statute has already received careful attention in both houses of the Legislature, and only after such attention has been passed by it. Hence the likelihood that some special interest opposing the measure has been at work when a statute is resubmitted at the general election by a referendum petition. Likewise, most of the matters put on the ballot by initiative petition deal with questions which have already been presented to the Legislature, and by it rejected; after which those specially interested in such measures resort to initiative petition in final effort for their enactment.

Thus, one may safely view with suspicion legislative enactments referred to the people by petition, and new propositions initiated upon the ballot.

Of the matters on the ballot going to immediate State needs, those which stand out most clearly and the necessities for which are most tangible, are the bond issues. Proposition No. 11 on the ballot calls for a bond issue of $1,800,000 for new buildings at the State University; No. 35 for bonds up to $3,000,000 for State buildings at Sacramento; No. 36 for bonds up to $1,000,000 for a State building in San Francisco; No. 37 for bonds up to $750,000 for improvement of the State Fair grounds; No. 38 for bonds up to $1,250,000 for a State building at Los Angeles; and No. 48 for bonds up to $10,000,000 for the San Francisco harbor. The needs which these bonds are to fill are very real and urgent. While there may be something to be said against certain of the proposals, it is undeniable that the State must speedily expend these moneys to meet immediate necessities. Typical of all the proposed issues is that for a State building at San Francisco. To-day a great many of the departments of State are housed of necessity in San Francisco, and the rental which the State pays for keeping them there is said to be about $60,000, or less than the interest rate for the bond issue to provide a State building. The State already possesses a lot situated prominently in San Francisco's civic center which it is proposed to use for such a State building. The approval of these proposed bonds will be strictly in accord with practical economy. Furthermore, in voting upon bond issues for permanent improvements, it should be remembered that the State policy is to confine legislative appropriation to current expenses, and to secure moneys requisite for permanent improvements only through bond issues.

Another important group on the ballot is that comprising proposals on taxation. No. 7 on the ballot, officially named "Local Tax Exemption," is better known as "Home Rule in Taxation" and is aimed to permit a gradual introduction of the Single Tax system. No. 8 proposes, by exempting merchant vessels from taxation, to bring about the registering of vessels from California ports. Local taxes have driven ship owners to register their boats sailing from California ports in other States where there are no such taxes; as a result, California-owned merchant vessels are all now registered from the State of Washington, Portland, Me., the City of New York and the State of Delaware, excepting only the merchant marine of a single patriotic company. It is felt that this proposal is timely with the opening of the Panama Canal. No. 10 would abolish the Poll Tax as an archaism, the tax not being generally collectible and its collection frequently costing more than the revenue it supplies. No. 13 proposes to exclude from bond elections everyone not an owner of real property. Those favoring the proposal argue that the man whose tax pays the bonds should have the say of how his money is spent. A similar provision was contained in the original Massachusetts Constitution, but soon repealed.

Experience indicates that the property owner is inclined to oppose public improvements and that civic development would be handicapped by denying the largest portion of our citizenship any voice in matters of improvement. No. 17 would permit Alameda County to impose a special local tax upon itself to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. This is a purely formal amendment, and should be passed, as the decision is finally with Alameda County anyway. No. 43 would free colleges from paying taxes on so

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37 Powell Street

Drink Caswell's Coffee, National Crest Brand.

"Why not say you saw it in The Woman Citizen?"

Don't Penalize San Francisco

California women citizens are asked to give their serious consideration to Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 17, the eighth on the November ballot.

In the interest of justice and common sense let us ratify this amendment and relieve the port counties of the ridiculous necessity of penalizing the registration of ships in California.

Every patriotic citizen must feel ashamed of the flagrant indifference that has characterized our attitude toward the upbuilding of our shipping industry. Through the vote of our thinking women California can be placed in the very van of the march toward a dominant American merchant marine. It is not intended to deprive the State of one dollar of revenue. It will enable the port counties to contribute the amounts now collected in local taxes to the promotion of California as a maritime State. It will attract the registration of ships plying all the navigable waters of the world and advertise this State in every quarter of the globe. The women of California would never have allowed the present condition of affairs to exist had they possessed the privilege of the ballot ten years ago, and we believe it is up to them to put us back on the maritime map of the world. The first and most important step in this direction will involve the ratification of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 17, which will be No. 8 on the November ballot. This amendment exempts ships of 50 tons burden, registered in California, from local taxation for twenty years.

The policy of a similar law has made, Duluth, Minnesota, a greater world port from the standpoint of tonnage registry than San Francisco. The women of California will take the ports of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland and San Diego out of the prairie State class by working and voting for the eighth amendment and not continue to penalize and fine the citizen who is patriotic enough to build his vessel in California or register the same from a California port, and exempt his competitor who registers his vessel from a foreign port.

AN ESTATE in Beautiful Hawaii FOR SALE

Must be sold at great sacrifice owing to dissolution of corporation, the freehold land of the Vanilla Park Estate Plantation Co., consisting of 98 acres located at Napoopoo, South Kona, Hawaii, on the Government Road overlooking Cook's Bay.

Admirably suited for RESIDENCE, SANITARIUM or PINEAPPLE and COFFEE PLANTATION.

Price $65 per acre.

Offers should be addressed to

Vanilla Park Estate Plantation Co.

924 PAGE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

It wouldn't do us a bit of harm to figure up once in a while just how much time and space we are pre-empting that doesn't just exactly belong to us when we designate ourselves as Americans. Canada, Mexico and Adjective America are really on the map, don't you know, and the city of Buenos Aires, being second only to New York City, should really be mentioned once in a while, I am sure.

GEN. W. S. KINGSBURY

Few people realize the importance of the office of State Surveyor General and fewer still have any conception of the condition which existed in the office when Surveyor General W. S. Kingsbury took charge January 1, 1907, or of the enormous amount of money that was lost to the public schools of California through the manipulation of the State school lands previous to his administration. And possibly no State officer has had a harder fight against those who desired to control his office than has General Kingsbury.

When General Kingsbury took office he found a mass of inaccurate and chaotic records which took years of most tedious work to straighten out. So muddled were the records that the United States Government had long since ceased to clear-list or transfer land to the State, and it was only after General Kingsbury had compared the records of his office with photographic copies of the records of the United States Land Office and had secured the passage of a bill in the Legislature allowing California to reimburse the Government with cash and certain valuable lands that the Government consented to resume business relations with the State Land office.

But what were these transactions with the United States and what relation have the State records with those of the Federal Government? On March 3, 1853 Congress granted to California every sixteenth and thirty-sixth section in the State—one-eighteenth of the entire State—to be sold for the benefit of the public schools. The Government made certain reservations or exceptions, however, and in case of these reservations or exceptions the State was allowed to select any other unoccupied Government land in lieu of the land lost thereby. The land offered to the Government is known as base land while the land received is called lieu land.

When General Kingsbury took office he found the base land absolutely in control of certain unscrupulous men who manipulated it for their own profit. When base was scarce and they had a chance to make a sale they had not hesitated to prevail upon the Surveyor General to secure lieu land upon base previously used.

An instance of this kind is shown in the records of the north half of section 16, T. 2 N., R. 11 E., Mount Diablo Meridian. On July 19, 1870, the State of California sold and transferred to one of her citizens all of her right, title and interest in all of said land containing 320,000 acres. On May 26, 1900, base evidently being scarce at that time, the State Surveyor General decided that this privately owned land was mineral in character. Mineral land is subject to exchange, and although this particular piece no longer belonged to the State, the Surveyor General sent the selection on to Washington and asked for other land in lieu thereof. The Government accepted the selection June 5, 1900, and on April 15, 1901, listed or deeded to the State the lieu land applied for.

The State of California received $1.25 per acre for this base and was later obliged to give the Government an equal amount of base land. At the time of the return, this class of land was selling for as much as $10.30 per acre under the law framed by General Kingsbury.

About four years before Kingsbury took office the Federal Government found that thousands of acres of land had been illegally transferred in this way and refused further listing to the State until the State's account should be settled. General Kingsbury undertook the task of settling the State's account and so impressed the Government with his honesty and sincerity of purpose that during the past three years some 130,000 acres of land have been listed to the State and a half million acres more will come as soon as action can be had in the General Land Office at Washington.

General Kingsbury is also responsible for the passage of the law which took the base lands out of the hands of the manipulators and sold them at public auction. By a decision of the Supreme Court, handed down September 25 last, General Kingsbury was able to save some 270,000 acres of base lands from passing into the hands of a manipulator at $1.25 per acre. As this class of land has sold for as high as $10.30 per acre, under the law framed by Kingsbury, it can easily be seen that by this one suit General Kingsbury has saved millions of dollars for the public schools of California.

JUDGE WM. P. JAMES

is A1 for ability and integrity

Has served as Justice of Justice Court, Judge of Superior Court and Associate Justice of the District Court of Appeal

MRS. EUGENE DUFFEY TO AID REMEDIAL LOAN MOVEMENT.

Accepts Position as Manager of Woman's Bureau in Department of Remedial Loans of Pacific Mortgage and Guaranty Company.

Mrs. Eugene Duffey has joined the fight against the loan shark evil. She has accepted a position as manager of the Woman's Bureau in the Remedial Loan Department of the Pacific Mortgage and Guaranty Company.

The general offices of this company are located in the Marston Building at 244 Kearny Street. The Pacific Mortgage and Guaranty Company was organized about one year ago, and is headed by Colonel Frank W. Marston, John A. Hammersmith, and other equally prominent San Francisco business men.

Its business is in direct competition with the so-called usurous loan shark.

Mrs. Duffey will have charge of the woman's department, and her fine personality, experience, and manner will lend distinction and dignity to the business of mortgages and loans.

Negotiations strictly confidential.

Phone Pacific Guaranty and Mortgage Company, Sutter 1204. Marston Building, 244 Kearny Street.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Mitchell, Managers — Tel. Douglas 3789

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Rooms, with Private Bath, $1.50 and $2.00
Rates, $1.00 and up.

Suite Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, $2.00 up.

A LONG ROAD TO TIPPERARY.

Ths most popular song in Europe to-day is "It's a Long Road to Tipperary." Heretofore the off-to-the-war song of the British army was "The Girl I Left Behind Me," but to a man the soldiers of the expeditionary army on their way to France sang of Paddy and his Irish Molly O. They have been singing it in the trenches, and their French allies have been whistling it and humming it, and in Paris it is sung with a French accent. It is a rollicking song in two-four time with a good march swing. These are the words:

Up to mighty London came an Irishman one day,
As the streets are paved with gold, sure everyone was gay,
Singing songs of Piccadilly, Strand and Leicester Square,
Till Paddy got excited, then he shouted to them there

(Chorus)

"It's a long way to Tipperary, it's a long way to go.
It's a long way to Tipperary, to the sweetest girl I know.
Good-bye Piccadilly, farewell Leicester Square.
It's a long way to Tipperary, but my heart's right there. It's a' there."

Paddy wrote a letter to his Irish Molly O,
Saying, "Should you not receive it, write and let me know.
If I make mistakes in spelling, Molly dear," said he,
"Remember it's the pen that's bad, don't lay the blame on me."

Molly wrote a neat reply to Irish Paddy O,
Saying, "Mike Maloney wants to marry me, and so,
Leave the Strand and Piccadilly, or you'll be to blame,
For love has fairly drove me silly—hoping you're the same."

Change your Congressman in the 4th District by electing

HENRY COLOMBAT

Who spoke in the streets of San Francisco for Woman Suffrage in their campaign BEFORE they had the vote. Ask about him

Drink Caswell's Coffee, National Crest Brand.

(Continued from page 18.)

Joint Property.

Joint property is that owned jointly, and on the death of one of the owners the survivor inherits. Husband and wife can own joint property, but joint property and community property are entirely distinct.

Community Property.

All earnings of husband and wife are community property. If this were really held in common it would belong to both spouses and would be controlled by both. But community property is only a name. It is controlled by the husband alone. The only restrictions are:

(1) That he shall not give it away.

(2) The furniture of the home and the clothing of the wife and children are so-called community property, but he can not sell them without the consent of the wife.

(3) He can not will it all away—he can will only half of it.

(4) The wife may become "a sole trader" by consent of the Superior Court of the county, and of each county where she desires to control her earnings and business. A sole trader is responsible for the support of minor children.

Wife's Signature Not Necessary.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the wife is required to sign deeds when the husband sells property. Many people wrongly believe that this signature is necessary, and that it implies a degree of control by the wife, even a half interest in the property. These conclusions are false.

If she did not sign the deed there would be a possibility of a suit over the title, in order to prove that the property was sold for a valuable consideration, since the husband cannot give it away. To prevent a possible suit with cost and delay the lawyer and buyer require the wife's signature. But the action is only a precaution. Wives have tried in vain to recover a share in so-called community property sold without their knowledge. These are facts, even though people often refuse to believe them.

As long as the husband lives community property is under his sole control. If the wife dies first it is his as it was before.

The widow inherits half of the so-called community property. This is subject to an inheritance tax and the court's delay.

The earnings of the wife are community property, as stated. While husband and wife live together the husband can collect and spend the wife's earnings.

A wife may work for years in or out of the home, economizing heroically, planning to use her savings for her children's education. But her death without the possibility of willing the money to her own children may be followed by the husband's remarriage, and by the squandering of all her accumulations by the second wife, while the children of the first marriage are taken from school and put at once to work.

One California woman, a '49er, mother of a crippled son, spent many years of deep anxiety as she grew old, because she knew the law prevented her from willing a dollar of so-called community property to this son. She had the added fear that her husband would manage to divert the community property so as to leave her penniless in her old age. She could not protect her son nor herself from poverty. Other wives are as helpless, whether they know it or not.

A homestead may be declared by either husband or wife, its value being limited to $5,000. A homestead consists of the land and dwelling where the claimant resides. The homestead may be declared from either separate or community property. If it is taken from separate property of the wife her signature to the deed is necessary to signify her consent. The homestead may not be mortgaged nor sold by one spouse alone. The widow inherits the homestead if it was originally her separate property, or if it was community property.

A husband is bound to support his wife. A wife is bound to support her husband when he can not support himself. A child who is of age is bound to support an indigent parent.

The husband has sole authority to choose the home or domicile. If the wife declines to go to the place chosen by the husband, her refusal is desertion. "The refusal of either party to dwell in the same house with the other party, when there is no just cause for such refusal, is desertion." Civil Code 96.

Divorce may be granted for any of the following causes: Adultery, extreme cruelty, habitual intemperance one year, wilful neglect one year, wilful desertion one year, conviction of felony.

WHAT STATES ALLOW WOMEN TO VOTE.

Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Oregon, Arizona, Kansas, Alaska and Illinois.

The women of ten great States and one Territory vote not only at local and State elections, but also for President of the United States.

Women vote in thirty-six other States on municipal, school, bond, taxpaying or other special questions.

At the present time in the United States one-fifth of the Senate, one-seventh of the House of Representatives and one-sixth of the presidential vote come from equal suffrage States, where there is a total of nearly 4,000,000 women voters.

While Governor Johnson's man Friday was in church one evening not long since, telling the people what wonderful reforms had come about during the present administration for the man behind the bars, some women were on the sidewalk explaining to a few of the mothers of our city how they had labored with "Hire 'em" to have decent food for the sick and proper nurses for the boys in the hospitals up there so that the bodies as well as the souls of the youngsters might be returned to them in a sanitary condition; how no response to the petition of these brave women had ever come from our present Governor. In several instances the letters were answered by the clerks, saying that the Governor was absent from Sacramento and that as soon as he returned to the State the matter would be laid before him. The Governor evidently never "came back," as no answers to these letters have been received up to date. The mothers one and all endorsed Fredericks, who had in many instances housed and fed these waifs of humanity until they could be properly placed, without being sent to San Quentin.

The proposed eight-hour law is one of those enactments that finds favor only where they are not thoroughly understood and are urged by their advocates as the forerunners of trouble and industrial unrest. The honest, intelligent toiler, who does his own thinking, has made no demand for an eight-hour law, for he is fully aware that it is a double-edged affair, that would do him a great deal more harm than good.

Benjamin Fay Mills stated lately: "One of the causes of the increase of divorces is the revision of all of our moral standards. Ninety-nine one hundredth of the people lack moral authority at the present time. In one city of the United States one-fourth of all the people who marry are divorced, and in another one-third."

WHITE HORSE SCOTCH

From
MACKIE & CO.
Islay, Scotland
NEVER IN BULK

Charles Meinecke & Co.
Agents Pacific Coast
314 Sacramento Street San Francisco

If you haven't time to vote on all of the amendments at least vote "no" on No. 2, against statewide prohibition. Vote "yes" on No. 4, for th abatement of nuisances; "yes" on No. 8, exempting vessels from taxation. Vote "yes" on No. 10, for the abolition of poll tax. Vote "yes" on No. 11, for University of California building bond act. Vote "yes" on No. 44, for a minimum wage for women and minors.

The greatest educators assert that the school or college puts nothing into the student, but simply draws out of him what is already his.

"A TOAST TO SAN FRANCISCO."

By Grace Marbury Sanderson.

Ho, gentlemen, raise your glasses high
In a toast to the city that never says "die";
To the city with people of courage and grit,
Who get up and "do"; they don't just sit.
We've fought against odds—earthquake and fire—
But, with hearts courageous, built our city higher.
I take off my hat—there's a tear in my eye—
To San Francisco and its people, who never say "die."
As a reward to this city of sunshine and flowers
The world's greatest Fair is soon to be ours;
So raise your glasses, gentlemen, from near and far;
Drink a toast to San Francisco, and Panama.

New Zealand trades unions are demanding a minimum wage.

Give up the friend who is too ready to knock even your enemy. He will do the same to you when you're not looking.

Events are crowding upon us so fast these days that it behooves us to think quickly and act wisely lest we be caught in the maelstrom to our destruction.

The Stanford University register this year shows that the scholarship honors go to the women students. Next come non-fraternity men who avoid athletics. The cinder path heroes rank foremost in their studies among athletes. The average scholarship of the women is 82.6 per cent, that of the men is 74 per cent, and the athletes as a whole rate 76.3 per cent in scholarship.

It looks as though the adoption of the eight-hour law would do more than its parents promise and give those parents cause to regret its propagation.

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My hairdye does not streak, rub or wash off and dyes the roots as well as the tips of the hair. Why take risks and experiment with unknown dyes?

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If you are troubled with freckles, tan, sunburn, crows feet or wrinkles, take a course of face bleaching and I will guarantee you will have good results.

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My Parisienne chin bands and forehead straps are manufactured by my special design and are woven from the finest silk and are superior to the old-style rubber bands because they do not heat the face. You know heating will cause flabbiness.

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Special course of 11 treatments.....$3

FACE MASSAGE.
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COMBINGS (made up) 50c.

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"Why not say you saw it in The Woman Citizen?"

TWELVE LESSONS IN PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

(Written especially for the Woman Citizen by Mary Fairbrother, teacher of parliamentary law.)

LESSON I.

There are several things we must keep in mind in the study of the theory and practice of the rules governing deliberative assemblies. One is that all the rules were written for legislative bodies and are applied to deliberative assemblies, and they do not fit, "like the paper on the wall," but are all the rules there are, so we must use them until such time as some fine woman writes a new set and by her personality makes all the world sit up and notice what she has done.

Another difficulty is in the majority rule. A majority rule is not justice, and we instinctively rebel, but it is the accepted rule in America, and the best so far tried out, and really in this work it does not make much difference what the rule is, just so we all have the same rule.

Another thing we must keep in mind all the time is that parliamentary rules were not made for the majority that uses them and could get all it wanted in another way, but all of Roberts' rules are made for the protection of the rights of the minority. There is a good psychological reason for this—when the minority changes to the majority we have progress. Thus, when we protect the rights of the minority we are in reality protecting progress.

All business is brought before an assembly by a motion; there is no other way. When a motion is offered the first thing to do is to arise, address the chair, wait for recognition and then state the motion by saying, "I move, so and so." Never say, "I make a motion." You do not make a motion, and there is no use to have any more falsehoods credited to you than you really must. You offer a motion, and the proper form, according to all authorities, is, "I move." If the motion is for the purpose of bringing a subject before the meeting for consideration it is called an ordinary, main motion, and only one such motion may be considered at a time. There is no exception to this, save the motion to adjourn, which may be a main motion or a privilege motion—but that is another story. According to Robert, which is the authority in California, a motion must be seconded and repeated by the presiding officer before it can be considered at all.

It is not necessary to rise and address the chair in seconding a motion. A half dozen members may second a motion, and the presiding officer does not recognize them. "I second the motion" is all that is necessary to be said. Nominations do not require a second, because every member has the right to nominate, and her right does not depend upon the second of any other member, but unless a motion receives the sanction of a second it is useless to waste time voting upon it.

When the motion has been repeated by the chairman, it is then "before the house," and generally is open for debate. The general rule is that each member has the right to speak once on every question, and the one who offers the motion has the right to "close the debate." She has the right to support her motion and answer all objections. Not even the motion to close debate robs her of this right. No one should speak more than once except by permission of the assembly.

Thus, to offer a motion, rise, say "Madam President," wait until the president speaks your name, and then say, "I move." After the motion is seconded and "stated," that is, repeated by the president, you may again rise and offer such

reasons for the adoption of the motion as seem to you good. At the close of all other speeches you may again "get the floor" and answer objections. The chairman then "puts the question." She says: "The question is on the adoption of the motion offered by the member; all who favor the motion vote yes; all who oppose it vote no. The motion having received the necessary majority is adopted." Or, "The motion having failed to receive the necessary majority is lost."

The motion was originally intended to be used for the purpose of laying any subject aside temporarily, and in that way it achieved its character of being undebatable.

It now almost always means to postpone forever, or to "indefinitely postpone," as the book says. In other words, the motion is used to kill any measure before the house. A motion that has been laid on the table can not be again considered without a motion to take from the table.

That is no reason why it is better to postpone than to table, if you desire to take up the subject again. If a subject is postponed, the secretary's book will show that fact, and when the time comes the matter is before the meeting without any motion whatsoever. The president or secretary will say such a subject was postponed until to-day. If the matter had been laid on the table the record would simply be, the whole subject was tabled, or laid on the table. If any one wishes to consider it again it would be necessary to move that we take up the subject again, or that we take it from the table.

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If it wasn't for the immigrant California could not harvest her crops, work her mines, build her railroads or people her cities. If it wasn't for the immigrant California wouldn't be on the map.

Chile produces nearly all of the world's supply of nitric acid, which is used so largely in high explosives, but also as a soil fertilizer. It is as useful in times of peace as times of war.

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There is no such thing as fighting on the winning side; we fight to find out which is the winning side.

One of the saddest phases of the present war is to see so many thousands of Jews arrayed against each other.

There is nothing to fear but Fear, and that is overcome by understanding.

The national government is inquiring into the best and most economical means of producing and marketing milk. What we need is more milk at less cost.

Only those aspiring for Congressional and Senatorial seats who look with favor upon National Suffrage will get the woman's vote in November.

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Mrs. Citizen: Please take into consideration the following facts:

There are 170,000 acres of land devoted to the cultivation of wine grapes in California.

The adoption of Proposition No. 2 will mean the destruction of the Table Grape and Raisin Industry, besides ruining the beautiful and productive vineyards devoted to wine grapes.

There is now an over-production of raisins, and thousands of tons of table grapes are sent to the wineries. Would the table grape growers accept $15.00 per ton for their grapes that they now receive from the wineries if they could obtain $100.00 per ton, as some misguided people contend?

The adoption of Proposition No. 2 will deprive thousands of men of work, will raise taxes and property valuations. It will destroy many allied industries and seriously affect every line of business.

We cannot compare California with other States that have been voted "dry." California is one of the world's wine producing centers—producing over four-fifths of the United States' wine output.

PLEASE BEAR IN MIND THAT PROHIBITION DOES NOT PROHIBIT. The records of Kansas, Maine and other dry States prove this. Prohibition in these States has resulted in moonshining, bootlegging and numberless blind pigs—in other words, people can obtain all the inferior and harmful liquor they desire — such a condition makes hypocrites of people.

If you are interested in the future welfare of California—

Vote "No" On PROPOSITION No. 2

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

NOVEMBER, 1914 V. 30 No 8 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA *Ten Cents the Copy*

Thanksgiving

Stirs her ruddy fire;
The glow illuminates
November:
She sees new glimmerings
of desire
Flash up from every
fading ember.

Mabel Harding
Helen Winters
Taraknath Däs
Sofinnia Inger
Adah Pickett Steiner
Loring Stearns
Ethel J. Cayce
and others

THIS NUMBER MAKES A SPECIAL APPEAL TO THE THINKING WOMEN *of the* WORLD

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REACHES 67,000 EAGER READERS

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"It's Different"

The Woman Citizen

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

November, 1914. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA No. 3 City Hall Avenue.

Greater Freedom for the Women of India

By TARAKNATH DAS, A. M.

The Woman Citizen has been endeavoring for some time to get the broadest possible view on the feminist question. To this end we have reached out to every quarter of the globe and are now prepared to offer to our readers a series of articles touching on this "burning topic" of the hour which we know will prove both educational and entertaining. Each month, beginning with this number, we shall publish one of these articles, at first hand, by a native of the country to which it refers. The series will be divided into three sections: Asia, America, Northern and Continental Europe.

The first section will be the Asiatic viewpoint and will compose articles by men and women of India, Japan, China, Philippine Islands, etc.

The article this month is from the pen of Taraknath Das, A. M. Mr. Das is a graduate of the University of California, has received his master's degree, and is taking a post-graduate course to earn his Ph. D. Later he intends to return to India to teach in one of the Indian colleges.

MAN IS STRENGTH, woman is beauty; he is the Reason that governs and she is the Wisdom that moderates."—Hindu Proverb.

The distinctive spirituality of the modern world depends upon its ability to think of things as a whole, to treat immense masses of facts as units, to bring together many kinds of activity and to put them in true relation to one another. Thus the spiritual significance of the woman problem leads us to think of the problems of the feminine world, embracing half of humanity. In this short paper I shall try to give an idea of woman's position in India and discuss means by which they can attain higher freedom.

"If you ever learn one letter from a person he becomes your teacher, and there is no wealth in the world by which you can repay this debt. Thus you should respect your teacher all your life. Your father is to be respected a hundred times more than your teacher, and your mother should be respected a thousand times more than your father."—Hindu Social Code.

It will not be too much to say that the people of India (if not the people of Asia as a whole), live up to this ideal in their every day life. In India the sanctity and sweetness of family life has been raised to the rank of great culture. Wifehood is a religion, motherhood is a dream of perfection.

This ideal has been fostered in Hindu minds during the last several thousand years. In Rig Veda, the oldest of the Hindu scriptures, the idea of equality of man and woman has been very forcefully expressed: "The wife and the husband being equal halves of one substance, are equal in every respect; therefore both should join and take equal parts in all work, religious and secular."—Rig Veda, Book 5, Hymn 61, Verse 8.

This ideal of equality is based upon the principle of creation, based upon the Vedas: "Before the creation of this phenomenal universe, the first born Lord of all creatures divided himself into two halves, so that the one half should be male and the other female."

In the Vedic era we find that the women of India exerted their influence in all fields of higher activities of human life. Louis Jaculiot, the celebrated French author of "The Bible in India," said, "The India of the Vedas entertained a respect for women amounting to worship; a fact which we seem little to suspect in Europe, where we accuse the extreme East of having made of herself an instrument of pleasure and passive obedience."

Probably before the advent of the Buddhistic Era, the position of women became lower than it was during the Vedic Era. But Buddhism brought about a social revolution which gave women higher freedom in the field of education and other fields of human activity.

In the "Laws of Manu" there are laws to protect women, but under adverse social and political conditions in India practices have crept into Hindu society, which are hindrances to the freedom of womanhood. Nevertheless respect for womanhood is advocated in all socio-religious codes of the Hindus.

"Where women are honored, the Devas are pleased; but where they are dishonored, no sacred rite yields rewards."—See Laws of Manu. Vide. Gospel of Buddha by Dr. Paul Corus. Open Court Publishing Company, and Essence of Buddhism by Narasu.

"Where female relations live in grief, the family soon wholly perishes; but the family when they are not unhappy ever prospers." This is also from Laws of Manu, and again, "One's daughter is the highest object of tenderness, hence if one is offended by her one must bear it without resentment." (Compare this with the statement of a Missionary that the Hindu religion sanctions the killing of girls.)

It is a great misconception on the part of superficial observers who assert that Hindu women are treated like slaves by their husbands. The real fact is that the Hindu women rule their homes. They have more to say about family affairs and the family finances than European or American women. Sir Monier Williams says, "Indian wives often possess greater influence than the wives of Europeans."

Thus, within the limited sphere of the family circle, as well as in our social life, the dignity of womanhood in India is much more sublime than the superficial honor accorded to the women of the West.

Hindu women are better protected by fairer laws of inheritance. Hindu women are not victims of any "Salic Law," and among the list of illustrious rulers of India the names of women are often to be found. For further reference on these points read, "India and Her People," by Swami Abhedananda—"The Web of Indian Life," by Sister Nivedita (Miss Margaret Noble), and "The Position of the Women of the World," by the same author in the report of the Universal Races Congress of 1911, London University.

It can not be denied that Hindu women have not the same amount of social freedom in mixing with men as is found in the West. The obnoxious practice of child-marriage and want of freedom in matrimonial engagements that has crept into Hindu society is most deplorable. (In ancient India women had the preference of choosing their husbands. This practice is known as Sayambaram.) These are some of the evils which must be gotten rid of. In the field of economic independence and opportunity the women of India are much worse off than western women, but they are better taken care of by society and their families in case of economic distress or dependence. Under no circumstances would a young Hindu girl be allowed to go to a "sweat shop," or to go to the street for her living while she has any relatives alive. In the field of civic activities, the Hindu women are as babies when compared with American women.

For greater freedom of the women of India means should be adopted by equipping them with more practical education and opportunities for extended social service. In this connection I can do no better than quote from an article on "The Regeneration of the Women of India," by Camille De Berri:

A solution of the problem of national regeneration of any country means the increase of national efficiency in all fields of human achievement, and this involves thorough scientific democratic education. Of all the civilized countries of the world, the education of the people of India under British rule is most grossly neglected. 'John Gray, B. Sc. A. R., M. F. R. A. I. London, England, in his excellent paper, 'The Intellectual Standing of Different Races and Their Respective Opportunities for Culture,' points out that the percentage of the population in India (including those below school age), who can read and write is 5.3; whereas in the United States it is 87.3; Belgium, 78; Negroes in United States, 55.5; Holland, 98; England, 99; Austria, 61; France, 99; Ireland, 70.6; Hungary, 49; Spain, 25.5; Japan, 95; Italy, 51.6; Russia, 22.6; Portugal, 23.2. He says that as India stands fairly high in the list in natural capacity no one can doubt that in neglecting the education of India, English governors are allowing a vast amount of natural ability to go to waste, which might be utilized to aid the strength of the Empire.

The natural ability of the people of India is noticeably greater than that of the people of England. This is proved by the fact that in England there is one University student in every 1333 literate persons of school-going age, though in India, where opportunities are far less than in England, there is one university student to every 533 literate persons of school-going age.

Authorities like Dr. Sutherland, Kier Hardie and others agree that two cents per annum, per capita is the average total educational expense in British India. Of this seventy-seven per cent is supplied by the people in the shape of tuition and donations. Therefore three-fourths of a cent per annum is taken from the taxes collected from the people for education. The military expense taken from the taxes of the Indian people is about thirty times this amount per capita.

The latest official returns of the census shows that 106 males and eleven females per one thousand in India are literate. According to the Tribune of Lahore, India, only ninety-five males and ten females in every one thousand have been returned as literate in English. Think of the colossal injustice done to the women of India—only 793,646 women out of 125,000,000 can read and write—because of lack of opportunity afforded to them! The enlightened women of the world ought to think seriously of this great problem.

While we spend millions for our foreign missions very little is spent for the spreading of knowledge. If we Americans, with the co-operation of the Hindustan Association of America would raise funds to bring a dozen Hindu girls to America to be educated in our universities so that they would be able to become efficient teachers to the women of India it would be of more lasting value to the people of India than the sending of many dozens of missionaries. The work of such teachers would remain as the most conspicuous monument of the Spirit of Christ. He did not care for creed or color but gave his life for the regeneration of humanity.

I feel that the Hindu women should come out to the West to learn the best things of Occidental civilization. Whatever new developments may lie before the womanhood of India, its goal is not mere superficial freedom, characterized by restlessness, but "It is ours to hope that they will constitute only a pouring of the molten metal of old faithfulness and concentration into new molds of a wider knowledge and more extended social freedom."

* * *

President Wilson will this month personally greet a company of twenty-six prize winning California high school farmers who are touring the country. Though boy and girl farmers have been winning contests in other states for several years past this is the first state that has offered the prize of a tour of the entire country.

A few years ago a boy farmer in South Carolina carried off the corn prize and a girl in Georgia won the prize for the largest yield of potatoes, but California, living up to her reputation for prodigality, is sending on this tour a whole delegation of prize winners.

* * *

It is estimated that this year's citrus crop will bring to California growers about $40,000,000 and the prune crop $5,000,000 additional.

* * *

Edith Wharton is appealing to the public that knows of her as an author to come to her aid in making life tolerable for Paris seamstresses out of work.

"Made in America"

By LORING STEARNS

WOMEN OF THE WEST: An important issue is up for your serious consideration and we ask you to give it your earnest attention.

You are aware that our regular importations from Europe have been cut off by the war. At first sight this appears to be more or less of a calamity, especially to the women of means who have been in the habit of buying imported goods with the idea (which is often erroneous), that foreign-made goods are superior to the home manufacture.

It is imperative that we adjust our ideas to the exigencies of the present situation and endeavor to see if it is possible to make conditions conform to our needs.

The war in Europe, among other things, is going to prove to the American people that for whole decades important American industries have been held in check, and that hundreds of millions of dollars annually have been sent abroad, because of the false notion that the word "imported," when stamped upon an article of utility, meant superiority.

To a very great extent the United States can produce the raw materials and even the expert labor, both of which are so generally regarded as the exclusive possessions of Europe.

All that is needed is a generous recognition of our home industries, an active interest that will stimulate trade in American products by organizing and encouraging the producer and manufacturer to supply their own and other markets with MADE IN AMERICA products, urge the inventor, manufacturer and banker to greater efforts, to the end that products now made entirely or in a large part abroad, may hereafter be made in America. We must educate the distributor and consumer to deal in and demand home products, and see that the label "Made in America" shall signify the BEST MADE IN THE WORLD.

By getting together, bringing in closer touch the producer and manufacturer, the inventor, organizer and banker with the distributor, toiler and consumer on a basis of mutual interest the most important step will have been taken.

We should make "Made in America" our national slogan, and hold expositions (such as the one that is to be held in Chicago the second week of December), throughout the country as an educational campaign which shall eventually lead to American trade supremacy.

The following is an excerpt from a recent newspaper article by Mr. Harry Tipper, president of the Advertising Men's League; director "MADE IN AMERICA" Products Association; lecturer on advertising, New York University; advertising manager of The Texas Company:

"Americans are spending two billion dollars a year for foreign-made articles. There is no good reason why this money should not be kept in America and spent for articles "Made in U. S. A."

The tremendous recent growth of Germany's business at home and abroad is due to a proper appreciation of the fact that German-made goods should be pushed in foreign countries and also that none but German-made goods should be purchased in Germany.

Here is a very suggestive circular which has been sent all over the empire by the various German Chambers of Commerce:

1. In all expenses keep in mind the interest of your own compatriots.

2. Never forget that when you buy foreign articles your own country is poorer.

3. Your money should profit no one but the Germans.

4. Never profane German factories by using foreign machinery.

5. Never allow foreign eatables to be served on your table.

6. Write on German paper with a German pen, and use German blotting paper.

7. Use German flour, eat German fruit, and drink German beer. These alone give your body the true German energy.

8. If you don't like German malt coffee, drink coffee from the German colonies.

9. Use only German clothes for your dress and German hats for your head.

10. Let no foreign flattery distract you from these precepts, and be firmly convinced that whatever others may say, German products are the only ones worthy of the citizens of the German fatherland.

If we substitute the word American for the word German all through that appeal, and live up to it, we will have two billion more American dollars paid to the American business and industrial world.

Why should Americans buy "imported" goods? Usually they cost more; are they any better?

When the buying public begins to insist on getting American-made goods, new factories and plants will be opened, tens of thousands of idle men and women will be given employment and the way will be opened to get the trade of foreign nations that have hitherto depended upon Europe for supplies.

The American tourist and traveler has been wont to carry millions upon millions of dollars into foreign countries each year when as a matter of fact they have not seen any of the wonder-spots and natural attractions of their own country.

"Business is business." No sensible person will contend that to thus go after the trade of our own one hundred and ten million people and then compete for the trade of foreign countries, building up our merchant marine and our native wealth, could be construed as an act of hostility or unfriendliness toward our warring neighbors across the water.

Competition in trade is legitimate on the face of it, and it is not unfair for Americans who have been made the innocent victims (in a commercial sense), of a great war in which they have no part, to improve the opportunity presenting itself to build up their importance in the world. No foreign nation and no person owing allegiance to another country, can do aught but take off the hat to us and wish us well. In any event, commercial supremacy is a matter of the survival of the fittest.

If this country can not produce goods as meritorious and as cheap as other countries, then we are not going to make any headway. True, labor gets more wages here than in Europe. But it is better fed, better kept labor, and can turn out more and better work. True, also—we must get many raw materials abroad; yet fewer than

we have been getting when we begin to utilize all of our own possibilities.

The women of America are the largest purchasers of America and we are certain that if they give their attention to this subject and investigate for themselves they will be only too glad to buy "Made in America" hats, dresses, gloves, stockings, shoes, etc., in order to keep their money at home, thereby building up the commercial importance of their country.

The foregoing sentiments are endorsed by all our most intelligent California women who are in no way behind their Eastern sisters in the furtherance of any object that tends for the general welfare.

We want to hear from the women who desire to add a personal word to what we have already written, who have anything to say on the advancement of America's commercial interests.

No woman's position is so humble but that she can give some support to this cause, even though she is so placed that others provide her food and clothing she can use her voice to advise and council. She can also study the matter with an open mind and send us an expression of her views.

* * *

LOVE ON THE DESERT.

Castles in the Air.

MORN.

When the night creeps over westward
And the sun first gilds the sand,
When the distant mountain peaks are all aglow,
I can see the turrets gleaming
Of our castle fair and grand,
I can see the sparkle of its fountain's flow.

Oh, they tell me I imagine all I see,
But that castle is the one I'll build for thee,
Tho' it vanish while I'm dreaming
Of its cool and silent rest,
It will come in beauty beaming
For the one that I love best.

Ships Come Home From Sea.

NOON.

When the plain is all aquiver
With the sun upon the sand,
When the breezes seek the shadows by the stream,
I can see the white sails gather,
Of my ships upon the strand,
Bringing home the golden fancies of my dream.

Oh, they tell me I imagine all I see,
But the treasures I am seeking are for thee.
Rhythmic waves are gaily bringing
Laden argosies to me,
And I hear the Lorelei singing,
"Love bring happiness to thee."

The Maid in the Moon.

NIGHT.

Now the eastern sky is dark'ning—
For the sun has left the sand—
A vision that I love is coming soon,
Smiling sweetly from the heavens,
Brightening all this lonely land,
Comes the picture of my sweetheart in the moon.

Oh, they tell me I imagine all I see,
But the image is of one I love— 'tis thee!
So I sit and smoke and listen
To the cricket's cheerful tune,
While you make the desert glisten
With your picture in the moon.

—E. J. Cayce.

Medical Opinions on Vivisection

The National Society for the Humane Regulation of Vivisection, consisting of the Vivisection Reform and Washington H. R. V. Societies united, is incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia for the purpose of preventing cruelty in the practice of scientific experimentation on living beings (both human and sub-human) and of procuring the legal control of such practice.

That abuses in such experimentation prevail there is no doubt; they are inseparable from unrestricted opportunity and the possession of absolute power. To these abuses some of the most eminent men in the medical profession have frequently testified. Dr. Theophilus Parvin, in his presidential address before the American Medical Association, asserted that here in America there are men "who seem, seeking useless knowledge, to be blind to the writhing agony and deaf to the cry of pain of their victims, and who have been guilty of the most damnable cruelties."

Surgeon-General Sir Charles Alexander Gordon, K. C. B., (formerly Honorary Physician to the Queen): "I hold that the practice of performing experiments upon the lower animals with a view to benefiting humanity, is fallacious."—(Speech at Westminster Palace Hotel, London, June 22, 1892).

Dr. Henry J. Bigelow (the late), member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Emeritus Professor of Surgery in Harvard University, etc.: "There is little in the literature of what is called the horrors of vivisection which is not well grounded on truth. . . . Vivisection is not an innocent study. . . . Vivisection will always be the better for vigilant supervision, and for whatever outside pressure can be brought to bear against it. Such pressure will never be too great, nor will it retard progress a hair's breadth in the hands of that very limited class who are likely materially to advance knowledge by its practice. . . . A torture of helpless animals—more terrible, by reason of its refinement and the effort to prolong it, than burning at the stake, which is brief—is now being carried on in all civilized nations, not in the name of religion, but of science. . . . By far the larger part of vivisection is as useless as was an *auto-da-fe*. . . . The law should interfere. There can be no doubt that in this relation there exists a case of cruelty to animals far transcending in its refinement and in its horrors anything that has been known in the history of nations. There will come a time when the world will look back to modern vivisection in the name of science as they now do to burning at the stake in the name of religion."—(Extracts from "Anæsthesia. Addresses and Other Papers," 1900, p. 363; written about 1890.)

Dr. Charles Clay (the late): "As a surgeon, I have performed a very large number of operations, hut I do not owe a particle of my knowledge, or skill, to vivisection. I challenge any member of my profession to prove that vivisection has in any way advanced the science of medicine, or tended to improve the treatment of disease."

Dr. Gordon Stables, C. M.: " . . . I have never yet met a truly brave man who was not kind to God's lower creatures, nor do I believe that a man can be both cruel and brave; but the amount of cruelty that takes place in this country under the title of legalized experimentalism is horrible to contemplate. It is ten times worse on the Continent, especially in such institutes as those in Paris."

Sir William Ferguson, F. R. S., formerly Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen: "I am not aware of any of these experiments on the lower animals having led to the mitigation of pain or to improvements as regards surgical details."—Evidence before Royal Commission.

Wm. F. Clarke, M. D., B. Sc., London: "I have always thought this (vivisection) to be a prostitution of medicine. Physiological research is as distinct from the practice of medicine as is astronomy from navigation, and any attempt to combine the two will endanger our position in the eyes of the public."

The following are the officers of the society: President, Charles W. Dulles, M. D., University of Pennsylvania. Vice-Presidents — Cardinal Gibbons, Rt. Rev. Mackay-Smith, S. J. Peelle, Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims, W. P. Stafford, Justice Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Hon. J. H. Gallinger, U. S. Senate, Lieutenant-General Miles, Admiral Browson, Admiral Staunton, Thomas Nelson Page, Hon. Van Vechten Olcott, Hon. A. N. Waterman, Rev. Frances H. Rowley, D. D., Rev. Frederick Rowland Marvin, M. D., A. D. Rockwell, M. D., Henry M. Field, M. D., Samuel A. Jones, M. D., General Robert Shaw Oliver, R. Ross Perry, E. H. Clement, editor Boston Transcript, Scott C. Bone, Washington Herald, Colonel Archibald Hopkins, Wm. Corcoran Eustis, Professor John Bascom. Directors—Mr. H. B. F. Macfarland, Dr. C. W. Dulles, Mrs. M. H. Totten, Miss L. S. Biddle, Dr. Titus Munson Coan, Rev. C. Ernest Smith, D. D., Mr. Henry C. Mervin, Mr. W. H. Dennis, Mr. S. R. Taber.

But Master; by the love I bear thy race,
By my obedient service freely thine,
Oh hear my cries from out this awful place,
Wherein one spark of mercy may not shine!

* * * * *

If this be right,—if my devotion, love,
No mercy claim, only this dreadful end,—
If thou art justified by Him above
In mocking thus the faith of thy poor friend;

Then, Man; when thou,—trusting in Righteousness,
Passeth to judgment,—all earth's science vain,—
The God thou has relied on pledged to bless,
May justly doom theee to eternal pain.

—Frances Powers Cobbe.

* * *

STRANGE FRIENDSHIPS.

A friendship that is unique sprang up between our Shetland pony and a bantam hen. It may have been due to the fact that they were the only diminutive ones of their kind on the farm, but whatever the cause that bound them, the fact remains that neither of them showed the least bit of tenderness towards any other living thing. At night the bantam slept on the Shetland's shoulders. She picked at the grain and straw in his manger, cackling and calling as though she had young chicks. She laid her tiny eggs in his feed box and he would snap at us viciously when we attempted to remove them. The other hens sometimes laid there too. The pony knew the difference. He would try to root them out of the box with his nose—and sometimes succeeded. The bantam would light on his head and spend hours streaking and picking at his luxuriant mane.

One day when the children were hitching him to his little carriage they found him more stubborn than usual and slapped him repeatedly to get him to move under the shafts. The bantam, as usual, was almost under his feet. At the sound of the slapping, her feathers stood erect, and when the children, greatly amused repeated the action, she flew up at them in a perfect fury.

EDITORIAL

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CONGRATULATIONS!

We extend congratulations to the women of Nevada and Montana on the victory that the Suffrage cause won in those states at the November election, and tender our sympathy and regrets to the suffragists of Nebraska and Ohio in their defeat.

The full suffrage states are now eleven. They are Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Nevada and Montana. In addition to these there are twenty-two states granting partial suffrage. These include: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin.

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OUR MISSION.

In the particular sphere designed for elevating humanity women citizens have the most unique mission to fulfill. Attempts to acquire full rights of citizenship for women are actuated by one motive, that of establishing a better state and inaugurating a new social order based upon the principle of justice and liberty.

Since the time of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, the philosophers and political scientists of the world, even Confucius, have advocated the idea that the principal function of the State was to promote the happiness and prosperity of its citizens. Mankind must look to the State for comfort, security, education and culture, and in return it is the function of society to create such conditions that the State will be able to carry out its immense responsibility.

After several thousand years of hard and persistent work, today the States of the world are practically in a chaotic condition.

Undoubtedly we have made tremendous progress in fields of individual achievement, but unhappily, in the fields of social improvement we have accomplished very little.

Every individual woman, anxious to change the deplorable conditions now existing, should familiarize herself with the exact situation before she takes steps to remedy the evils. In this connection we quote a few sentences from the eloquent address delivered by Selma Lagaroff before the Sixth Congress of International Suffrage Alliance in Stockholm:

"Where is the State in which there are no unprotected children? Wherein no budding genius is crushed, but where all youth is lovingly nurtured?

"Where is the State that gives to all its aged poor the protection and respect due to those who are nearing the end of this life? Where is the State that punishes offenders only with the idea of correction and development? Where is the State that utilizes every talent, gives just remuneration for labor, and in which the unfortunate receive as much thoughtful consideration as do the most favored?

"Where is the State which does not embody alien peoples it cannot care for? Where is the State which gives its people the opportunity of living their own lives so long as they do not disturb the harmony of the whole? Where is the State wherein none of its members may go to waste in idleness, drunkenness and in shameless living?"

Then our mission is to reform the State and rejuvenate it with new and higher ideals.

Women, with the co-operation of men, have made the homes which, with all their defects, are the temples where the ideal of "one for all and all for one" reigns supreme, and we are convinced that with the aid and active participation of women in the field of state-craft the modern state will be transformed through the same ideals.

But there are persons who have not this breadth of vision, who are ignorant of the factors of social evolution, who claim that women have no talent for state-craft, that they are born only to be cooks and housekeepers, and that they must continue to be treated as slaves or petted as dolls. These it will be necessary to educate by the example of women who occupy important positions in public life, yet lose nothing of their natural grace or womanliness.

Professor Lester F. Ward, in his monumental work, "Applied Sociology"—a treatise on the conscious improvement of society—has said:

"The universal prevalence of the androcentric world-view, shared by men and women alike, acts as a wet blanket on all the genial fire of the female sex. Let this be once removed and woman's true relation to society be generally perceived, and all this will be changed. We have no conception of the real amount of talent or of genius possessed by woman. It is probably not greatly inferior to that of men even now, and a few generations of enlightened opinion on the subject, if shared by both sexes, would perhaps show that the difference is qualitative only. If this is so, the gain in developing it would be greater than that of merely doubling the number of social agents, for women will strike out according to their natural inclinations and cultivate fields that men would never have cultivated. They will then add to the breadth, even if they do not add to the depth, of the world's progress.

Women and men who have breadth of vision should work hard to give women equal opportunity in the political arena to show their merit and to help bring about a better social order. In short our mission is to work for this end.

If you hear the call come and join our ranks.

★ ★ ★

Catch this idea and let it expand. California is the most prosperous region in the United States. That is a fact proven by statistics. All our resources are on the increase. There is nothing wanting in California but the general acknowledgment of our prosperity.

Every citizen of California is responsible for the ideas that become public opinion. Every citizen can control public opinion by controlling any individual expression that does not add to the sum total of human happiness.

★ ★ ★

In the coming New Year, California is to hold open house for the reception of tens of thousands of visitors, and she is going to demonstrate a hospitality that is truly western and which will remain as a pleasant memory to every stranger within her gates. We stand unique as the state that will have two great expositions at one time—a long holiday that will mark one of the milestones in the future history of the state.

WHAT ABOUT OUR BELGIANS AT HOME?

A great hysterical wave of philanthropy is sweeping over the state that threatens to engulf us if we do not watch closely.

Shiploads of food and clothing and many thousands of dollars have been sent to poor unfortunates on the other side of the globe. We have no criticism to make of the generous impulse that prompts the act, but we do not think it is charity tempered with justice to care for the needy that are far off while we overlook the many in our immediate environment whose need is just as great.

In the city of San Francisco men are seen on every hand looking in vain for work. They and their wives and children are virtually starving, and with the approach of winter their distress is aggravated. Our hospitals are filled to overflowing, so also are our jails. A terrible murder has been committed in our midst because of poverty, and crimes of all kinds are being perpetrated through the same cause.

Does it take a terrible catastrophe like war or murder to shake us out of our lethargy, or must the appeal be popularized with publication and the blare of trumpets?

Wake up, you women of California, and don't refuse to feed the hungry at your own doors. Give your card parties and charity affairs for the poor within your gates before you send your gifts to unfortunates over the seas. Recognize your duties of citizenship as you do those of your family. Begin your charity at home. Don't add insult to injury by turning your back upon your helpless neighbor while you extend a helping hand to a distant stranger. Such acts drive the iron of bitter rebellion into men's souls and breed an anti-social spirit that is a menace to society.

Don't be deaf to the cry of little children and homeless women within earshot of your clubrooms, for their sufferings are just as keen as any and they are as worthy of your bounty.

Give all that you can spare to the poor Belgians after you have taken care of your own. To give to them first and neglect your own is charity without magnanimity and without justice, and never forget that all good in the action is canceled by seeking popular commendation or self-aggrandizement.

* * *

EVIL TO HIM WHO EVIL THINKS.

One of our "religious" papers of recent date had a scathing article on the "Annual 'Nighty' Rally" of the State University. With a show of extreme forbearance the writer refrained from openly designating just what university, but the imputation was obvious.

The thing that tries my patience sorely is that these self-righteous souls should be so easily shocked, should be everlastingly and always looking for evil. We saw the seniors in their "nighties" and laughed in joy to see those great robust, manly fellows for once throw off their self-consciousness, their every-day conventional academic demeanor and become children—playful, frolicking, ridiculous children. And do you know who had most sympathy and understanding of their antics that looked so "degenerate" and "unthinkably disgraceful" to you Christian gentlemen? Why, the little children and the innocent young people who were looking on with never a thought of evil.

How can you call yourselves Christians—followers of Christ—while you turn your backs upon his admonitions and the example of his life, who said, "Unless ye become as little children ye shall not enter the Kingdom of heaven"?

Think of a clean-minded, "holy" follower of the Master voicing the following: "Such things as annual 'nighty' rallies are certainly beneath the dignity of decent men and women, to say nothing of the higher standards of true Christian morality. Professed ministers of the gospel and influential church people of this time are excusing and upholding things that decent men of the world, without any pretense to Christianity, would have sternly frowned upon a generation ago."

I am sorry for the poor beclouded mind that wrote that paragraph but thankful that we have "professed ministers of the gospel" whose ideas and sentiments are above the groveling, evil-scenting instincts of the degenerate Christian who is criticizing them.

He needs to look within and see if there are not indecencies in his own thoughts and acts that are attempting to hide behind the cloak of his better-than-thou attitude.

God knows there are enough crying shames and evils all about us that call aloud for remedy without our putting evil into things that are innocent in themselves. And dignity is not virtue.

* * *

FREEDOM OF EVIDENCE.

United States Senator Root of New York voices our sentiments exactly when he says:

"There is no country in the world in which rules for the exclusion of evidence are applied with the rigidity and technicality obtaining in the United States. Our trial practice in the admission and exclusion of evidence does not agree with the common sense, the experience, or the instincts of any intelligent layman in the country. As a consequence, while we are aiming to exclude matters, which our rules declare to be incompetent or irrelevant or immaterial, we are frequently also excluding the truth.

"We apply these rules with the same rigidity to women, whose minds work in an entirely different way from the mind of any lawyer who ever had anything to do with devising or developing the rules of evidence. It is an exceedingly difficult thing to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth on the witness stand, as any lawyer who has been a witness must realize, and the simplest way to get that done is to come as near as possible to allowing people to tell their stories in their own way."

* * *

AN ASSOCIATION FOR PENAL IMPROVEMENT.

An association is being formed in this state called the California Penal Improvement Association, the object of which is to work for the abolition of Capital Punishment; the indeterminate sentence; diversified employment of prisoners; hospital for inebriates and drug fiends; prison reform.

The initial members, some hundred or more public spirited and intelligent men and women, have pledged themselves to do their utmost to further these reforms, and they are very desirous to get in touch with others who may be working along the same lines.

The next meeting of the association will be held at the rooms of the Woman Citizen, Book Concern Building, No. 3 City Hall Avenue, opposite Leavenworth Street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, December 1, 1914.

All readers of this magazine who are interested in prison reforms or who wish to affiliate with the association, are invited to be present at that time.

CONCERNING THE RECALL OF SHERIFF EGGERS.

The people who are in a position to know, and their word is as good as any in the community, are fully aware of the nefarious scheme that has been concocted to steal the office of Sheriff from the man who has held the position for three years to the perfect satisfaction of all decent citizens who have had business dealings with him during that time. These unscrupulous schemers who are bribing men to take around petitions and are deliberately maligning Sheriff Eggers, have been able to obtain a few signatures from people who are easily deceived and others who have "an ax to grind," and expect to benefit by a recall.

We sincerely hope that the readers of The Woman Citizen will in no way lend themselves to the work of these political tricksters and graft grabbers, nor listen to the sophistries of the gangster who would use us for his personal and crafty ends only to laugh at us later for being so easily duped.

We have the actual record of the efficient and businesslike administration of the Sheriff's office during the past three years. The courteous treatment of the public and humane treatment of prisoners during this time should be enough to prove that Sheriff Eggers has lived up to the pledge that he made to the people when he took the office. He has done more than this, and more than any Sheriff has ever done for the betterment and general uplift of those who have been put under his charge. The very causes behind the desire for his recall are an outrage upon intelligence, fairness and decency.

The following is a sample of some of the methods employed by the instigators of this recall:

"Judge Dunne, last week, cited to appear before him one J. P. Bobo to inquire why he had instructed the people who came to him at room 312 Grant Building (in answer to an advertisement for solicitors to obtain signatures for the recall of Sheriff Eggers), to the effect that in Judge Dunne's Department, No. 6, Superior Court, the Sheriff was influencing the jury in behalf of criminals for the purpose of acquitting defendants. Bobo made this statement to a witness in court, thereby influencing the unsuspecting citizen to sign for the recall. Judge Dunne was very much incensed at this and denounced the man in no gentle terms. He said, 'I am sorry I cannot send you to jail for this. In your evil mind you know that you are violating the spirit of the recall and I ask the District Attorney to take note of this matter and communicate with the election commissioners, letting them know that the signatures upon these recall petitions are obtained fraudulently and in my opinion should be declared invalid.'"

* * *

Captain Asher Carter Baker, U. S. N. (retired), the director of exhibits for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, left for Europe this month as special commissioner of the exposition to assist European exhibitors in the final preparation for shipment and display of exhibits. Captain Baker says none of the participating nations have changed their exhibit plans because of the war.

* * *

We wonder how the poor, hungry people in our own cities feel when they see us sending shiploads of food across the ocean. Charity is always commendable, but it must be accompanied by justice if it is to be efficacious.

The Barbarism of the Death Penalty

By SOFINNIA INGER

THE ABOLITION of capital punishment is one of the most important issues of the day. Much of the ancient philosophy and customs have been done away with by the present civilization, but, strange to say, one of the most unreasonable, unworthy beliefs of antiquity still clings to us—the belief in violence, cruelty and punishment, even unto death, as a deterrent to crime. And, strange as it may seem, accompanying the belief in cruel punishment, or, more correctly, in revenge, is a dreadful fear of sentiment—a quality generally possessed to a very marked degree by woman, the quality which has played havoc with men, with their laws, with their business, shall I say? No, but that quality which binds man and woman together stronger than anything made with hands or written in laws; which unites the family; which makes the home, the fireside, sacred; which forms friendship; worships God; which feels the sacredness of life, tempers justice with mercy; which, aside from form, marks the difference between the human being and the beast; that is capable of feeling the depth of things and is therefore as necessary to law and order, to the progress of civilization, as the spirit is necessary to the body.

In endeavoring to abolish Capital Punishment there are always those who will tell us that our efforts are based, not upon reason, but upon sentiment, and those who tell us this are bitter opponents of woman's suffrage, basing their claims upon the supposition that woman always acts from her emotions rather than from practical judgment. However, quick wit, comprehension and keen reason are the parents of emotion. Women should refuse to partake of the spirit of men who are afraid of their emotions and sentiments if they would remain in possession of that quality which has filled the breasts of all heroes and heroines; which has always been the very marrow of all nobility, and which in the future, when the world approaches nearer the nature of the Deity, will fill the hearts of all mankind, and which will enable them to look with greater favor and enthusiasm upon the project of abolishing Capital Punishment.

There are many changes to be made that every progressive person will admit are necessary. But what is more necessary than to abolish Capital Punishment? Capital punishment degrades, and, therefore, stands as an impediment to every effort to train the intellect and mold the moral nature of the race. Its abolition will be a sure foundation for the advancement of a true civilization. With Capital Punishment upon our statutes all other measures are like efforts to erect a perfect structure upon the muffled flames of a volcano. It remains a reflection upon all civilization, a scar upon the State, a mark of defeat upon government, and an imposition, a dreadful imposition, upon the young, even upon the unborn.

Unless one had lived in a country where Capital Punishment was unheard of and suddenly came into a State where it was practiced, it would be hard to realize what a shocking, what an appalling effect legal murder would have upon the untarnished sensibilities and what righteous indignation would be awakened by so barbaric a custom as Capital Punishment. The reason we are not now so affected is because we have gradually become accustomed to this heinous crime; in other words, we have gradually, in spite of ourselves, become demoralized by having a constitutional measure that deals blow for blow and takes life for life. In taking the life of its weak and impassioned offender we thus continually demonstrate the same principle that impelled the act of the individual criminal. The State takes life on three issues—as an economical principle, a deterrent of crime, and as a protection to society. Individual murders are committed almost without exception to obtain money or its equivalent, to protect the individual's supposed rights, or to be rid of encumbrances. Wherein lies the difference of purpose impelling the respective issues of State and individual? We might expect that an individual could be surrounded by circumstances that would overtax his mental endurance and sink him to the horrible depths of taking human life, but a government should not be involved in a similar condition.

The most dangerous of all things to have in a community is a condition that demoralizes or in any sense destroys the finer feelings of which human beings are capable, and this is the reason the abolition of Capital Punishment is one of the most urgent issues of the day. If men do not see this, I believe that women will see it quickly. No one knows so thoroughly the disadvantage of bad environment as does a mother. When her sons and daughters are unemployed, underfed, underclothed, poorly educated, illy protected, she is filled with regret and sorrow, but when they are forced into an environment which threatens their religious and moral natures she is hostile. Poverty and its impediments are the environments that work a lamentable influence on the mental health of the lower classes. But the influence of social and governmental standards is the environment that affects and molds in one of two ways the entire human family; none escape the deadly intoxicating draughts of social and constitutional example.

The child who grows up accustomed to the thought of hanging offenders until the idea no longer shocks him certainly lacks something which the child possesses who is paralyzed by the thought of taking life, either by the individual or by the State. There is something horribly deficient in the nature which has been taught by its country that revenge or retaliation against offenders is the proper course, instead of mercy and an effort toward reform.

It certainly is anything but a protection to society to be constantly filling the world with professional hangmen, who have become hardened and cruel; who have been taught and permitted to kill for gain (as the farmer plants his wheat to reap a harvest); who, by their association as well as by their example, contaminate the tenderness of youth and rear children born with the inherent quality that lacks consideration for the sacredness of life. To think that a brutal example set by the State will not affect the acts of individuals, one toward the other, is worse than absurd.

Even if the example by which the State demoralizes itself through killing these degenerate and unfortunate murderers had any deterrent effect upon crime, it would not be an excuse for the existence of Capital Punishment. Let us face the truth. There is no excuse for its existence. It but bespeaks our inability to cope with the situation. We must replace the measure with a higher principle than revenge and cruelty. Those who say that Capital Punishment is a deterrent to crime have neglected to think that when murder is committed in the heat of passion or upon the spur of the moment there is no time to think of the consequences, and those who deliberately plan murder always plan upon escaping detection and fully expect to avoid the consequences. They are unaffected by their knowledge of the inexorable law.

What can we do with our murderers? Do with them as we do with our prisoners. That is, if we have not advanced sufficiently to provide a better plan, let us not shut the door of repentance against any man. I believe that if one-tenth of the time and money was expended in behalf of the moral natures of depraved individuals that is expended in abusing and killing them our problem could be easily solved; or, in other words, the problem would solve itself. I do not call this sentiment, but common sense, order, duty and decent responsibility.

I spent one day with a mother whose son was about to be hanged, and it was an experience which, if many women could have had it, would abolish Capital Punishment from the face of the earth forever. I watched that woman wring her poor brown hands which had worked for that boy for twenty years, and saw the tears flow from eyes grown dim with anxiety and love; I saw the lips, purple with grief, quiver as she spoke of the time when she had kissed her baby in his cradle. The wickedness and inhumanity of man stood before me like a beast of prey with its vicious claws at that poor old heart, ready to devour. And this because she loved. Had that woman not loved, this cruel act of man could not so have tortured her. I wondered why God did not destroy us. Behold the helpless called upon to pay the price of our ignorance. Is this sentiment? Then Christ was sentimental. Then sentiment prompted the acts of Joan d'Arc, of Martin Luther, of Abraham Lincoln. Those who condemn this sentiment in man or woman are the tyrants who never have and never will add one step to the progress of humanity.

We cannot afford to have Capital Punishment exist longer; we must not annihilate the redeeming instincts of the human race. We must not tolerate the idea of man walking fresh from an execution room with his mind fixed on the "justice" of legal murder while human blood is fresh upon his hands, which, ere the day is gone, may perhaps caress the soft cheeks of prattling babes or a trusting woman.

If we will deter crime, especially murder, we must demand that the State join with the parents in placing a higher value upon life, individually and collectively.

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WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

By FRANCESCA PARKER PIERCE

The Belgian women are said to perform more than half the labor of the country under normal conditions. They appear to have more energy, are certainly more sprightly, and before this most calamitous war afflicted them, they seemed to the casual observer to be generally of a more joyous disposition than the men.

* * *

Miss Mirian Towne of Jackson county will be the first woman to sit in an Oregon Legislature.

* * *

Mrs. Amy Winship of the University of Wisconsin, has the distinction of being the oldest student in the United States. She is past ninety, has again registered for advanced work in biological science, electricity and magnetism.

In an interview lately she said, "As long as life is given me I shall be found studying within the university."

* * *

At Akron, O., recently the father of a sixteen-year-old girl offered her in marriage to a man of sixty in exchange for six city lots. Fortunately the juvenile court learned of the transaction and took the girl away from both men.

* * *

Near the town of Riverbank, Stanislaus County, is a very prosperous seventy-five acre fruit ranch, owned and managed by Mrs. E. V. Coleman., The lowest estimate of the cash returns from the Coleman orchard this year is $10,000.

Peaches, apricots, prunes, almonds, olives and alfalfa are the chief products of the ranch, and Mrs. Coleman is looked upon as one of the most successful women farmers of the West.

* * *

The first institution for the exclusive education of girls and trained teachers was the Ursuline convent, established by Angela de Brescia in 1537.

* * *

One of the healthiest signs of the times is the increased amount that is being spent for education.

* * *

A farm college for women has been started in Palestine.

* * *

There are 964 women to every 1,000 men in America.

* * *

The farm women of Kansas have fifty-four auxiliaries to the Farmers' Institutes with a membership of 1,200. The members meet once a month and discuss plans for the betterment of conditions.

* * *

For the first time in history women in Ireland are being elected as county councilors.

A mass meeting was held in New York City last week under the auspices of the Empire State Suffrage Campaign Committee, at which subscriptions were pledged aggregating $106,474. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says that this is $30,000 more than was ever raised before at any other suffrage meeting in the world.

* * *

Some women never tire of telling you what they stand for, but when you present a proposition by which they may work for those principles, they suddenly lose their enthusiasm.

* * *

The borrowing habit is a certain breeder of trouble. Be wise and don't borrow trouble.

* * *

The women farmers in the state of Pennsylvania number 6,869 and about the same number of women are hired as farm laborers. The records also show that there are nearly 10,000 women in that state managing retail stores.

* * *

Women are today what they have been throughout the history of the race—good wives, good mothers, good pals, good sweethearts, good sisters. Women in industry are no new thing. Women have been in industry since time began, and the women who have gone out to factory, to office, to school room, to hospital, to clinic, to platform, are but doing, outside the home, what their mothers and grandmothers did inside the home. To take three-quarters of woman's vocations outside the home and to leave her with manacled hands inside the home would be to let her beat her life out against the cave wall of a prison cell in an idleness that would be madness.—From "The Autobiography of a Happy Woman."

* * *

Mary Carnell of Philadelphia is dean of the photographers in the United States.

* * *

The American division of the International Congress of Farm Women, which met in convention at Wichita last month, will hold its next congress in San Francisco during exposition year. Mrs. Belle Van Dorn Harbert of Manzanolo, Colorado, is the president. She is preparing a model farm and buildings for the exhibit.

* * *

At the tenth annual meeting of the American Civic Association in Washington, December 2, 3 and 4, the housing of factory operatives amid pleasant surroundings is one of the problems to be discussed.

* * *

The daughter of Alfred Krupp, the famous gun maker, is probably the most important woman in Germany. She is Baroness Bertha Krupp von Bohlen. Emperor William is her Godfather, but holds for her no warmer friendship than does the rest of her countrymen. She is said to be the most beloved woman in Germany. She is certainly the richest, and spends immense sums on charities.

* * *

Women have better morals and worse dispositions than men. That is why they admire each other.

* * *

Municipal markets have proven such a success in New York City that there is an urgent demand for more of them.

* * *

Mrs. Carl G. Stern, president of the Milwaukee Consumers' League, has endorsed a formal petition for higher wages for women and girls. In some of the important industries of Milwaukee the minor employees are receiving much less than a living wage.

* * *

The Angell Memorial Hospital for Animals has just been opened in Massachusetts. It adjoins the Harvard medical school and is provided with all the latest improvements for veterinary work on animals and birds; also ward rooms for the patients while under treatment.

* * *

Henry Ward Beecher said, "Woman began at zero and has through ages slowly unfolded and risen. Each age has protested against growth as unsexing woman. Men might spin and churn and knit and sew and cook and rock the cradle for generations and not become women. And woman will not become man by external occupations. God's colors do not wash out; sex is dyed in the wool."

* * *

The Swedish parliament rejected the suffrage petition that was signed by over 350,000 women. It looks as though we should have to make the old adage read: When a woman will, she will, you may depend on it, but when man says she won't, there's the end on it.

* * *

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Civilization and the War in Europe

By PROFESSOR IRA WOODS HOWERTH

THE HISTORY of civilization is a record of almost continuous strife. War, it would seem, has been almost the normal condition of the past. The outcome of social evolution, however, with all the wickedness, the cruelty and the folly of war, is modern civilization, a complex, delicate and precious product that is bound to be greatly affected by the present struggle in Europe. The nature of the influence to be exerted can be determined only, if at all, upon the basis of a knowledge of the role that war has played in the development of civilization.

Civilization is primarily dependent upon a social surplus of wealth and energy, and a particular type of man. Men must produce more than they consume, otherwise there can be little or no advancement. They must be civilized, otherwise there is no civilization. Now it is evident that war results in the destruction of the social surplus wholly or in part. War is waste. But it is not always so regarded, since certain benefits are derived from it. It ought to be clear, however, that benefits derived are not of themselves a sufficient justification for any kind of expenditure. The question of the amount of benefits relative to the expenditure must also be considered. If it can be shown that a larger return for the cost of war might be secured by directing the expenditure into other channels, then, to a certain degree at least, war is waste. It will hardly be contended that if the means and energy that will be destroyed in the present war were directed into some other channel, as, for instance, the education of the people, infinitely greater benefits would be derived.

But certain benefits do arise from war. To appreciate what these benefits are, we must observe how wars arose. In primitive times men lived in tribal groups. They were unacquainted with efficient modes of production. They were averse to labor. Primitive and growing tribes experiencing increasing difficulty in getting food for an expanding and roving population—let it be pastoral or hunting—collided. The result was war, following by cannibalism—in later times by general exploitation and slavery. In the early civilizations there was periodically a swarming of the hive, as one might say, great migrations which necessarily meant contact with other civilizations and a resulting contest for food, wealth and the other things that men most desire. The nature of these early wars is indicative of the fact that they were due primarily to an economic cause. This is true of all early wars. Until the period of Napoleon, I should say wars were chiefly economic in their origin, even the causes of the so-called religious wars being reducible to an economic basis. It was so of the early wars of Greece and Rome, of the wars of feudal times, of the series of contests between the various maritime powers, of the wars of the Palatinate, of the war of the Spanish Succession, and of the American Revolution. Even the wars of Napoleon, and many of those since his overthrow, as for instance, the Crimean War, the Chinese wars, the Mexican war and our own great Rebellion, have been largely, if not chiefly, due to economic questions, either with respect to the acquisition of trade or of trade routes. The same may be said of the present war in Europe. If we penetrate beneath the superficial phenomena of the assassination of a crown prince, mobilization of armies, royal ambitions, national jealousies and race prejudices, we shall find commercial rivalries, desires for an outlet to the sea, or "a larger place in the sun."

In early wars, at least, then, the primary cause was economic, the chief motive conquest and the advantages arising therefrom. Since the development of a money economy, however, and consequent national interdependence, the possibilities of economic exploitation through conquest have gradually diminished, until today the idea that war is economically profitable to either of the parties concerned may well be regarded as the "Great Illusion." Other causes have occasionally risen into prominence, particularly the ambition of rulers; the desire of governing classes to aggrandize or protect themselves; national bumptiousness and aggressiveness, due chiefly to an ignorant and blind patriotism; and, as a minor cause, differences in philosophic tenets with respect to government. And so also the sentiment of nationality, considerations of national honor, the preservation of the well-springs of national morality which most people seem to think gush forth only in their own country; the attainment or the preservation of "the peace of righteousness"—which means, I suppose, the peace resulting from the victory of "our" side in a contest—all these, even if they have not occasioned war, have been paraded among the reasons that are marshaled by those who would justify war or even glorify it. But, after all is said, the fact remains, I think, that the causes of war have been and are now chiefly economic, and this being the case the question of the abolition of war depends in part upon the question as to whether these economic causes can be removed. Will there ever come a time when an improved and highly intelligent industrial economy will be able to provide a sufficient amount of material goods to maintain an intelligently restricted population? With the enormous possibilities of industry, organized and intelligently directed, the expectation that such a time may come at last, and the economic cause of war be removed, would not seem to be altogether an empty and iridescent dream.

But let us see just how much truth there is in the contention that war produces beneficent results. First, then, there are plainly certain of the virtues, virtues of an elemental or preliminary character, that are encouraged by the conditions of conflict. Among these are valor, veracity, the spirit of obedience and loyalty, the habit of discipline, and resourcefulness in danger; for each of these qualities when manifested in a social group is a military advantage. The tribe or the nation that possesses them in the highest degree, other things being equal, will conquer in battle. At first "the slightest symptom of legal development, the least indication of a military bond, is enough to turn the scale; the compact tribes win, and the compact tribes are the tamest. Civilization is a military advantage." Thus war has been, as a matter of historical fact, in a certain sense the initiator of civilization, as well as the maker of a certain type of man. No careful student of history will deny that in fact and as a rule nations have been forged in the fires of war. We must concede that from war have been derived certain obvious individual and social advantages.

Exactly the same thing may be said, however, and has been said, of slavery and despotism, of

(Continued on page 14)

SAMUEL P. BLUMENBURG, M. D.

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German Women and the War

By MABEL HARDING
Formerly Correspondent of "London Standard"

THE GERMAN RED CROSS sent out its first call for women volunteers early in August, and the response was a striking tribute to the organization and patriotic enthusiasm of German women. In Berlin alone over 40,000 women responded in a few days; such was the extraordinary promptness of their response that it almost seemed that practical womankind dropped everything to fill in their country's emergency while time was precious. Women clerks left their offices, school girls cut short their courses at the gymnasium, cooks and servants left good positions, and even charwomen in the government buildings left their pails on the stairs the morning the call was sent out, wiped their hands on their coarse aprons and offered their services at the hundreds of little offices under the sign of the Black Eagle. What of it if everyone of them couldn't nurse? They had it all worked out in their minds. Nursing entailed lots of cleaning, sick men wanted the right kind of meals, and men in a hundred difficulties wanted a woman's hand. Within three days the examining doctors had drafted into active service 3,000 of the most desirable volunteers, while the rest were dovetailed into innumerable services, under not only the Red Cross or as nurses, but a score or more of other volunteer societies which rapidly organized to meet the changing emergencies of the times.

The Women's Red Cross organization throughout Germany has worked out as admirably as it did in Berlin. It is a complete and efficient microcosm of the Germany army. Divided by the Kingdoms and Duchies into eight separate organizations it is now controlled by a large central committee with headquarters at Berlin, which is composed in turn of representatives not only of the various Red Cross organizations, but of many kindred affiliated bodies. This centralization, enables it today to set its machinery in motion all over the country, and in an incredibly short space of time, to mobilize, besides the volunteers, a fully qualified army nursing service that has been trained under military inspection. These branch organizations, however, control their own funds and activities, and also the activities of their affiliated societies. It is through these affiliated societies that the work of the German Red Cross is perhaps the most varied and comprehensive of any country in the world. Besides the supervision of its large and splendidly equipped hospitals, its training schools, clinics, dispensaries and ambulance stations, it controls much baby welfare and care committee work, home nursing, visiting and relief work. Just like the Red Cross organization itself every affiliated body has to conform with the standards of the military regulations in the matter of nursing. Consequently, the volunteer worker who undertakes the duties of home nursing, welfare work or visiting, is as much at the top-notch of true German efficiency as her paid professional sister of the actual army service or on the great hospital staffs.

Of bodies not affiliated with the Red Cross the nursing sisterhoods, now also drafted into active service on the field, are of the most unique interest in the present crisis. While their religious character prevents them from affiliating with the Red Cross organization, which would bring them under the military regulations, it is greatly due to their influence that nursing is in Germany more an avocation for the many than a vocation for the few. The Diakonissen sisterhood, where Florence Nightingale received her training, numbers more than 16,000 women, who have been subjected to a long and severe preparation that only enthusiastic voluntary workers would undergo, while many thousands more are being trained in the sisterhoods of St. George, St. John of Jerusalem and others. Finally, with the great and increasing attendance at the first-aid classes and the numberless unofficial "relief bureaus" of all kinds, conscription for German women in war time has worked out as hardly less inclusive than universal military service for men. Thus it is that Germany with her trainloads of wounded soldiers pouring into her hospitals and Lazaretts finds a sufficiency of trained women to care for them. By her ingenious scheme of military inspection she has not only had a tight hold on the efficiency side of the nursing profession when the war broke out, but was enabled to meet her present crisis with an astonishing feminine mobilization, giving her a women's relief corps, whose thorough ability to deal with the situation is unquestionable.

But it is not only in active service in immediate connection with the fighting that German women are showing their powers of effective organization. Again, with the knowledge that the centralization of tangent forces means an efficient system of relief, they have welded their great unions and suffrage societies into a Women's National Service League. Here, working together in admirably organized co-operation, we find the suffrage unions, the National Council of Women, the Union of Women Workers, and the Social Service organizations. To them has been handed over the great work of caring for the wives and families of the soldiers at the front. Their representatives confer with the official relief bureaus and city councils. The employment bureaus are under their control, and feasible schemes for the prevention of unemployment among the women workers of the country and soldiers' families are being put through under their active management. Now is their greatest opportunity in a generation to show the value of women's organization and their comprehension of their country's needs. They have stepped into the breach caused by the withdrawal of the masculine population, and are giving the lie as never before to Bismarck's never-forgotten platitude: "War is none of women's business." To the Kaiser, also, they are proving that Kirche, Küche and Kinder do not entirely fill the horizon of German women, and that it is a very fortunate thing for him today, at any rate, that they have not taken his sage advice and kept only to these essentially feminine occupations.

Without the women's co-operation in many other ways Germany would be having a very bad time indeed. It is their philosophical adaptation of the present crisis alone that has enabled the domestic and retail trade of the country to carry on its increasingly desperate struggle for existence, while in the harvesting emergencies of the past two months they have unquestionably saved millions of marks to Germany's fast depleting larder. Whole fields of corn all over the land have been bound and stacked entirely by women workers, aided by the younger children, and the earth prepared for autumn crops of root vegetables. No special appeal had been sent broadcast throughout the country for them to undertake this work; they just knew it had to be done—and so it was done.

Meanwhile, the National Council of Women, working in co-operation with the National Service League, is endeavoring to solve the women's unemployment problem. Large workrooms have been opened where the destitute are employed in making clothing for the fighters. Women who have children to care for or who are unable to go out are humanely supplied with work at home and paid the regular rate for home work. In a good number of instances these "amateur" home workers are absolutely incompetent to turn out satisfactory work and naturally find it hard to compete with the regular workers. Shirts which no man could get into without help, socks without heels, are the output of some of these amateurs. Therefore, another class of voluntary helpers has been formed to go round and show the incompetents how to knit and sew. Now, by an Imperial order, clothing must be cut according to army regulations, and garments not conforming to these are rigorously excluded from the commissariat wagons.

Another responsibility which the Women's National Service League has taken upon itself is the regulation of the price of food. Like the Housewives' League of America, its members are keeping a tight lookout on the market prices, visiting the shops and ascertaining the purchase prices of food, and are advising the city councils on matters of dietary. Professional household economists are visiting women in their homes in order to show them how to make nourishing dishes from cheap materials, classes are being held at which the value of foodstuffs are demonstrated, while excellent lessons on stretching the penny to its utmost value are enabling mothers with the thinnest of purses to just make both ends meet.

Nearly every German woman, no matter how poor, belongs to a small club or Kaffee Klatsch, as many of them are called, meeting, say, once a week. In time of peace at these Kaffee Klatsches they bring their needlework or their reading and talk of the weather, the babies and the endless business of housekeeping. Today, they still meet and sew, but they talk only of their men folk and the war. They are philosophical these German women, and it is but natural they ask of each other what it will all lead to and what it will all mean to them. Thousands of idle wealthy women have for the first time been brought into direct contact with the misery and suffering of the poorer classes; they have been taught to think and act. Underneath the class distinctions they are realizing their common sisterhood with the workers. The war has caused a general leveling up. The Kaiserin, who with her daughter and daughter-in-laws, is perhaps the busiest woman in Germany at the present time, goes the round of the hospitals nearly every day, meets the incoming trains with the wounded soldiers, God-speeds the outgoing men. She also consults with the women's committees on plans for the prevention of unemployment

(Continued on page 12)

THE CLUB WORLD

WOMAN'S CLUB DIRECTORY

Alaska Cruise Club, Union Square Hotel, Post and Stockton Sts.—President, Mrs. Mary E. Hart (Douglas 1990). Club rooms open to members at all times and to the public on Friday afternoon.

Ashbury Heights Women's Club—President, Dr. C. C. Coffin, 1362 Grove St. (Fillmore 405).

Association of Pioneer Women of California—President, Mrs. Laura Phelps, 73 Dorland St. Fridays, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Association of Collegiate Alumnae, California Branch—President, Miss Amy Sussman, 1819 Octavia St. (West 67). Meets third and fourth Saturdays.

California Club, 1750 Clay St., near Polk (Franklin 3516)—President, Mrs. D. J. McMasters, 1849 Jackson St. (Franklin 8724).

Cap and Bells Club, 1509 Gough St. (West 1245)—President, Mrs. F. H. Coburn, Windmere Apts.

Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Pacific Bldg. (Douglas 3024).

Catholic Humane Society, 1112 Market St. (Market 1529)—President, Mrs. Garret McEnerney, 2898 Broadway (Fillmore 1470).

Century Club, 1355 Franklin St., corner Sutter Franklin 3131)—President, Marie Withrow, 2016 Pine St. (Fillmore 1312).

Channing Auxiliary, Unitarian Church, Franklin and Geary Sts.—President, Mrs. Aurelius E. Buckingham, 2808 Jackson St. (Fillmore 1985). Meets first Monday.

Clionian Club, 220 Post St.—President. Mrs Emily Louise Secombe, 1520 Willard St. (Park 6786). Meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

Corona Club, 536 Sutter St.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Council of Jewish Women, 2137 Sutter St. (West 5141)—President, Ada Goldsmith (Fillmore 1553). Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Daughters of California Pioneers—Meets second, third and fourth Mondays, at Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Denman School Club—President, Mrs. George H. Irving, 902 Taylor St. (Franklin 1869).

Dolores Mothers' Club.

Forum Club, 220 Post St. (Kearny 460)—President, Mrs. D. C. Heger, 2428 Jackson St. (Fillmore 892).

Francesca Club, 560 Sutter St. (Sutter 1200, 1201, 1202)—President, Mrs. Latham McMullen, 2517 Broadway (Fillmore 3692).

Girls' Recreation Club, 507 Harrison St. (Kearny 2888).

Glen Park Political Club—President, Mrs. Theodore Pinther, 211 Hoffman Ave. (Mission 2388).

Hypathia Club—President, Mrs. Lyman D. Staples, 1144 Church St. Meets at members' homes.

Land Marks League—President, Congressman Jos. Knowland; secretary, Laura Bride Powers, 1242 Taylor St. (Franklin 5211).

La Puerta del Ora Chapter, D. A. R.—Regent, Mrs. I. N. Chapman, Alameda.

Laurel Hall Club, 1750 Clay St. (Franklin 3516)—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474). Meets first and third Wednesdays.

Mills Club, 220 Post St.—Meets third Tuesday.

Native Daughters of the Golden West, Claus Spreckels Bldg. (Sutter 366)—President, Mrs. Alison F. Watt, Grass Valley.

New Era League, 816 St. Francis Hotel (Douglas 1000)—President, Lillian Harris Coffin, Mill Valley (Mill Valley 7-M). Meets Tuesday mornings.

Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, Sequoia Club Rooms—President, Miss Ina Coolbrith, 1067 Broadway (Franklin 2273). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Pacific Musical Society—President, Madam Tojetti, 2848 Scott St. (Fillmore 4071).

Papyrus Club, 420 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Florence L. Richmond, 838 Clayton St. (Market 3984). meets first and third Wednesdays.

Philomath Club, 538 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln Brown, 28 Presidio Terrace (Pacific 1771). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Presidents' Assembly—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474).

Potrero Women's Club, Nineteenth and Iowa Sts. (Mission 4365).

Richmond Women's Club, 400 Thirty-fifth Ave.—President, Mrs. J. W. Felt, 466 Thirty-ninth Ave. (Pacific 1356).

San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, 220 Post St. (Sutter 387)—President Mrs. A. E. Graupner, 2030 Broadway (West 536).

San Francisco Colony of New England Women—President, Mrs. Geo. Miller, Burlingame.

San Francisco Musical Club—President, Mrs. John Birmingham.

San Francisco Women's Club, 1006 Bosworth St.—President, Mrs. Theo. Pinther, 1006 Bosworth St. Meets Wednesdays.

Sorosis Club, 538 Sutter St. (Kearny 5270)—President, Mrs. Joseph Fife, 3870 Jackson St. (Pacific 2767).

South Park Settlement Mothers' Club—President, Mrs. Emma Seaton, 121 St. Mary's Ave.

Susan B. Anthony Club—President, Mrs. Austin Sperry.

Tamalpais Center Woman's Club—Mrs. Peter Hamilton, President.

To Kalon Club, Calvary Annex, Jackson and Fillmore Sts.—President, Mrs. George Mullin, 2520 Octavia St. (Franklin 8909). Meets first Tuesday.

Town and Country Club, 218 Stockton St. (Douglas 4951, 4952)—President, Mrs. C. Osgood Hooker, Eucalyptus, Burlingame, Cal. (Burlingame 621).

Vittoria Colonna Club, Hotel Richelieu, Van Ness Ave. and Geary St.—President, Dr. Mariana Bertola, 1050 Jackson St. (Fillmore 3398). Meets second and fourth Saturdays.

Women's Club of Occidental Kindergarten—President, Mrs. E. A. Ward, 220 Irvington St.

Woman's Political League, 243 Pacific Building (Kearny 5186)—President, Claribel David. Meets Wednesdays at 2:30. Headquarters open every day during business hours.

Young Women's Christian Association—General Secretary, 1249 O'Farrell St. (West 3858).

Yerba Buena School Women's Club—President, Miss E. B. McFadden, State Normal School (Park 2923).

Alpha Neighborhood Club—Miss Mary C. Bell, 260 Frederick St. (Park 5216), San Francisco, Cal. Meets at Grattan School, second Thursdays.

Local Council of Women—President, Mary T. Gamage, 3010 Pierce St. (West 4090). First Saturday in the month, Hotel Bellevue.

Changes or corrections and names of other clubs will be added from month to month and should be sent in at once by secretaries.

Club women of the entire country mourn the loss of Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, the "Mother of Women's Clubs," who died at Los Angeles, November 10th, in her ninety-fifth year.

Mrs. Severance was a native of Candaigua, N. Y. In 1868 she started in Boston the first organization of club women in America, the New England Women's Club.

She has lived in Southern California nearly forty years and was the founder of the Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles.

As a public speaker Mrs. Severance has been greatly in demand. She was always a strong champion for suffrage, and an ever-ready friend to the distressed and needy in all walks of life.

Many of her letters have been preserved by her correspondents, among whom were many of the most noted men and women of this century.

The Woman Citizen tenders heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives and intimate friends of this noble woman.

* * *

The Highland Park Ebell Club of Los Angeles is to be congratulated on their acquisition of a beautiful new club house. We wish them success in all their future undertakings.

* * *

North Carolina leads all other southern states in the number of women's clubs; it has 405 in all.

Oklahoma has but one club, but that one makes up for numbers. It is at present building a United Farm Women's Club House that is an innovation in its way.

The California Club held a notable affair last week. It was the presentation of the "Open Door," by Garnet Stanhouse and Caroline Greene. To their vivid elucidation and convincing interpretation of the deep human conflict portrayed in the conversation of the two characters, the success of the drama was due.

* * *

The Ebell Club of Los Angeles recently heard a lecture by S. S. McClure that took some of the starch out of the set complacency of those who listened to his scathing denunciation of our present system of government according to figures from blue books and police reports.

The title of his lecture was, "How Do People Get Good Government," and dealt with the incompetency of the United States government in comparison with the governments of Europe. Among other things he said:

"Good government is impossible except by self government. It only arrived 100 years ago in Germany through the genius of one Stein, who showed the people how to govern themselves, and in England in 1800 the condition of affairs was worse than it is in America today.

"But good government exists in both those countries. Frankfort is more self governed than any American city ever dreamed of being.

"Every six years the citizens of Frankfort elect a mayor, each man writing his own ticket. If there is a tie the two highest men are re-voted upon within eight days, and the higher is elected.

"But these elected men do not consider themselves competent to govern; they are merely elected to appoint a number of expert authorities on whatever work is done.

"I know of no European city which pays its government. They pay the men who know how to do the work.

"No German or English city ever employs any man without knowing all about his capacity for the work he is to do.

"All the forces of all the people are put forth to benefit all the people in Germany and with the result that they have the best working material obtainable.

"No work there is worth carrying out unless it affords a life career to those engaged in it.

"Thus the experts are permanent and have time to grow interested and more expert. It is impossible to secure expert permanent officials when they are elected by the people.

"They must be appointed by the board of directors of the people, who should be elected just as any corporation elects its board of directors. Competence in officials is what the American people have not got.

"There is not a chief of police in all America who could get a job in Germany or England on his experience. Throughout the country they are incompetent and that accounts for the enormous percentage of crime in this country above that of others.

"We are not a more criminal people; we are merely suffering under a system of incompetence in all our government."

Mrs. Henry Payot (center), Chairman of the Permanent Belgium Relief Society and her Assistants, Mrs. John F. Merrill and Mrs. T. J. Scott.

The Seventh Symphony Concert of the People's Philharmonic Orchestra will be given at the Pavilion on Thursday evening, December 3rd. The program will include the following selections:

Overture—"Fingal's Cave" .....Mendelssohn
"Abendlied" (a) .....H. Goetze
"Valse Mignon" .....G. Vargas
String Orchestra.
French Horn Solo .....Selected
Mr. F. E. Huske.
Symphony No. 3, "Spring" .....Walter Bell
Dance, "Macabe" .....Saint-Saens

The People's Philharmonic Orchestra Association is organized for the purpose of establishing on a permanent basis financially the People's Philharmonic Orchestra, and thereby enable the orchestra to give throughout the year to the people of San Francisco, Symphony Concerts of the greatest excellence, at minimum prices.

A subscription of one dollar per concert entitles the subscriber to membership in the Association and two reserved seats.

* * *

The Pasadena Women's Clubs have been very active this month. The Browning Club had a very interesting reading by Dr. Bertha Lovewell Dickinson of Browning's poem, "Caliban Upon Sitebos." Dr. Dickinson compared Browning's interpretation to Shakespeare's "Caliban in the Tempest," also, as a contrast, Tennyson's "Palace of Art." An interesting discussion followed the reading of the poems.

The Shakespeare Club is having an exhibition of the beautiful pictures loaned by Franz Bischoff. Lovers of fine paintings are availing themselves of this opportunity and much praise and appreciation has been shown for the artist's work.

* * *

The Papyrus Club gave a "Cotton Fashion Show" on the 18th of this month that presented some unique and interesting features. The ladies who acted as hostesses for the occasion were attired in cotton frocks of the latest mode, and the rooms were draped with garlands of pink and white cotton materials.

MRS. EDWARD H. COLEMAN.

Mrs. Edward H. Coleman was Chairman of the day; her gown was made entirely of cream cotton and lace and embroidered in flower designs.

In the receiving line were Mrs. Florence Richmond, the president, attired in a very stunning lavender gown of cotton voile; Mrs. A. Mitchell in a cotton and lace gown of becoming style; Mrs. George Newman in a cotton cloth with ruffles and tunic of embroidered crepe; Mrs. Prosper Reiter in black and red, and Mrs. Kathleen Bryne in a white cotton with many ruffles.

A comedy, entitled "Miss Oliver's Dollars," was presented by the dramatic section. A talk on the many uses of cotton by Richard Rees, "The California Cotton Industry," by F. M. Davidson, with a rendering of Southern melodies by Mrs. Sigmond Klein; violin numbers by Miss Fern Backman, and instrumental selections by the Witzel trio completed the exceptionally fine program.

* * *

At the convention of the Southern district of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, held at Santa Ana this month, the movement to cooperate with the Travelers' Aid Society during the Panama-Pacific Exposition was favored.

Mrs. Lillian Pray-Palmer, president of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, urged that the women of the state should do everything possible to prevent the exploitation methods that are usually put into operation during times of expositions.

Mrs. Palmer also made an eloquent plea to women everywhere to use all possible influence in the promotion of the spirit of peace as against war. She quoted Ruskin, who declared that "War will cease when women say so."

GERMAN WOMEN AND THE WAR

(Continued from page 9)

and the care of the children and wives of the combatants. The Kaiserin's visits have brought her many revelations. While unofficially visiting at one of the large free meal depots one day she noticed a very old woman waiting in the crowd for her meal ticket. She went up to her and asked her how many sons she had in battle. "Nine," came the answer. "Ah," said the Kaiserin, "you have given more than I have, for I have but seven," and she kissed the old woman's cheeks and went away.

The young high school girls are also as might be expected most enthusiastic and patriotic. At the first call for mobilization many of them went out into the fields with their elder brothers and practiced shooting, for they said, "We will form an amazon corps and fight side by side with the men." However, their war-like spirit was diverted into much saner channels and in a few days one saw girls from sixteen to eighteen years of age surrounded by smaller children in the parks telling them stories, and generally looking after them while their mothers were at work in the factories. Many of the girls are going into the homes of the women workers and do their housework for them while they are away, and incidentally the little ones that are left at home have their faces washed by their "new elder sister," and are generally receiving more attention than they do in the time of peace. Many of the high school girls, too, are selling flowers in the streets in aid of the Red Cross funds, while the dainty fancywork, at which they delight to work and present to their admiring relatives, has given place to the making of masculine garments. At one big high school in Berlin the pupils a short time back threw down their French and English grammars and went on strike, refusing to learn any more the language of their enemies. One can imagine that there was a little more than patriotic fervor in their attempted boycott, which, by the way, was not successful, the principal having other ideas on the subject, and they were forced much against their wills to con once more the detestable grammar of their enemies.

But the calm, even temperament of the German women is standing them in good stead at the present crisis. They are stepping into the shoes of the men as if those shoes were made for them. When the great majority of the car conductors on the Berlin tramways were sent off to the front, it was the wives of the men who were commissioned to carry on their work. They donned their husbands' hats and coats, and with their short blue skirts looked the very spirit of efficient bureaucracy. As a matter of fact while they were serving as conductors many people not observing the change in the nether portion of their clothing were not aware of the change until they heard clear feminine voices calling out the names of the streets as if to the manner born. But the Frau conductors were soon replaced by men, not because of inefficiency, but because there were so many unemployed men who were able to take on the work, while they themselves could be put to more "feminine" occupations. But in many of the big cities of Germany there are still taxi-drivers of the feminine gender, who are plying the streets daily in search of fares, and who, on account of the fact that they are wives and daughters of men at the front, are generally patronized. Other positions that the war has opened to women are railway ticket agents, signalmen, grade-crossing watchmen, guards and ticket collectors. The Postal Service has further extended their line of usefulness by utilizing them as letter carriers and hundreds of girls who were on the waiting list for telegraphists, letter sorters, and postal clerks have now been given positions vacated by the men. Also the number of male doctors that have been requisitioned for military duties has left a clear field for the women doctors and their services are now greatly in demand. In some of the small towns rendered manless by the war small groups of women have volunteered to keep the streets of the town clean and in a sanitary condition, while others have volunteered, as in Wurp, to serve as night watchmen, a picturesque but now almost abandoned old custom. In the theatrical profession, which has been very hardly hit by the war, the "stars" are coming to the assistance of the minor members of the company in a truly democratic spirit. In some of the municipal theaters the companies are pooling their salaries and living on a communal basis, at the same time making themselves responsible for the children of the actors summoned to the colors.

And it is not only the poor who are being catered for. In the Kurfürstenstrasse, Berlin's Fifth Avenue, a band of society women have opened a suite of beautifully arranged rooms for the benefit of free-lance journalists, actresses, writers, stenographers and secretaries, who, owing to the war are having just as hard a time as the families of the combatants to make both ends meet. Every day from twelve till two these women entertain numbers of these hard-pressed better-class workers as their guests to a substantial luncheon. This kind of help is typical of the innate good sense of the German women who know where to differentiate between charity and tactful assistance. The collection of walking-sticks is another war duty which has been taken up by women of leisure. Districts are canvassed on the house to house basis for any sticks not actually in use. They are then collected and conveyed to the hospitals for the benefit of the wounded soldiers. Thousands have already been dispatched, but the trainloads of wounded men crowding into the capital and other large cities render the collection a daily task.

In every occupation, in every walk of life, the women of the Fatherland are doing their level best to help their men folk in the great crisis through which they are passing. Not only are these German women thinking and helping in the present, they are looking forward with increasing attentiveness to the future. They are asking themselves what it will mean to them when thousands and thousands of the flower of German manhood are rendered crippled and helpless, while many thousands more will never return to their country to take up their responsibilities and duties. To the women of Germany the rebuilding of the country will be dedicated in one of the crucial periods of her history. Today, Germany possesses nearly 10,000,000 women bread winners, tomorrow she will possess many more. The terrible depletion among the men must necessarily open to women in the future unprecedented and unsuspected opportunities in the new Germany. Their responsibility as heads of families will be increased, too. And most of all, it will be seen whether the Government will recognize the services rendered by women in the time of war by granting them some of the privileges and rights they have so long unsuccessfully demanded—or just done without. Already in Germany is growing the feeling among progressive women that after the war is over the great awakening that all women will have received will be the commencement of a new era for German womanhood. A new world of civic duties will devolve upon them. The suffragists already herald the new opportunity. That is why they have just opened this month in Berlin a school for women under the directorship of Dr. Alice Salomon, of the National Council of Women. Here the citizen duties of women together with the work they can perform on public care committees and councils are being most ably expounded, and lastly, under the tuition of Dr. Gertrude Baümer, one of the most prominent and progressive of German suffragists, the possibilities that women will have to face after the war are being canvassed with great frankness and the assurance of power already theirs.

War is a terrible medium to bring about women's participation in the affairs of their country, but in Olive Schreiner's fine phrase from "Women and Labor," "On that day, when the woman takes her place beside the man in the governance and arrangement of external affairs of her race will also be that day heralded the death of war as a means of arranging human differences." If this be true, then let every woman bend this crisis to the good that clearly begins to appear, even from the appalling horror of this time of fratricidal murder. The spiritual bond which unites the progressive women of all nations should be strengthened by the universal suffering which the war entails, and enable them to gird on their armor and wage war against WAR.

* * *

Patience, have faith and thy prayers shall be answered—Longfellow.

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WOMEN·WORTH·WHILE

CIVILIZATION AND THE WAR IN EUROPE

(Continued from page 8)

superstition and of persecution. Slavery, for instance, gives to the enslaving class that freedom from toil, that repose, that leisure, that is necessary to the cultivation of the arts and sciences and the finer graces of life; and it disciplines the enslaved to habits of labor. So, too, in the absence of other causes, despotism maintains the order that is necessary to progress. As to persecutions it has often been said that the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the church. It has even been contended that persecution was necessary to the progress of Christianity. If this were true there would be a certain justification for the persecution of the Christians by the Roman emperors, and of the fires of the Inquisition. It is a strange historical fact that good comes out of evil. You cannot conceive of a national calamity that would not bring good to somebody. It is not only an ill but an impossible wind that blows nobody good. So cannibalism, slavery, serfdom, despotism, superstition, persecution, and war have each something to show for themselves. Each succeeding step in the progress of society is an improvement over the preceding one, and by comparison with what came before must naturally show advancement.

Now the fact that war has actually trained men to habits of obedience and concerted action, that slavery has disciplined men and women to productive labor, that ruthless and despotic rulers have actually welded warring tribes into nations and nations into empires, that superstition has often supplied motives to right action is held to justify war, slavery and despotism, as well as to excuse superstition; is accepted, indeed, as conclusive proof that in their time each was socially indispensable, and this is proclaimed as the "evolutionary views" of social progress.

But the evolutionary philosophy so interpreted leads straight to fatalism. For, if evil institutions are the prelude to progressive steps in civilization, why should we trouble ourselves at all about these institutions? If the war, slavery and despotism of the past are all justified on the grounds that beneficial social results have been due to them, why condemn the typical evils of today, or indeed why condemn evil at all? Whatever is is necessary. Evil exists that good may come. Whatever is is right!

The fallacy of this reasoning results from focusing attention on the incidental, unintended and usually exaggerated good that may be traced to an evil social institution, and overlooking the vast brood of evils that it hatches. We may admit, for instance, that slavery disciplined the slaves to habits of industry, and gave leisure to the slave-holding class for the pursuit of art and science (which latter, by the way, it never pursued to any great extent) without forgetting that these results, although socially beneficial, were entirely unintended and incidental, and were far outweighed by the resulting waste of human power, the destruction of the sentiment of natural equality, and the degradation of man; the slave-holder no less than the slave himself being the victim of its terrible virus. So also we may admit that war has been followed by certain progressive results, while at the same time we may recognize that these same results might have been obtained at a less cost, and may refuse to be blind to the fact that it has also and everywhere occasioned a vast multitude of hideous wrongs—cruelty, wickedness,

(Continued on page 16)

ASTROLOGICAL FORECAST

FROM NOVEMBER 20th TO DECEMBER 20th, UNDER THE SIGN OF SAGITTARIUS

(Prepared especially for The Woman Citizen by "Psycho," the White Yogi of India.)

You were born to command and you generally do. You are impatient of interference. Fear has no restraint for you when you have made up your mind to do anything, but you may yield from motives of policy. You are tyrannical and strict in enforcing obedience. You expect and desire appreciation, and if you do not meet with the praise to which you think yourself entitled, you become morose and moody. With all your external assumption of indifference you are deeply sensitive. You fret if things do not go your way. Perhaps the fault is with yourself, for you are so unapproachable and so opposed to dictation or interference that you do not attract people in a confidential way. You are somewhat suspicious and have a fair share of jealousy.

If your birth came after the 26th of November you are sure to have a strong will; don't like to acknowledge yourself in the wrong, or own up to a mistake. You make some intense enemies and a few friends. You have an unflinching faithfulness to duty. Even if you consider yourself over-reached, and not justly dealt with, you render all you agree to and sometimes more. If in business you will give good measure, but you take care that your customer knows it. You are fond of good clothes and good jewelry but want no tinsel or paste.

If born between December 1st and 20th you are fiery, determined, generally quick to act, but can abide your time if necessity demands it. You are a good talker, great mimic, jovial and a "good fellow" with your equals. Fond of sports, something of a stickler for established forms and very thorough in your work. You learn readily when you like what you are studying, retain what you learn, and might occupy a brilliant position if you did not fret yourself to death, and involve others in the process. DON'T DO IT. If you lose or gain it is your own affair. You have a tendency towards mysticism. You have plenty of self-confidence, are brave and not easily turned from your chosen course. Quite reserved, generally quiet, but can be arousd to a high pitch of excitement. You have a high sense of justice, are rather set in your religious opinions, and can give up a friend easily if he does not live up to your ideas of respectability.

Where New York Fashions Reign Supreme

We were one of the first to hail a welcome to the coming of American fashions for American women, and today stand among the foremost exponents of "Made in United States" ready-to-wear apparel.

The whole idea conforms to our economic policy and puts the women's Cloak and Suit business on a more practical basis. However, it is really nothing new for us to sell, say a suit at $25.00, which has in the past been held at $40.00 or $45.00 in stores where you were supposed to pay the difference for imported models. No matter what you are shown elsewhere, just come here and see what a difference there is in prices. This is true of Dresses, Coats and Millinery, just as it is of Suits.

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"Why not say you saw it in The Woman Citizen?"

The women of California realize the fact that Mrs. N. E. Davidson, the woman who sought the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was unmercifully "sold out" by adroit politicians, and that they are quietly organizing a non-partisan party, composed of women, and in 1918 will demand a non-partisan ticket. Plans for a strenuous organization are being perfected, and it is the hope of the leaders to have every woman voter in the state enrolled in the next three years.

* * *

If you are not too busy you will notice the way the wind is blowing in the political arena.

* * *

We will have universal peace when the majority of the world come to believe in it; talk of it; work for it; pray for it; vote for it.

* * *

Governor Johnson is a past master in the science of psychology.

* * *

Miss Anne H. Martin, president of the Nevada Suffrage Association, is kept busy answering telegrams of congratulations from equal suffrage seeking women in other states in the Union. Miss Martin made a hard and glorious fight, and all hats should come off to her. She will go to Washington soon to assist in the fight for national suffrage.

* * *

The candidates of the future seeking elective offices must appeal to the woman voter if they expect to win.

* * *

One of the gentlemen guests leaving the Papyrus Club's "Cotton Fashion Show" the other afternoon was heard to remark to his friend, "Ye Gods, man, let's hurry. I'm spitting cotton."

* * *

Sheriff Eggers of San Francisco will not be recalled. People are becoming tired of this habit.

* * *

Inquiries at the homes of defeated candidates bring the one response: he is suffering from a fit of the "blues" because his friends deceived him into thinking he couldn't lose.

* * *

All the pains we took with the long ballot will count for nothing if the soreheads get a chance to talk about things they don't like being unconstitutional.

* * *

Men are greater gossipers than women by ten to one, and much more critical.

Captain John D. Fredericks made a clean, honest fight for the election of Governor of California. If he had resorted to thievery and falsehood he would have won. The following letter expresses his views upon the subject:

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 10, 1914.

Mrs. Helen K. Williams,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Mrs. Williams: I have your telegram of the 7th. The result of the election was somewhat surprising, and in a measure was a disappointment but not a personal one. The only personal ambition I had in the matter was the desire to serve humanity.

I have no regrets and would do the same thing over again, knowing that the result would be as it has been. We have gotten the party together and it is the duty of everyone who is loyal to their party and loves their state to stand for the principles of the Republican Party, fearlessly and consistently, to make no trades, combinations or affiliations. There is no success that can come in life worth the price of the combinations and trades that apparently were made by the Progressives in this campaign.

Any time I can serve you please command me.

Very respectfully yours,
J. D. FREDERICKS.

The present Republican State Central Committee will not disband but will soon hold a meeting and perfect plans for larger organization work.

* * *

Heney picked up a stray goat over Oakland way and named it Billy Hynes.

* * *

If you want to be a more valued associate, a more beloved friend or a greater business success, cultivate the virtue of being on time. Remember that it is an insult and an unkindness to keep anyone waiting for you past your appointed time.

* * *

Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin deserves the credit for the success of the People's Philharmonic Concert Association.

* * *

The slogan of the Lincoln Highway builders is from Lincoln's great speech at Cooper Union, New York: "Let us have faith that right makes might and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

* * *

Some of our Republican nominees side-tracked themselves before election day.

* * *

The Free Public Library is the most democratic institution of modern times.

The satisfaction to be derived from a duty well done is not dependent upon the kind of service rendered but wholly upon its accomplishment.

If we concentrate our minds upon each task in hand as though it was the all-important act of our lives we will not only perform better work but have a greater sense of relief when the task is finished, and our attention turned to the next duty.

* * *

France has spent more than sixty millions of dollars on aerial war equipment during the last ten years.

* * *

Ex-Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz will seek the office of mayor of San Francisco next year. His election cards are already in circulation.

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CIVILIZATION AND THE WAR IN EUROPE

(Continued from page 14)

blood-shed, contempt for human life and for the finer human qualities which alone lift man above the brute. Why should we be asked to accept the accidental good that has resulted from war (individual virtues and social cohesion), as its justification, when the inestimable waste of woe, the indescribable horrors and hate, that have inevitably resulted from it so far overbalance these relatively small and incidental benefits that might have been attained in a far better way?

Now while this war in Europe is wasteful beyond all measure, and consequently foolish beyond all description; while no good to civilization can come from it except that which is incidental and accidental, and which might be secured in a far less expensive way; there are those who, while deploring the war, console themselves with the reflection that after all it is in the natural order of things and hence not altogether bad. "War," they say, "is a biological necessity, hence it must also be a social necessity. The law of nature is struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest. War is only a special phase of this struggle, and hence it is essential to progress." This view betrays a very imperfect conception of the laws of social advancement. It is an excellent illustration of Pope's declaration that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. It arises from the failure to perceive the true relationship between civilization and natural law. Civilization is throughout a counteraction of the laws of nature, and its advancement depends not upon the free operation of such laws but in checking such operation at every turn. In nature war is a method of securing progress, but when we rise into the realm of intelligence this method is supplanted in exact proportion to the amount of intelligence evolved. In wild life, among animals for instance, the fittest is determined usually though not always by battle, but under domestication the fittest are determined by application of intelligent tests. No stock raiser in his senses would encourage battle among his flocks and herds in order to determine fitness. He would not look with indifference upon such a battle or with the optimistic hope that "somehow good will be the final goal of ill." He would see at once not only its waste but also the improbability of anything but accidental good that would be derived from such a battle. No man believes in reliance upon natural laws to bring about results in which he is vitally interested. Certainly those who talk about the necessity of war and assert their belief in the natural law of

(Continued on page 18)

Twelve Lessons in Parliamentary Practice

(Written especially for the Readers of The Woman Citizen by Mary Fairbrother, Teacher of Parliamentary Law.)

The word "amend" means to make better, or to change for the better. In parliamentary practice to amend is often to destroy and often to defeat.

The old rule that an amendment must be germane to the motion is always good and should be kept in mind by both members and chairman, because it frequently happens that a so-called amendment is in reality a new motion. A member brings an idea or proposition before the meeting. An amendment changes that idea as to its results, as to its intensity or duration or in any one of a hundred ways.

If the amendment offers any new idea, then it is not "germane"; it is not parliamentary; it is out of order. Any modification of the idea of the motion is acceptable, except a direct negation. If one is opposed directly to the motion she can vote against it. An amendment to not do or say anything is therefore out of order.

There may be an amendment of the motion and an amendment of the amendment before the house, or there may be two amendments of the motion. After either of these, or both, have been adopted or rejected, two more may be presented. More than two amendments before the house at the same time are not permissible.

The second amendment, or the amendment of the amendment, is first considered. After it is "voted up or down," then the first amendment is placed before the members for vote.

This is the proper language: "The question is now upon the adoption of the amendment of the amendment offered by Mrs. Roosevelt to insert the word 'eight' instead of the word 'six' in the motion before the house. All who favor this change will vote 'aye'; all who oppose it will vote 'no.' The amendment of the amendment having failed to receive a majority vote is lost.

"The question is now on the adoption of the amendment to the motion offered by Mrs. Taft to strike out the word 'five' and insert the word 'six' in the motion offered by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson to change the presidential term from your years to five. All those who favor the amendment, or all those who favor making the presidential term six years, will vote 'yes'; those opposed will vote 'no.' The 'noes' have it, and the amendment is lost, or defeated.

The question now recurs on the original motion offered by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson to change the presidential term from four years to five, both amendments having been negative. All those in favor of this motion, or in favor of changing the presidential term to five years, will vote 'yes'; all those opposed will vote 'no.' The 'ayes' have it and the motion is adopted. The presidential term will hereafter be five years instead of four."

If Mrs. Roosevelt's amendment making the term eight years had been adopted, or carried, that would have annulled the amendment offered by Mrs. Taft and the original motion offered by Mrs. Wilson, because the question was on a number of years and the greatest number of the three would, of course, include the others, and the chairman would then say: "The amendment offered by Mrs. Roosevelt is adopted, and this stops action on the first amendment and on the motion, as a larger number includes a less. This makes the presidential term eight years instead of four."

In offering an amendment we can change words, insert words or take away words or phrases. This is called to amend by "extension," by "substitution," or by "elimination"—three long words with which there is no use to bother.

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VOICES OF THE WIND.

Ye voices of the southwind softly straying
Within these silent haunts of forest trees,
Reveal to me the secrets you are saying
And whence you come, from calm or stormy seas.

You whisper, and the blue-eyed violets quiver,
And blossom sweets are wafted through the air.
You murmur, and the blue waves of the river
Are capped with foam and dancing everywhere.

You play upon the heartstrings of the dying,
They hear the murmur of your lightest tone,
Their full hearts echo all your sighing
And deem your whispered message all their own.

And when the ocean, in its anger striving,
Hath parted life and love upon the deep,
With balmy breath you comfort the surviving
And lull with gentle song the waves to sleep.

Then tell me with what secrets you are laden,
And where you gather strange enticing wiles.
Methinks I could persuade an April maiden
To doff her frowns for sweet enchanting smiles.

—E. J. Cayce.

Around My Tea Table

By ADAH PICKETT STEINER

In this chat, Mrs. Steiner will tell of the Japanese women as she has learned to know them and also of their home life, their holidays and their traditions, hoping to bring about a better understanding, a real sisterly love between the women of our country and the little Japanese women from across the sea.—(Editor's Note.)

SEVERAL TIMES I have been asked to express my opinion on the much talked of "Japanese question," but have refused, deeming that "question" a matter to be discussed only by politicians and diplomats. I fear if the women had to deal with such "questions," the world would soon be an "Arcadia." That would never do. Think of the politicians out of a "job," of the diplomats and their attaches going home, and how about all the army and navy officers? How could we possibly dispense with the gold lace and buttons so necessary to give distinction to all large social functions? So we will leave this question with the sterner sex and just talk of things dear to the hearts of all women—our homes, holidays, traditions, and nearest of all, our children.

After all, the discussions of politicians, the polite demands of diplomats do not go far toward settling racial questions. Time, friendship of the women, little children as schoolmates, forming a close and lasting tie, are the real factors which most satisfactorily end all prejudice and false standards.

First, men wishing to better their conditions, have emigrated to new countries. To this fact we owe the birth and rise of our glorious country. Men came from many lands, some for the sake of freedom of religious worship, some came for political reasons, some (and I think the great majority), came to better their financial condition, to be able to give a better home, a better education to their progeny than they had in their own youth.

The last reason—the financial condition—has brought many Japanese to this Pacific Coast. First, the men came, hard-working, honest men, then after accumulating a small fortune—a few hundred dollars—they have wished a home, a wife. The great distance, the expense, and the time spent in making the journey to their old home, to select a bride, were a most serious obstacle to these home-loving men. Hence the "picture bride," became the happy solution. The parents of the would-be groom are allowed to select the girl, whom they deem best suited to be their son's wife, and if the photographs, which are exchanged, are satisfactory to both parties, the little "picture bride" is shipped to the far-away country to make her future home among strangers.

To me this is a most pathetic thing. I can imagine that young girl (one might say child), standing on the deck of one of the large steamers, plying between Yokohama and San Francisco, waving farewell to father, mother, all her dear ones, her country, with its poetic beauty, its cherished traditions, leaving all, to take up the responsibilities of life in a far-away land. Not only is she far from home and loved ones, but she is in a country where all is strange and new—the dress, the house and its appointments, even the food and the preparation of the food is entirely different—so no matter how carefully she has been trained in domestic affairs in her native land, she is not prepared for duties confronting her in our country.

She is a brave little woman, and though her complexion may differ from ours, her hair be black, and though she may prostrate herself before the image of Buddha instead of bowing before the image of Christ, she is just a little woman—your sister—and no man-made laws can change that fact.

Like our own mothers or grandmothers, she has come to this glorious country to make a home, and to rear her children under the protection of our beautiful Stars and Stripes. I hear some one say, "but she is a 'picture bride.'" Yes, truly, she is a "picture bride"—such a marriage made necessary by her husband's financial circumstances, and dear reader, I must remind you that "circumstances have altered cases" before, in the history of our country. How about our English sisters, who crossed the Atlantic Ocean in ship loads, to be auctioned at the public market place to the pioneer who bid the largest amount of tobacco? Pardon me for reminding you of this little fact. Some of us who trace our lineage back for almost 300 years, to those splendid old Southern families—well, who knows? Perhaps our beloved ancestor may have been purchased for so many bales of tobacco! Just read, "To Have and to Hold," a delightful and historical book, written by Mary Johnson, and you will not only have the pleasure of enjoying a good book but you will be able to freshen up a bit on the early history of our country.

I hope—if any of the readers of "Woman Citizen" have a little Japanese neighbor—that they will ring her door-bell—perhaps she can not speak English—but she will understand that you have come to help her, your sister. She will surely offer you a delicious cup of tea and some little cakes, and perhaps you can show her how to dress her baby or how to make a glass of jelly. Don't stand on ceremony, be just kind and neighborly and above all, Christian-like. Some day, I am sure, when we are gathered "Around My Tea Table," you will tell me of those happy hours spent with your little Japanese neighbor. How you taught her many of our ways, and above all, how you won the love of the little woman and a lasting friendship worth while!

* * *

LITTLE "CHO CHO" (LITTLE "BUTTERFLY.")

A few summers ago I was paying a visit to a Japanese family who lived among the Berkeley hills. Accompanying me was a Japanese lady and her little boy, a child of about three years. After leaving the last car, which we were obliged to take, we found that we must walk several blocks over very newly made, graveled road-bed, or follow a very narrow, rough trail, on which we were obliged to walk, single file. We proceeded with difficulty, on account of the little fellow's shoes, which, being very low, were constantly getting gravel in them. However, the little fellow was very brave, and as he trudged along beside us, I could imagine I saw in the future, a brave soldier boy, marching away to fight for his country.

We were too tired and were obliged to watch our path too closely to engage in any conversation, but the child, the brave little soldier, saw the beauties of those fields of late autumn flowers and the many gay colored butterflies. He frequently looked up at his mother, with the joyous exclamation, "Mamma, Cho Cho! Mamma, Cho Cho!"

Winter came and little "Cho Cho," as I loved to call him, was sent to "Kindergarten." There it was his delight to make paper butterflies, and so skilled was he, that his teacher proudly exhibited the work of his baby fingers.

One dreary day, I received a telephone message. The little spirit of "Cho Cho" had flitted away. He was not destined to become the brave soldier I had pictured in my mind. Tenderly they laid away the little body, and, resting on his little hands, was one of his beloved butterflies.

I never think of that child as dead. I always think of fields of autumn flowers, of sunshine, and the beautiful Berkeley hills—and, above all, the beautiful spirit of little "Cho Cho."

* * *

For Belgian relief, $7,000; for local relief to the Municipal Charities Commission, $2. That, according to Dr. Milbank Johnson, is the charitable record of Los Angeles during the last ten days. Hence, it is proposed to close the local institution for lack of support. Of course, it will not be closed, for now that the attention of the charitably inclined people of Los Angeles has been drawn so forcibly to the situation the money will unquestionably be freely given to continue the good work of the local charities. We are quite liable to lose our sense of the due proportion of things occasionally, and it requires a jolt or a jar to get us back to normal. Los Angeles is not the only place where the sense of proportion in charitable matters is sometimes lost.

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The Guide to Beauty

(By Eleanor Porter, Beauty Specialist for this magazine.)

Constant care and attention will make any woman an attractive regardless of her age, which is an insignificant detail. Beauty consists of one part nature and three parts care. You would not think of neglecting your hair, teeth or nails, not even for a day, therefore why should you neglect your skin and complexion, which with just a little attention on your part every day, will make you look radiant "as in girlhood days?" All skin imperfections may be remedied by the right preparations, but the manner of application must be healthfully scientific and not injurious. I do not recommend ice, steam or hot applications, as I find they are injurious to the texture of the skin. Muscle strapping is sure and safe, and positively develops and preserves beauty of facial contour. It is the best and quickest way to feed oils, creams, lotions and astringents to the skin and to the underlying tissues and muscles of the face. Muscle strapping when given in connection with physical culture of the face, will positively brace relaxed muscles causing lines, hollows, and double and flabby chins to disappear entirely.

Answers to Correspondents.

Miss A. C.—A good remedy for removing blackheads. First remove all powder and dust from the face with soft water and pure soap, then use this lotion twice a day: Ether, 1 fl. ounce, ammonium carbonate, 20 grains, water to make 2 fl. ounces.

Mrs. J. B. R.—A good remedy for wrinkles, caused by facial contraction? Apply the following lotion three times a day: Alum, 1 dram, glycerine, 1 ounce, rose water, 1 pint. This is a good remedy to prevent withering and puckering of the skin.

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(Continued from page 16)

the survival of the fittest do not see very deeply into the process of social evolution. Would such persons, if a child of theirs were in battle with a ferocious animal, stand quietly by and console themselves with the reflection that the fittest will survive? Would they, if engaged in agriculture, carefully prepare the ground, sow their seed, and after the germination of their crop leave the plants to struggle with the weeds in order that the fittest might survive? It is just because war is a natural method of social advancement that intelligent men and intelligent societies should labor to supplant it by the methods of mind.

With the application of the proper test, then, war in general, and necessarily the war that is now raging, appears at once in its true light, namely as an unmitigated evil; so far as an evil may be said to be entirely unmitigated. War was an evil in primitive times, unless we regard primitive man as morally irresponsible. To speak of it as "a social necessity," as some do, is to lift from the participants all moral responsibility; that is, to regard them exactly as we regard the brutes. The only admission we are obliged to make is that in primitive times war was an inevitable result of ignorance and brutality. But enlightenment increases responsibility. The enormity of war as an evil grows, therefore, with the development of man's intelligence. Today it is a crime. The war in Europe is the most deplorable tragedy of all circumstances, then there is no such thing as human wrong. The excuses advanced for it might as well be urged for piracy, theft, robbery and murder. All the good that has come from it might have been obtained in a less expensive way, and the fact that war is waste is one of the least of the reprehensible things that may and ought to be said of it.

If our reasoning is correct, if war in general must be condemned because of its waste and if the evil that follows from it counterbalances the good, then it is plain that the results of the present war cannot be good for civilization nor can they be good for the nations not involved. Superficial considerations have led many to think that the woe of Europe is to be our weal, that the present commercial necessities of the nations at war are our opportunity. In short that this war is commercially an advantage to us, and that our prosperity is to be greatly increased thereby. It may be that during the war there will develop an increased, even a feverish activity in some of our trades, but that we shall profit permanently by the war in Europe is a conclusion that is not warranted by an impartial study of the results of war. The contention that the withdrawal from productive industry of almost twenty millions of men abroad, and a destruction of foreign wealth and life which no man can estimate, is to be a special advantage to us, is an obvious absurdity. For look at the logic of it. The waste of men and of wealth in Europe incident to the war is good for American trade—that is the major premise. The greater the destruction of life and capital, then, the better it will be for us. And so the best possible condition that we can conceive for our own country would be brought about by the complete destruction of the wealth and population of the world outside of our boundaries. That is the conclusion, the absurdity of which must be patent to all. You may rest assured that in the long run the losses sustained in Europe will be felt throughout the entire world. The expenses of this war will be borne not only by Europe but by America as well. Civilization here as well as there will be injured and delayed.

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MONK'S PROPHECY WRITTEN IN 1600 FORETOLD PRESENT WAR.

The Paris Figaro of recent date contained the Latin prophecy, dated in 1600, which was written by an unknown author and transcribed by the Monk Johannes. Previous excerpts prophesied the coming of Antichrist as a monarch, a son of Luther, with the motto "God With Us."

The installment printed here contains these verses:

Versical 18—Antichrist will manifest himself about the year 2000. His army will surpass the imagination for number and will have Christians, but the defenders of the Lamb will have Mohammedans and savages.

Versicle 20—The Black Eagle (Germany) will hurl himself upon the Cock (France), who will lose many feathers, but whose spur will strike heroically. He would soon be exhausted without the aid of the Leopard (England).

Versicle 20—The Black Eagle (Germany) comes from the land of Luther and will surprise the Cock and invade half of the Cock's land.

Versicle 22—The White Eagle (Russia), will come from the north and will surprise the Black Eagle and the other eagle (Austria), and will invade Antichrist's country completely.

Versicle 23—The Black Eagle will be forced to abandon the Cock to fight the White Eagle. The Cock will pursue the Black Eagle into Antichrist's country.

Versicle 24—Previous battles will be nothing as compared to those fought in Antichrist's country.

Versicle 26—Only princes and captains will be buried. Hunger and plague will be added to carnage. The battles will make too many corpses to bury.

Versicle 27—Antichrist will often demand peace, which will be refused until he be crushed.

Versicle 30—Antichrist's last battle will be fought where he forges arms.

Versicle 31—Antichrist will lose his crown and will die in solitude and madness. His empire will be divided into 22 states, none having any fort or army or vessel.

The Figaro adds that verse 30 refers to Essen in Westphalia, which the other prophecies foretold as the scene of the last battle.

* * *

Do not think of your own faults; still less of others. In every person that comes near you, look for what is good and beautiful, honor it, rejoice in it, and as far as you can, try and imitate it. Your faults will drop off like dead leaves when their time comes.—Ruskin.

Drink Caswell's Coffee, National Crest Brand.
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The Critic's Opinion

The first copies of "Where the People Rule," by Gilbert L. Hedges (Bender-Moss Co., S. F.), are having a rapid sale. The book treats the Initiative, the Referendum and Recall, and the direct primary in such a clear and comprehensive manner, that women who wish to become informed on such things, find that it takes the place of text books and is less involved in technical phrasing than most books of the same character.

★ ★ ★

"THEY WHO KNOCK AT OUR GATES."

(By Mary Antin.)

A powerful presentation of the immigration problem. Mary Antin knows what it is to be an immigrant, poor, oppressed and ignorant, and her book has a unique appeal. Illustrated. Price $1.00 net. Methodist Book Concern, 5-7 City Hall Avenue, San Francisco.

★ ★ ★

The "Little Angel of Canyon Creek," by Dr. Cyrus Towsend Brady, is another good book for a Christmas gift for young or old fiction readers. The story relates to the pioneer mining days of Colorado. It has nothing of the melodramatic flavor but deals simply with the interesting redemption of a somewhat wicked mining man by a Norwegian orphan boy and a good restaurant keeper's family. "The Little Angel of Canyon Creek," by Cyrus Townsend Brady (The F. H. Revell Co., N. Y.).

★ ★ ★

THE HOUSE OF LOVE.

(By Elizabeth Cheney.)

Doris, the heroine, lives in the House of Love—the love that bears no ill. In this atmosphere she patiently suffers indignities and injustice, finally coming to her own in happiness and love. With wide variety of incident, accurate character analysis, and a wealth of interesting detail, the book will be sure to command attention. All lovers of "The King's Gold" will welcome this new book by Mrs. Cheney.

Size 12 mo. (5x7½ inches), pages, 314, illustrated. Binding, cloth. Price, net, $1.25. For sale by the Methodist Book Store, 5 City Hall Avenue, San Francisco.

★ ★ ★

It is to be hoped that the "will of the people," as enacted at the polls, will prove a lasting satisfaction to the greater number (till next election). This is the most that can be expected, for the fact remains that all the people can not be satisfied at any one time.

★ ★ ★

"FOUR-FOOTED FOLK."

(By Elizabeth Gordon.)

This dainty book is sure to please the little ones. Verse and picture combine to tell an interesting fact or a funny story about each of the sixty-five animals included. Children are always fascinated with books of this kind. The artistic colored illustrations add greatly to the attractiveness of the book and will make a very pretty Xmas gift for the small boy or girl. Price, net, $1.00. The Methodist Book Concern, 5-7 City Hall Avenue, San Francisco.

"IN VIVID GARDEN."

(By Marguerite Wilkinson.)

This little volume of verse found its way to the Critic's desk recently bringing with it a breath of the spirit of awakening womanhood.

Each verse, and there are seventy-two of them, sing out the glad tidings of the dawning day when the women of the world shall stand free and untrammeled, and the single code of life will be a mere memory of the past.

"A Song of Triumph" is one of the strongest in the book:

"I have taken once more my birthright,
O vine blossoms, bloom and be glad—
'Twas sorrow that ever I lost it,
The trees of the forest were sad;
For I was a mother of children,
But never a mother of men,
And never a mother of women,
Alas! I was impotent then.

I have taken once more my birthright,
O wolves of the forest, beware!
My throat is alive with the war-cry,
The song of the spirit. I face
To a battle that surely will crown me
With glorious peace; I befriend
The best in the man, in the woman.
O wild forest singers, attend!

I have taken once more my birthright,
O pools of the forest, my flesh,
Long soiled by the passion of ages,
Is yours to restore, to refresh!
I spring from the dark to my freedom,
Exultant and choosing my way,
Athrill with the glorious sunshine,
That circles the world today.

Published by Sherman, French & Co., Boston. Price $1.00 net.

★ ★ ★

"Hoof and Claw," by Charles G. Roberts (The McMillan Co., N. Y.), is a splendid book to buy for a Christmas gift for boy or girl, and also for a man friend.

★ ★ ★

Robert W. Chambers has just given us his thirty-ninth volume of fiction, "The Hidden Children." It is an Indian story this time and moves with more vim and has more of the ring of truth than some of its predecessors, though all Mr. Chambers' stories are interesting. The name, "The Hidden Children," he has taken from the old customs of the Iroquois, who so named certain children, who were set apart by sacred rites of the tribe. Two white children are thus selected in the story, which is said to be historically correct except for fictitious characters that are necessarily introduced to round out the sentimental features. "The Hidden Children," by Robert W. Chambers (D. Appleton & Co., N. Y.).

★ ★ ★

Edna Feber, in "Personality Plus," shows a familiarity with business affairs and the vernacular of the shop that is surprising. It makes her book ring true. You feel that you are getting facts first hand. There is no doubt but that "Personality Plus" will have ready aeceptance with the public.

"The Runaway," by Allen French (The Century Company, New York), is a bright, quick-action story of the adventure of two sharply contrasted interesting boys and one lovely wholesome girl. The volume also contains ten full-page illustrations by Relyea.

★ ★ ★

"ON AND OFF SHORE."

(By George Whitefield D'vys.)

The incidents and adventures narrated in this story are founded mainly upon the lives and doings of three men.

One of them was Captain George C. D'vys, who came of a line of sea-farers and was an ardent lover of the ocean. He was a strong man of powerful physique. The author portrays him in his varying moods, with his nobleness and weakness—a most singular man, yet one of the bravest that ever trod a deck.

Captain Dan was a typical Cape Cod master, who had braved the deep for generations, and who, hale and hearty, full of humor and wisdom, still form the greater part of the off shore fishing fleet.

In Runt, the hero, the author aimed to show an American boy in the actual though unusual scenes of his eventful life, from his courageous entrance into the great, strange city to the days when he faced and learned the lessons that Old Ocean had to teach him.

Since the days of 1875, when the demand for fish as a food suddenly went far above normal, scores of daring skippers have been engaged in a never-ending struggle for big fares and a record trip, and no romancing is needed to give zest to any tale of life aboard a fisherman's boat.

The actual experience in this adventurous life make a story of thrilling interest. Every boy will read it with delight. Price $1.25 net. For sale by the Book Concern Company, No. 5, City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

★ ★ ★

FOR CLUB WOMEN.

We have had much education and instructive reading in a volume lately presented to us by the author, Mr. Gilbert L. Hedges, a practicing attorney of some repute in Oregon.

This author has endeavored to make clear to the layman the Initiative, and Referendum, Direct Primary Law, and the Recall in the State of Oregon, and in other states. The volume is called "Where the People Rule," and we would suggest to our readers that they procure this comprehensive book and acquaint themselves with the "system of laws" and their possible remedies. The principles of Progressive legislation and the exact interpretation of court rulings and decisions.

This book is so well indexed that it forms a splendid text book and gives such a clear answer to the many arguments that we hear in opposition that we strongly advocate placing it in every home library.

We certainly need some enlightenment on recall elections and their results. Mr. Hedges has made these things quite clear in his brief descriptions.

Women's Clubs can obtain club rates on this book by addressing the publishers, the Bender-Moss Co., San Francisco.

"The Most Poetical Achievement of the American People"

By HELEN WINTERS

ACCORDING to Arnold Bennett, the telephone expresses the American spirit more completely than any other material thing. "What strikes and frightens the backward European in the United States," he writes, "is the the efficiency and fearful universality of the telephone. * * * For me it was the proudest achievement and essentially the most poetical achievement of the American people."

The telephone is the most modern, as well as the greatest of our industrial accomplishments; its usefulness dates from the year 1900. Until that time the telephone was a luxury, but during 1900 the Bell Company started a campaign, unparalleled in its energy, persistence, and success, to democratize this instrument—to make it a part of the daily life of every man, woman and child. The project has succeeded. In that year there were 650,000 telephones in the United States. There are now 10,000,000. More new phones are put in every year than we had in the whole country fourteen years ago.

Against our 10,000,000 telephones, Canada, Central America, South America, Great Britain, Europe, Asia and Africa combined have only about 4,000,000. New York City has more telephones than six European countries taken together; that is Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Italy, and the Netherlands.

Chicago, with a population of 2,000,000, has more telephones than the whole of France, with a population of 40,000,000. Philadelphia, with a population of 1,500,000, has more than the Russian Empire, with 166,000,000. Boston has more telephones than Austria-Hungary; Los Angeles more than the Netherlands and Kansas City more than Belgium.

Several office buildings and hotels in New York City have more telephones than the Kingdom of Greece or Bulgaria. The whole of Great Britain and Ireland has about 650,000 telephones—about 200,000 more than the city of New York.

Only a few English hotels have instruments in the rooms; they still use push buttons to call for maids, valets or for ice water.

Mere numbers, however, tell only half the story. It is only when we compare service that American superiority stands most manifest, European tourists constantly praise our telephone service.

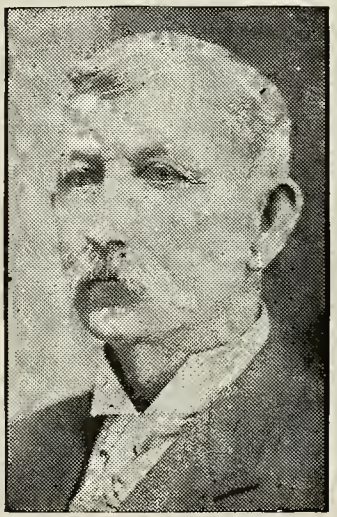
Lloyd George tried for one hour to get a number over a trunk line, finally giving up in despair and disgust.

An American thinks nothing of putting in a telephone; he notifies his company and in a few days the instrument is installed. We take a thing like this for granted. But there are places where a mere telephone subscription, the privilege of having an instrument installed, is a property right of considerable value, where the telephone service has a "waiting list," like an exclusive club. In Japan, for instance, 40,000 people are at present clamoring for telephones and can not get them; about 3,000 are added to the list every month. One can sell a telephone privilege at a good price; its value is daily quoted on the stock exchange. In France the installation of a telephone, while not so long drawn out, is a rather harrowing proceeding. The subscriber has to buy his in advance. The operator puts down the name at the foot of a list, and makes an appointment usually several hours ahead—sometimes for the succeeding day. Particularly energetic Frenchmen, planning a long-distance call, get up bright and early in the morning, so as to obtain a favored position, much as we get in line early for opera tickets. When he gets his "party," he can talk for only three minutes. This rule is inexorable. When the three minutes have expired, the operator cuts him off in the middle of a sentence. If he wishes to continue the conversation, he takes his place once more at the foot of the line and waits his turn. Efficient Germany complains of similar shortcomings. I could quote from the reports of many Chambers of Commerce specifying conditions that have no counterpart here.

The telephone has removed half the terrors and isolation of rural life. Many a lonely farmer's wife or daughter, on the approach of a suspicious-looking character, has rushed to the telephone and called up the neighbors; so that now tramps notoriously avoid houses that shelter the protecting wires. In remote sections, insanity, especially among women, is frequently the result of loneliness. The telephone is doing much to mitigate this. Its social usefulness shows to particular advantage in the country. Women pay calls in this way. "Hogging the wire," a common enough vice on party lines in the city, is a crying scandal on the farms. Eavesdropping is so common that it arouses practically no resentment. Some farmers' wives sit with their ears glued to the receiver all the long, dreary afternoon, taking in all their neighbors' secrets. In some places it is commonly remarked that one must do his talking quickly if he wishes to do it at all. If the conversation is prolonged, the voices become feebler and feebler, as one after another of the neighbors takes down his receiver. In this way the telephone communities become unified in a very literal sense.

In connection with the parcel post, the telephone makes the rural family practically a part of the city. The farmer's wife can now call up the nearest town, order hats, dress goods, and other articles of merchandise, and have them arrive the next morning by mail.

Most important, perhaps, is the part that the telephone plays in the business of the farm. It is making the agriculturist more independent every day. It is protecting him against that great ob-



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Dr. J. Strickland Goodall, in an address before the Institute of Hygiene, declared that the heart is put to an enormous strain by outbursts of anger and has been known to break by sudden emotion. The person who is given to frequent fits of anger will weaken the heart action in time and suffer accordingly." To keep your temper is to reserve your forces and preserve your health.

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ject of his detestation, the middleman. For example: this obnoxious character made his appearance the other day at an apple orchard in Vermont. After the usual preliminary skirmish, he offered the farmer $1.50 a barrel. The latter, excusing himself, called up the nearest market, and found that his apples were bringing two dollars. As he had five hundred barrels, this one telephone conversation netted him $250. This sort of thing is taking place all over the United States. Most farmers now sell their products by telephone.

In the old days the Kansas farmer used to carry his grain into market by wagon. He would usually hang about all day, dickering with middlemen. These agile gentlemen always had him at a disadvantage. Unless he disposed of his load that day, he either had to carry it back to the farm, or stay in town, sometimes for several days, until he had disposed of it. Now he sells his product by wire, and carts it to market only when sold.

In certain farming communities, at a prearranged signal—say, three rings—everybody on the line takes down his receiver. The man at Central reads the latest news. In one section of Idaho, a year or two ago, Central, on such an occasion as this, gave a few hours' warning of an approaching frost. The area covered was used for growing prunes. The farmers immediately rushed out, lighted their smudge-pots, and thus saved their whole crop from freezing.

Whatever attitude one may have toward corporations, here at least is an astounding fact: that there is one telephone in the United States to every nine persons; that every other farm-house from the Atlantic to the Pacific contains at least one instrument. As a masterpiece of engineering, inventive skill, and corporate management, the world has nothing comparable with this achievement.

* * *

The Semi-annual Conclave of the County Federation of Women's Clubs met at Petaluma last week. A large delegation of club women from the various clubs in the county attended. There were some interesting discussions and a splendid program of entertainment.

TWO NEIGHBORS.

I have two neighbors. In a palace proud
On terraced, wood-crowned hill one dwells in state,
Right royally she charity bestows
By liveried lackeys, quick to do her will,
Her public benefactions, very great,
Are read and lauded by a world of men.
And I, her lowly neighbor, oft have been
The object of her generosity,
And yet, as daily in her costly car
She glides, so cold and silent past my door,
I question if the Nazarene of old
Would call her "neighbor" unto me, so near.
In modest, rose-wreathed cottage laughs and sings
A little maid I know. In widowed home
The strength and stay. Dependent all on her
Two slender hands; and yet her bounty, rich
In what gold cannot buy; joy, pity, love
She lavishly bestows on all in need.
Her cheery greeting warms my heart all day;
Her healing hands caress: her simple gifts
Made princely by her love, enrich my heart;
And as I breathe the fragrance of her life,
As thus she daily ministers to me,
I call her "neighbor"—as the Master would.

MRS. MORGAN McKNIGHT.

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R. W. BARANOFF, Prop.

One week previous to the annual state clean-up day last spring the Woman's Literary Club of Syracuse decided to launch the first movement for an organized clean-up in this town, enthusiasm having been aroused through the results attained by the junior civic leagues in other communities.

The task seemed a large one for a club of eighteen members, for Syracuse was a typical western village of about 1,000 inhabitants, was forty years old and never had a systematic clean up. But eighteen women can accomplish much when thoroughly aroused, and every woman went to work. The club was divided into five committees, one to visit the schools and interest the children, one to divide the town into sections, one to ascertain what city ordinances existed that would aid the club in securing and keeping a cleaner town, one to interview the council and obtain some assistance from the city, and one to solicit donations from the business men.

It was agreed by the council to furnish wagons to haul away free of charge all rubbish placed in the alleys, where it could be conveniently loaded. Most of the business men responded liberally, either with cash or some article from their stock suitable for prizes. They also agreed to clean the rubbish away from the rear of their stores.

Each club member reported all vacant lots and unsightly places near her home. The owner was found, if a resident, and requested to clean the premises. In case the owner or his agent could not be located the lot was cleaned if possible and the work paid for out of the funds donated. The buildings on a lot on the main street had been destroyed by fire and an unsightly cellar hole left exposed. This lot was cleaned and the hole filled. Many citizens hauled away their own rubbish, but notwithstanding this eighty-five wagon loads were hauled by the city.

WHERE THE PEOPLE RULE

OR

The Initiative and Referendum, Direct Primary Law and the Recall in Use in the State of Oregon, also in California and other States

By Gilbert L. Hedges, B. A., LL. B.

A simple, concise explanation from the highest authorities that can be easily understood by the ordinary reader

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POLITICS.

We move, the wheel must always move,
Nor always on the plain,
And if we move to such a goal
As Wisdom hopes to gain,
Then you that drive, and know your Craft,
Will firmly hold the rein,
Nor lend an ear to random cries,
Or you may drive in vain.
For some cry "Quick" and some cry "Slow,"
But while the hills remain,
Up hill "too slow" will need the whip,
Down hill "too quick" the chain.

—Tennyson.

* * *

Even if you are a candidate for office, don't crab. We will excuse anything but that.

Do you believe that you can not help worrying about the future? Well you can, only you don't want to try. Also, you have a feeling that you would miss the opportunity of your habitual appeal for sympathy (which you never receive), when you regale your friends with an account of those same worries.

* * *

European garden cities and suburbs have been studied by the members and speakers versed on the subject; they will attempt to acquaint American manufacturers with the development that has been made along these lines.

* * *

We ought to do something really worth while to help Mexico or else mind our own business.

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1:00p	Sacramento, Pittsburg, Bay Point.
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3:00p	Sacramento, Pittsburg, Bay Point.
4:00p	Bay Point and Way Stations.
4:40p	Pittsburg, Sacramento, Marysville, Colusa, Oroville and Chico. Observation Car.
5:15p	Concord, Diablo and Way, except Sundays.
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8:00p	Sacramento, Pittsburg and Way.

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LIFE'S MYSTERIES.

Alexander Graham Bell was once asked if he understood precisely how a telephone conveyed the sound of a human voice. His answer was: "No. I only know what is done. I do not know how it is accomplished."

One is reminded of Lord Kelvin's remark to some of his professional colleagues near the close of his brilliant career. It will be recalled that Bell gave to Kelvin the instruments used in the first demonstration of telephony at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. It was many years later that Kelvin said that he knew no more as to the nature of electricity than he knew when he first began to work with it.

From Franklin to Edison master minds among us have done wonderful things with cells and dynamos, generators and transformers, directing the interplay of dreadful elemental forces as inscrutable as they are majestic. And still we do not know what electricity is.

A woman finds that tons and tons of a certain ore produce a fraction of a gram of radium, and we go to work with it and behold the portentous results it achieves, but we do not know what it is.

A congregation of sapient alienists at a trial gives expert testimony, but no man among them knows what his own brain is nor how it gives instantaneous directions to the foot and the hand. Mystery is at the very root of life and rules it to the end. Whatever way we turn we find the abyss unplumbed, the unfathomed darkness. How ridiculous is our presumption of knowledge before so vast an ignorance!—Philadelphia Ledger.

It would save a great deal of time and unnecessary expense if we would keep our memories brushed up on foreign postage. We will give the rates here in simplest form:

Letter postage to Great Britain or Ireland, Newfoundland, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Germany, Shanghai in China, to officers and men on United States naval vessels and to our United States Naval Hospital in Yokohama, only two cents in postage is required, the same as to our own dependencies. To all other countries five cents is the rate for the first ounce.

* * *

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* * *

BOOK CRITICISMS.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, states very emphatically her disapproval of the suffragists who held audience with President Wilson on July 1st. Dr. Shaw seems to feel that the cause of suffrage has suffered an indignity that could have easily been avoided. Her letter to the President concludes:

"We greatly deplore any act in the name of woman suffrage which mars the record of dignity, lawfulness and patriotism which has marked the conduct of the campaign to obtain political justice for women in the United States."

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

DECEMBER, 1914 | SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA | *Ten Cents the Copy*

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The Woman Citizen

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

DECEMBER, 1914 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA No. 3 CITY HALL AVENUE.

My Creed.

Creeds and their strife mar not the peace
  Of him who knows the God within.
My deed is answer to my prayer;
  The selfish fears of craven souls
Ne'er trouble me. Beyond the grave
  Where dwelleth Life, I shall for aye
Fare as Divinity doth fare,
  And in such measure as I will.

—E. J. Cayce

EDITORIAL

The Woman Citizen

Endorsed by The Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association.
Endorsed by 417 Women's Clubs.
NON-PARTISAN—NON-SECTARIAN

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Advertising rates furnished on application.

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THE SEASON'S GREETINGS

To all Our Friends,

And to Every Reader of

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

The Fulfillment of the Heart's Desire

WHEN THE RED-LIGHT ABATEMENT LAW IS ENFORCED.

The majority of the voters of California have favored the redlight abatement and the injunction law went into effect December 18th. It is estimated that the number of women who will be directly affected by the enforcement of this law will be in the neighborhood of 10,000.

What is the intention of these voters as to the future employment of this great number of women?

Assuredly our duty does not end at the ballot box. The purpose of the ruling vote was not to destroy but to reconstruct, and every individual voter should feel personally responsible for the conditions that their vote has helped to create.

If these 10,000 women are to live clean, decent lives they must be afforded the means of doing so.

We must help them to find employment in the respectable walks of life—to use their best energies and mental talents to procure the material necessities for living, for comfort and for happiness. We must extend to them common justice, at least, and not allow our narrow prejudices to stand in the way of their reformation. It will ill become any woman citizen of California to point the finger of scorn or accusation against one of these unfortunate sisters, whom the law has thus suddenly brought up from seclusion and cast bodily upon the mercy of society.

Candidly speaking, we do not know where 10,000 jobs are to be found within any reasonable time for any women workers, be they ever so competent. Undeniably we shall have to extend our most kindly influence and charitable interest towards these our sisters and forget forever that they have been the scarlet women of the past.

Our homes, offices and factories must be opened to them. If not, their blood will be upon our heads. We created the conditions that made them what they were and we must now create the conditions that will enable them to readjust their lives to the new conditions that we have thrust upon them and make them what we will in the future.

* * *

The article, "California Women Under the Law," in the October Woman Citizen, should be corrected in several particulars, to correspond with changes made by the legislature of 1913.

Fathers and mothers are equal guardians of minor children. Seventeen states have similar laws.

Eight hours a day is the limit of time for boys to work.

The age of consent is eighteen years.

Certain offices having been made non-partisan, all registered voters may vote at primary elections for the candidates for these offices.

These corrections are made at the request of the author.

AN EULOGY TO CHAS. S. M'KELVEY.

No matter what the final verdict may be, we will never believe that Chas. S. McKelvey of Los Angeles could or would be guilty of anything worse than assisting the needy and down-trodden.

This man's whole life has been devoted to assisting the oppressed; we know of scores of instances where he has not only devoted his time and attention, but lent his money as well to defending the "under dog," the weak and persecuted.

We know that, when an animal of the wolf family is driven away from its prey, and cornered in its den, that its fangs will sometimes wound the hand that is raised against it, but eventually the hand will heal; and the wolf receive its just desserts.

Mothers with daughters, fathers with sons, the weak, the oppressed, the lovers of justice will all join us in wishing him strength and eventually vindication.

Chas. S. McKelvey, as a man we respect you; as an attorney we admire you; as a protector of the weak we honor you.

* * *

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

Elsewhere in the Woman Citizen is printed the advertisement of the Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly, that notable magazine issued from the office of the Los Angeles Times, and editorially conducted by Gen. Harrison Gray Otis. The scope, purposes and aim of this distinctive weekly magazine are succinctly, yet broadly, comprehensively and luminously stated in its own columns that it is devoted to the development of California and the Great Southwest, the exploitation of their marvelous natural resources and the word-painting of their wonders and beauties. Popular descriptive sketches, solid articles, strong in fact, statement and information; brilliant editorials, correspondence, poetry and pictures; the home, the garden, the farm and the range.

California in tone and color; Southwestern in scope and character, with the flavor of the land and of the sea, the mountains, canyons, slopes, valleys and plains of the "Land of Heart's Desire."

An independent weekly vehicle of present day thought, exploitation and description; a journal of views, opinions and convictions; the steady champion of liberty, law and freedom in the industries, holding up the hands of all good men and women, without distinction, who are earnestly seeking to better their condition in life and to serve the cause of home, country and civilization.

* * *

Here is a real bargain that ought to be snatched up in a hurry. The owner has been called away and is forced to sell at a sacrifice: 41 acres of first-class alfalfa or barley land in San Joaquin County, 8 miles from Stockton and 2 miles from Lathrop on paved county road. Make an offer immediately. For further particulars and terms, apply at the office of The Woman Citizen.

THE TRAVELERS' AID SOCIETY, ITS SCOPE AND METHODS.

Of recent years there has been a marked broadening in that field of endeavor most conveniently embraced under the heading of "Social Service." This quickening of the collective conscience has been made manifest not only in America but abroad. It has taken many forms, led an energy-of-striving into several channels and, while some of the results, ill grounded or ill advised, have proven ephemeral, there has been accomplished much permanent good and still more that promises to continue indefinitely with increasing scope and usefulness.

Of the various developments in this domain of social service, the movement designated as Travelers' Aid is one of the most interesting and—its record of accomplishments substantiates the claim—one of the most important.

Travelers' Aid is no experiment, but has taken its place as a sociological movement with definite aims and recognized limits, within which it is pushed forward along lines of definitely—ascertained practicability and efficacy. There are developments, of course, and an organic growth is still going on, and will continue indefinitely, for this is a living movement. But the main phases of the problems to be faced and the methods of attacking them have already been ascertained. The ground work has been well laid.

Travelers' Aid, then—and that includes not merely isolated, co-operative organizations, but workers under other names as well, in what is virtually a world-wide field,—has been brought into being and is now at work in many lands, in answer to a definite demand which became articulate with the quickening of interest in previously neglected provinces of human intercourse and endeavor. There is in it even more of a natural growth than of the well made machine, although its system of work accords strikingly with a delicately adjusted mechanism under trained and capable human control.

Broadly, the object of the work is told in the title of the movement, as it has become generally known, the title which has been adopted in the formal name of the society carrying on the work most broadly in the west—the Travelers' Aid Society of California. And don't think it is designated to keep the traveling salesman from being imposed upon!

Travelers' Aid, however, is more than the furnishing of information or minor conveniences to the traveler. Its labors are vital, dealing especially in the safety of women, girls and lads without other protection. It comes in touch with the general tide of traffic, but, what is worth a great deal more, it has a connection also with the absorbingly real side of travel in which perplexities are not more or less mathematical questions to be answered with a time table or a street guide, but human problems, having their important bearing on flesh and blood individuals, not infrequently deciding the trend of an entire life-time.

That an agency was needed to cover this field on a large scale at a time when California was preparing to receive the world was first recognized by the Woman's Board of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. For many years a Travelers' Aid bureau had been maintained by the Young Women's Christian Association of San Francisco, but it seemed inadequate in the face of the promised Exposition traffic, to say nothing of the subsequent increase expected via Panama.

The members of the Woman's Board went into the question, and decided that the agency desired ought to be city-wide and state-wide in scope.

So others were called in, and the Travelers' Aid Society came into being as an entity, independent and specializing on the problems it faced.

* * *

The 1,336 inmates of Joliet Penitentiary have planned to work for a fund to support the families of men serving terms in the prison. The organization is called the Joliet Penitentiary Mutual Benefit Association, and was proposed by "English Eddie," one of the most skillful and notorious safe-blowers in the country.

* * *

Cotton now comes upon the platform and appeals to you to help out—to again crown him King. The price of cotton must go up. Buy that cotton frock for which you have been craving. Give the cotton states a boost.

* * *

All manner of statistics have been compiled estimating the cost of war, and in this mathematical age, we are even counting the cost of human lives in figures. According to this data, each healthy human being is valued at $6,000. Perhaps the women of the world, then—for women are as a rule very practical—may for the first time ask the men of the world if it would not be possible for them to settle their troubles and their differences without demanding such enormous sacrifices from women. The sentimental women may not find an adequate answer to their questions, but they will certainly be a tremendous force for the abolition of war when they meet men on their own basis—the practical.

* * *

"Fifteen hundred miles of tears," said a man who had come across Europe from the Russo-Austrian frontier immediately after war had been declared. "There may be some wonderful diplomacy in this war, of that I know nothing," he continued, "but the thing of which I am certain is that there are at least 12,000,000 women in Europe who are already paying the price of war."

* * *

CALIFORNIA PENAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

There will be a get-together meeting of the California Penal Improvement Association at Plymouth Center, Piedmont and Laurel Avenues, Oakland, Tuesday, January 12th, 7:45 p. m.

This is an open meeting. All persons interested in the abolition of Capital Punishment and Prison Reforms are invited to attend. Co-operation is absolutely necessary to arouse public sentiment, and no reform is possible until public sentiment has been aroused.

There are bills to be presented to the Legislature in January along these lines that must have the backing of the people if they are to be successfully carried through.

We find that there are many fine, noble minds working at the problem individually. These are the men and women who should affiliate with the California Penal Improvement Association for the purpose of taking definite action to put their theories into practice.

Love is more possible in the quietude of the heart than in any outer expression, but in the spirit beyond the mind it is divinely certain. Reason and judgment ever correct the halting evidence of the senses; the vision of the spirit discerns the truth without organs and without mind.—Ernest Wood.

* * *

"It's all in the day's work," said G. H. Dempsey, recently appointed electrician at the Arkansas Penitentiary, when asked for his views upon the share he must take in the legalized murder his state permits. "Of course," stated Dempsey, "no one likes to kill a fellow man. It is a disagreeable task to me, but you get used to it, and it is all in the day's work." What sort of country would we have if the majority of men were as indifferent to the taking of human life as Dempsey? And to think it is the law of the state that habituates certain of its citizens to the idea of murder until they become thus callous.

* * *

When we look over the way at our twin hemisphere, she seems so very busy with her own affairs, that we could almost suspect she was not aware of our existence. We should be loth to make any move that would attract her attention towards us at this time. We are determined that our efforts shall be directed entirely towards keeping the peace and not in preparing for war.

* * *

"Evil can be exterminated from the earth only by goodness." A bowl of hot soup and a kindly word brings better results than a kick and a curse.

* * *

Ten per cent of the 49,160 school children examined by the health department of Chicago last year were found to be physically sound. That means that ninety per cent are diseased or abnormal. Is this all our boasted civilization has to offer to future generations?

* * *

"We were not successful—merely right," says David Starr Jordan. Right can not fail ultimately, Doctor Jordan.

* * *

Strange indeed must be the state of affairs in Chicago when such a warning as this is being sent broadcast, "Keep young girls away from Chicago." Are our cities becoming social sores?

* * *

Real freedom does not consist in doing as we like in imagined independence but it is the freedom to live according to the right law of being; to make actual the ideal self.

* * *

"Peaceful thoughts will make peace in the world when enough people get to thinking them," supposing you be the individual to start the movement.

Principles of Criminal Anthropology

By ARTHUR MacDONALD, Washington, D. C.
Honorary President of the Third International Congress of Criminal Anthropology of Europe.

Published by the current issue of the Pacific Medical Journal.

CRIMINAL ANTHROPOLOGY is a recent line of research. It includes the study of man—mentally, morally and physically, and necessarily depends on the results of many sciences. It is, therefore, distinctly synthetic in character. Criminal anthropology affords more opportunities for persons of ability to carry out the highest ideals than any other branch of inquiry.

The following are some of the principles of criminal anthropology or what might be called its platform:

1. Degrees of criminality should be estimated according to detriment to the community. From this point of view, international crime, or war, is by far the greatest of all crimes.

2. History is mainly history of the abnormal, especially war, and one of the objects of criminal anthropology is to lessen and prevent war. Montaigne says: "It is more barbarous to kill a live man than to roast and eat a dead one."

3. The greatest of all studies is man, which is based upon the individual, the unit of the social organism.

4. If the study of civilized man is to become a science, it must depend upon investigation of large numbers of individuals, and the method should be the same for all classes, if we are to distinguish between the normal and abnormal.

5. The best method of study for criminal anthropology is that of the laboratory in connection with sociological data.

6. The thorough investigation of one human being with the means at the disposal of science, would make a volume.

7. All facts about human beings are important from the scientific point of view, whether those facts be immediately available or not.

8. All that is diseased is abnormal, but not all that is abnormal is diseased; thus a hand with six fingers is abnormal, but not necessarily diseased.

9. We must study the normal to understand the abnormal, for

10. When the normal acts in an unsuitable way, or at the wrong time or place, it may become abnormal. The fundamental conception of the abnormal is excess of the normal; but

11. The difference in degree between the normal and abnormal can be so great as to result in a difference of kind; first as when two fluids reach a certain amount, a precipitate is formed which is very different from the ingredients from which it was deposited.

12. Abnormal man may be abnormal in the right direction as genius man, talented man or statesman; or in the wrong direction as criminal, pauper or defective man. It is all man, and the study of these different classes might be called the anthropology of the living as distinguished from prehistoric anthropology.

13. Of all forms of abnormal humanity crime is nearest the normal; the study of criminals therefore, is mainly the study of normal men, and knowledge thus gained may be generally applicable to the community as a whole. Therefore,

14. The prison and reformatory can serve as a humanitarian laboratory for the benefit of society. As the surroundings of the inmates are similar, conditions for scientific research are favorable.

15. As in machinery we first repair the parts out of order, so in society we first study the criminal, pauper, insane, feebleminded and other defectives, all of whom constitute about one per cent. of the community. But

16. Why should we allow one per cent. of society to cause so much trouble and expense to the remaining ninety-nine per cent., crime alone costing more than one-half billion dollars annually? It is mainly because of neglecting the young, where study of man should begin. For

17. There is little hope of making the world better, if we do not seek the cause of social evils at their foundation.

18. No evil can be permanently lessened without first finding its cause. There is probably no one cause of anything, but a chain of causes.

19. Drunkenness is not only one of the main causes of crime, but one of the greatest enemies of humanity, because it brings suffering upon innocent people.

20. We cannot be tempted to do wrong unless there is something in us to be tempted; that something is a part of ourselves as distinguished from our environment; therefore,

21. The comprehensive study of man requires investigation of both individual and his surroundings, for the environment may be abnormal rather than the man.

22. Cranks or mattoids who attempt the lives of prominent persons are very important solely on account of the enormous injury they can do to society. They therefore should be studied most thoroughly.

23. Just as the physician studies his patient in order to treat him properly, so one should study the criminal.

24. The exhaustive investigation of a single criminal illustrates just how and by what steps both environment and inward nature lead to criminal acts.

25. Criminals, paupers and other defectives are social bacilli which require as thorough scientific investigation as the bacilli of physical disease.

26. No one should be responsible for the first fifteen years of life, nor is anyone accountable for the tendencies inherited from ancestors. As the die is usually cast before adult life arrives, responsibility is most difficult to determine, and is often a minimum quantity. Therefore,

27. In judging human beings we should emphasize their excellencies rather than defects. As has been said, to know all is to forgive all; yet

28. Every person dangerous to property or life,

(Continued on page 14)

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WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

By FRANCESCA PARKER PIERCE

Chief of Police Sebastian of Los Angeles, Cal., has been making changes in the women's section of the police force. Anna Hamm was advanced to the rank of sergeant, the first woman to hold such office. She will have charge of the matron's quarters in Central Station.

Policewoman Lorel Doyle has been transferred to San Pedro Station, Policewoman Wells has resumed her duties at jail after vacation, and Policewomen McPheal and Feeley are detailed to the Juvenile Bureau.

* * *

The resolution drafted by Susan B. Anthony fifty years ago, asserting that no citizen shall be deprived of franchise because of sex, has the support of the National American Suffrage Association, which does not intend to limit its efforts before Congress this year to the Bristow-Mondell and Shafroth Suffrage amendments.

The slight opposition to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw for re-election as president of the National American Suffrage Association was not in evidence when nominations for officers were submitted to the election committee.

* * *

"One of the most substantial contributions that the American woman can make to keep the American people at work through this present crisis, is to give steady, intelligent support to American industries."—Ida M. Tarbell.

* * *

Wood carving is another field into which women have entered successfully.

* * *

How many Californians know that the restoration of our historic El Camino Real, the beautiful Kings Highway of California, has been accomplished by a woman. For two decades Miss Annie S. Picher of Pasadena has carried the idea of restoring this road, which has so largely figured in California history, and it is largely due to her interest that the project is at last realized.

* * *

To promote New Orleans as a trade center, a Style Show is managed each year in the Auditorium. Women buyers and the husbands of buyers are entertained by the club women. What a splendid suggestion for Western merchants!

* * *

To an American woman, for her indefatigable work with the Austro-Hungarian soldiers, is awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of Elizabeth. Mrs. Penfield, wife of the American ambassador, is the only woman outside of the Imperial family who has ever received the cross.

We like to tell about young women like Miriam Van Waters, who has been appointed superintendent of the Oregon Detention Home. Though but twenty-six years old Miss Van Waters has already received her Doctor's degree. Her education has been broad, her inclination toward social work and psychological science manifesting itself all through her college career.

After finishing at the University of Oregon with a master's degree, she went to Clark University at Worcester, Mass., with a fellowship in anthropology and received her degree as Doctor of Philosophy three years later.

While in the East she laid the practical foundation for her present work through her employment in the Juvenile Court in Boston and in the child clinic in Worcester. She served also in the Children's Aid Society, paying especial attention to the cases of girls. She later studied juvenile delinquents with Healy in Chicago. So that she takes up the Detention Home work after some valuable experience.

Dr. Van Waters says it is her purpose to make of the Detention Home a sort of laboratory for the study of the delinquency problem so that the Juvenile Courts may turn to it for a diagnosis of the cases that come under its jurisdiction.

* * *

Hannah Otis Brun, a writer of Economics and Household Inventions, will attend the opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Diego. Mrs. Brun will exhibit a dishwasher, one of her latest inventions for the help of the houseworker.

* * *

A widow receiving $10,000 damages for the loss of her husband, injured while peace-making, proves that even when making peace we may make trouble.

* * *

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young was re-elected by a vote of 15 to 6 to the position of superintendent of schools of Chicago. Her salary is $10,000 a year.

* * *

A unique platform has Mrs. Agnes Riddle, who ran for Secretary of State in Colorado. "Love of humanity is my political creed and God is my only boss."

* * *

Mme. Bertha Krupp is quite literally the Goddess of War. While thousands of her countrywomen are trying to alleviate the horrors of battle, Mme. Krupp of Berlin is overseeing the great Krupp gun factories.

Sister Arendt of London has rescued 1,400 children from the clutches of the human sharks who buy and sell little girls for a nefarious purpose. As colorful and kaleidoscopic as a drama has been the life of Sister Arendt. She pursues her work with a daring that is rarely found in women. It was while serving on the police force in Stuttgart—she being the first woman on the police roster in Europe—that she discovered this traffic in children.

* * *

The United States Government has afforded many opportunities to women for entering unique positions and fields of work. In the Dead Letter office is the "blind reader," a woman not blind herself, but able to decipher ordinarily unintelligible hand writing that so frequently finds its way into the dead letter office. Our government also boasts of a woman tea tester, big salaried typists and an Indian woman who looks out for the interests of her people.

* * *

Doctor Eva Charlotte Rein, former assistant physician in the Government hospital for the insane in Washington City, and for four years assistant physician in the State hospital at Mendocino, has been secured to take charge of the work of "after cases" of the insane. Her headquarters will be in the University of California medical college.

The duties of such office is to secure reliable information regarding home conditions and reliability of friends who seek to have patients paroled or discharged in their care. This information is designed to aid the medical staff in the hospital in disposing of cases.

2. To secure employment and suitable homes for patients (young women who have recovered from mental illness, and who are without homes or friends).

3. To keep supervision over patients paroled from the State hospital and to continue it for a few months after discharge. To keep a full record of such cases on file and to keep the various superintendents informed as to the progress of such cases.

4. To give advice and assistance to friends and relations of paroled or discharged patients in regard to care and treatment.

* * *

Mrs. Julia Sanborn, member of the California Club, is giving lectures before the various women's organizations of the State on "Peace." Mrs. Sanborn is a Socialist and firm in her convictions that the war should be stopped but differs from some of our leading citizens who claim that the best way to effect peace among the warring nations is to feed and clothe the warring peoples. She has large audiences and is making her theories felt.

Astrological Forecast

From December 20th to January 20th, under the Sign of Capricorn

By PSYCHO

Born at this time, you are a great thinker, and your thought is broad and comprehensive. It is hard for you to conform to creed. Your sympathy with humanity is too large for such restrictions. You would make friends without question of race. A natural teacher, you easily win the love of your pupil and hold their interest. As a preacher, you may sometimes startle your more conservative auditors, but that does not weaken your hold on them. A brilliant illustration of this type was the Rev. Dr. Geo. Gordon of old South Church, Boston.

Those born after December 26th, are great observers and very optimistic. No matter how bad things go you believe they will soon be better. There is that in your nature that draws you strongly toward the occult and mysterious. Your life is bound to be strenuous, you are so bent on pushing the world along that you are sure to get more or less strained and bruised.

Capricorn people are hard to understand, but they are worth studying. If you are a bookkeeper your books will always be neatly kept but according to your own system. You are accurate, capable and honest, intellectual but somewhat reckless and headstrong. People whose methods are not strictly honest get impatient and even angry at you, but that does not disturb you.

You are kind and affectionate in your home relations. Children love you.

You should succeed as a scientist, artist, chemist, musician, historian or public welfare leader. Fearless, strenuous but yet politic. You know on which side your bread is buttered. You are not apt to sacrifice a principle to profit or self-gratification. You want to do things in a big way. Your desires tending toward public uses. There are no hidden corners into which you sweep your mental rubbish to conceal it from sight. You are not afraid to have people know what you think. To secretive persons you may be considered dangerous. Not being given to the shifting of responsibilities or dodging the consequences of your words such people do not attract your attention for a moment.

Born after December 30th, you are thoughtful, contemplative, close in money matters, more dogmatic in religion. You are quick to see the good in others and are willing to give them a boost when you can. In business affairs you are considerate of those under your charge, orderly and punctual. Thoroughness, honesty, integrity and steady application count more with you than great mentality or brilliancy.

Those born towards the middle of January must put up a fight against worldly tendencies or be ruled by them. They are methodical, careful and usually look ahead, but are inclined to be like the "down east" pilot, who was telling the captain that he "knew the position of every rock on the coast," and then, as the craft landed high and dry on a submerged ledge, said, "And that's one of them." And so, with the best of intentions and a general knowledge, you are continually striking some snag or getting smothered in your own dust. Don't monkey with doubt. Turn your thought current the other way. You know the value of living for others,—try it in practice, and remember that "the love that kills is the love of self, and the hand that smites thee is thine own." Go inside yourself with the light of truth and examine your ruling loves, motives and weaknesses, then consider. The wise man rules his stars; do thou likewise.

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Let us think very seriously of how we welcome the Prince of Peace this Christmas season, and realize the great importance, at this time, of holding firmly to the Christian ideal of "Peace, Good Will Towards Men." Let us feel it, live it, murmur it with every breath until it becomes a living, tangible thing, a part of our very selves and any opposing condition would be unendurable.

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Dr. Blumenberg's work so far has easily demonstrated that his method is no dream or "study scheme"—but is based on years of observation, reasoning and absolutely successful application. This is a proven, successful, delicate medical method, which assists and **compels** reasonable foods to produce pure red blood, without which no degenerated condition, local or general, can be restored to normal. Numerous cases, with environment corroboration near at hand, can be referred to if desired. These show an absolutely high percentage of success.

We are offering preferred stock to enable us to secure sufficient funds for the completion of the enterprise. A few thousand dollars is all that is needed for the start desired.

An institution that will carry fifty patients at moderate prices, will not only fill a "most crying need," but will pay forty per cent per annum on that number of patients, and leave a surplus to increase the plant without taxing the stockholders.

THE PREFERRED STOCK IS ASSURED TEN PER CENT PER ANNUM

Out of the very first profits and it will only take five or six patients to maintain and provide the ten per cent preferred. Preferred stockholders share pro rata in greater profits. The several reasons why the success of this institution will be readily possible are:

Firstly—It will meet a great need, as a domicile for people who cannot secure accommodations in this vicinity.

Secondly—The idea is based on the need of moderate rates, to include medical attendance, and the delicately gentle, humane, red blood producing method and medicines, as well as necessary hospital accommodations.

Thirdly—Absolutely guaranteeing the best food that money can buy, prepared under the personal supervision of Dr. Blumenberg.

Further particulars in regard to the above proposition or in connection with the care of any patients who need proper help will be furnished by application to Dr. Samuel P. Blumenberg, at the San Francisco office, 1895 Sutter Street, corner Webster Street. Hours, 11 a. m., to 7 p. m., week days only; outside calls by appointment. Phone, Fillmore 1256.

WOMAN—THE NEW CITIZEN

(Continued from page 2)

take not the time to think of or for their neighbor. In speaking of selfishness as an evil men are more prone to attribute that to women, because woman, being more of a barbarian than man, exhibits the spoils of war upon her person and thus by glitter and color draws upon herself the abuse and criticism of the moral censor.

When $30,000 is spent for a monkey dinner by a so-called patrician it is more than likely that the money that paid for it came out of the slums and factories. Nearly all large estates are gathered from the multitude, and large fortunes are generally the small contributions in kind from many whose personal estate is of the poorest. A most familiar picture is the hungry, forsaken girl in the city slum making a long-extended feast on crackers and milk. In this case one cent goes as tribute to the biscuit trust and an equal profit to the great milk combination. And this infinitesimal profit to these men means luxury, in every sense, to women—limousines, appendicitis, clubs, female specialists, dental experts at $10 an hour, tango teachers at $10 a lesson, filmy and delicately adjusted bathing suits at $5 a foot, trips to the shores of Europe, diamonds, pearls and Russian sables—all this and more from the girl in the garret—and a million more of her kind.

If you have followed me closely you see that, as much as I love you, I still have inherited with the rest of my ilk, the old Adamic idea of blaming you for our troubles. When we have no womankind to shoulder the blame we cry out against God himself as the creator of our misfortunes. The great Ego refuses to admit that he is the author of his own defeat, even Wellington could spend hours explaining the defeat of Napoleon, attributing his own victory to the fact that the Little Corporal was a sick man and not himself. Men will gain by having your support in curing evil by the very advantage of being able to shift the blame. Sounds weak and cowardly does it not? Nevertheless it is true.

I will proceed to show you, my new Citizens, how the strength of the weak will be utilized in the upbuilding of our commonwealth. Men have a freemasonry among them which forces them to support an unworthy brother. If he is too weak they feed him in jail. If he is too strong we bend the knee and pay him heavy tribute. We know he is short-hanging us; we know that the whisky he is making is not good; that he fills our satin and silk with zinc; that he sells us poor leather and uses preservatives in our foodstuffs. We know how he sits on the widow's neck and bleeds her estate for his legal advice; how we support tribes of lawyers, clerics, doctors, politicians, agents and intermediaries too numerous to mention. All demand tribute—and get it. What is more, we don't resist and will not point the way for betterment.

Today comes forth the Woman, and she questions "why." Tomorrow two women step forth and question why, and the third day a group will gather and question why. On that day will the man join you and ask relief from his burden—and you will share it—and peace will be the reward. I wish to warn you against an evil which will stultify your work. You all know Gertrude Atherton. With due respect to your intelligence, Mrs. Atherton has the heart, soul and brain of a man. She did not like the feminist propaganda as it was being conducted. She said that as usual with such movements, it was bound to fall into the hands of the designing and self-seeking cleric. She maintained that to succeed, the movement must be guided by the sweetness, love and charity which only the true, fully-sexed woman can possess.

You will find that all the persecuting reform movements which seek to repress freedom; which hound and crucify the more unfortunate women; which use the sacred name of Christ to put to the sword all who do not believe in emasculation, ashes and wormwood, are instituted by men who have appropriated unto themselves all the beatitudes, except the one which says, "Blessed are the meek." That one, our sainted friend, John D. Rockefeller took to himself early in the game. So the most beautiful of all the numbers, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth," is the sole property of the oil Colossus.

You have noticed a great many true women holding aloof from your movement. These are the more beautiful, the younger, the more animated—and generally the more irreligious. This great army of women is ready to join you in support as soon as you cut loose from the designing, hypocritical ecclesiastic. You have never seen a fine, strong, manly and pure-minded cleric, who studies the soul of a woman, raise his voice to either scourge or damn her, no matter what she may be. They remember the story of the erring woman of the Gospel.

Hundreds of splendid clergymen will fight with you and for you if you are worthy. These men are now in seclusion. They are true followers of Christ—and Christ did not make war on women. Reforming by healing was the Master's way, and well he did his work.

Women have raised a standing army of 165,000 clerics in the United States, at an annual salary of $125,000,000—and for what? So the men may be fully warned against them? Remember that hypocrisy is man's prerogative. The churches, though supported by women, are run entirely by men. I reiterate that we men are warned by the church against you women as our great temptation. Consequently, if a man should refrain from woman, lying and theft (which of course he won't), the pearly gates would swing wide for his saintly soul. Nearly 2,000 years ago there was such a one on earth, but an all-wise Father took him hence early in the fight so that he would not be contaminated by the rotten lot he left behind.

Citizen women, the man who makes public claim to grace, who can look you in the face and say with venom in his tone, "I know you not, thou temptress, get thee behind me," will eventually appeal for admission at the heavenly gates, but Peter will hand him over to Paul, who said, "all men are liars," and Paul will recommend him to go tell the story of his artificial sanctity to our jolly old friend, the Devil.

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THE CLUB WORLD

E.D.King

WOMAN'S CLUB DIRECTORY

Alaska Cruise Club, Union Square Hotel, Post and Stockton Sts.—President, Mrs. Mary E. Hart (Douglas 1990). Club rooms open to members at all times and to the public on Friday afternoon.

Ashbury Heights Women's Club—President, Dr. C. C. Coffin, 1362 Grove St. (Fillmore 405).

Association of Pioneer Women of California—President, Mrs. Laura Phelps, 73 Dorland St. Fridays, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Association of Collegiate Alumnae, California Branch—President, Miss Amy Sussman, 1819 Octavia St. (West 67). Meets third and fourth Saturdays.

California Club, 1750 Clay St., near Polk (Franklin 3516)—President, Mrs. D. J. McMasters, 1849 Jackson St. (Franklin 8724).

Cap and Bells Club, 1509 Gough St. (West 1245)—President, Mrs. F. H. Coburn, Windmere Apts.

Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Pacific Bldg. (Douglas 3024).

Catholic Humane Society, 1112 Market St. (Market 1529)—President, Mrs. Garret McEnerney, 2898 Broadway (Fillmore 1470).

Century Club, 1355 Franklin St., corner Sutter Franklin 3131)—President, Marie Withrow, 2016 Pine St. (Fillmore 1312).

Channing Auxiliary, Unitarian Church, Franklin and Geary Sts.—President, Mrs. Aurelius E. Buckingham, 2808 Jackson St. (Fillmore 1985). Meets first Monday.

Clionian Club, 220 Post St.—President, Mrs. Emily Louise Secombe, 1520 Willard St. (Park 6786). Meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

Corona Club, 536 Sutter St.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Council of Jewish Women, 2137 Sutter St. (West 5141)—President, Ada Goldsmith (Fillmore 1553). Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Daughters of California Pioneers—Meets second, third and fourth Mondays, at Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Denman School Club—President, Mrs. George H. Irving, 902 Taylor St. (Franklin 1869).

Dolores Mothers' Club.

Forum Club, 220 Post St. (Kearny 460)—President, Mrs. D. C. Heger, 2428 Jackson St. (Fillmore 892).

Francesca Club, 560 Sutter St. (Sutter 1200, 1201, 1202)—President, Mrs. Latham McMullen, 2517 Broadway (Fillmore 3692).

Girls' Recreation Club, 507 Harrison St. (Kearny 2888).

Glen Park Political Club—President, Mrs. Theodore Pinther, 211 Hoffman Ave. (Mission 2388).

Hypatia Club—President, Mrs. Lyman D. Staples, 1144 Church St. Meets at members' homes.

Land Marks League—President, Congressman Jos. Knowland; secretary, Laura Bride Powers, 1242 Taylor St. (Franklin 5211).

La Puerta del Ora Chapter, D. A. R.—Regent, Mrs. I. N. Chapman, Alameda.

Laurel Hall Club, 1750 Clay St. (Franklin 3516)—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474). Meets first and third Wednesdays.

Mills Club, 220 Post St.—Meets third Tuesday.

Native Daughters of the Golden West, Claus Spreckels Bldg. (Sutter 366)—President, Mrs. Alison F. Watt, Grass Valley.

New Era League, 816 St. Francis Hotel (Douglas 1000)—President, Mrs. Geo. Sperry, Redwood City, Cal. Meets Tuesday mornings.

Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, Sequoia Club Rooms—President, Miss Ina Coolbrith, 1067 Broadway (Franklin 2273). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Pacific Musical Society—President, Madam Tojetti, 2848 Scott St. (Fillmore 4071).

Papyrus Club, 420 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Florence L. Richmond, 838 Clayton St. (Market 3984). meets first and third Wednesdays.

Philomath Club, 538 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln Brown, 28 Presidio Terrace (Pacific 1771). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Presidents' Assembly—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474).

Potrero Women's Club, Nineteenth and Iowa Sts. (Mission 4365).

Richmond Women's Club, 400 Thirty-fifth Ave.—President, Mrs. J. W. Felt, 466 Thirty-ninth Ave. (Pacific 1356).

San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, 220 Post St. (Sutter 387)—President Mrs. A. E. Graupner, 2030 Broadway (West 536).

San Francisco Colony of New England Women—President, Mrs. Geo. Miller, Burlingame.

San Francisco Musical Club—President, Mrs. John Birmingham.

San Francisco Women's Club, 1006 Bosworth St.—President, Mrs. Theo. Pinther, 1006 Bosworth St. Meets Wednesdays.

Sorosis Club, 538 Sutter St. (Kearny 5270)—President, Mrs. Joseph Fife, 3870 Jackson St. (Pacific 2767).

South Park Settlement Mothers' Club—President, Mrs. Emma Seaton, 121 St. Mary's Ave.

Susan B. Anthony Club—President, Mrs. Austin Sperry.

Tamalpais Center Woman's Club—Mrs. Peter Hamilton, President.

To Kalon Club, Calvary Annex, Jackson and Fillmore Sts.—President, Mrs. George Mullin, 2520 Octavia St. (Franklin 8909). Meets first Tuesday.

Town and Country Club, 218 Stockton St. (Douglas 4951, 4952)—President, Mrs. C. Osgood Hooker, Eucalyptus, Burlingame, Cal. (Burlingame 621).

Vittoria Colonna Club, Hotel Richelieu, Van Ness Ave. and Geary St.—President, Dr. Mariana Bertola, 1050 Jackson St. (Fillmore 3398). Meets second and fourth Saturdays.

Women's Club of Occidental Kindergarten—President, Mrs. E. A. Ward, 220 Irvington St.

Woman's Political League, 243 Pacific Building (Kearny 5186)—President, Claribel David. Meets Wednesdays at 2:30. Headquarters open every day during business hours.

Young Women's Christian Association—General Secretary, 1249 O'Farrell St. (West 3858).

Yerba Buena School Women's Club—President, Miss E. B. McFadden, State Normal School (Park 2923).

Alpha Neighborhood Club—Miss Mary C. Bell, 260 Frederick St. (Park 5216), San Francisco, Cal. Meets at Grattan School, second Thursdays.

Local Council of Women—President, Mary T. Gamage, 3010 Pierce St. (West 4090). First Saturday in the month, Hotel Bellevue.

Changes or corrections and names of other clubs will be added from month to month and should be sent in at once by secretaries.

PASADENA MONDAY AFTERNOON CLUB.

The Monday Afternoon Club is the senior of women's clubs in Pasadena. It came into existence in 1888 and although its active membership has always been limited to twelve members, some of the most prominent women of California have been found on its register. Among these are Mrs. H. I. Stuart of San Raphael Heights, and Mrs. Arthur Conger of Los Angeles.

* * *

TOWN AND GOWN.

Town and Gown celebrated "Director's Day," December 21st, the directors acting as hostesses. This is the annual jinks and Christmas jollification of the club.

* * *

CHICAGO BIENNIAL CIVIC CONFERENCE

The women of the Civic Conference of the Chicago Biennial are backing a movement which will so change the curricula of the modern public school as to permit matters of civic and moral education to enter into the teaching. They say with true insight that the most important branch of study in any curriculum is the art of living.

* * *

BERKELEY RED CROSS.

The Berkeley branch of the Red Cross will repeat "Fanny's First Play," by the Hillside Club, at the Twentieth Century Club on January 13th.

SAN FRANCISCO QUINTET CLUB.

The second concert of the San Francisco Quintet Club was held at the Hotel St. Francis on Sunday, December 20th. The program was a notable one and admirably played, especially the adagio, by Louis B. Ford, C. B. Evans, Nathan Firestone and Victor de Gomez. The third concert will be given on Sunday, January 24th.

* * *

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.

The San Francisco colony of New England women met at their club rooms, November 20th. The program for the day opened with interesting addresses of the San Francisco district convention, which was held at Pacific Grove, presented by the two delegates, Mrs. Henry C. Bunker and Mrs. W. J. Lidstone. Readings and instrumental and vocal music followed these reports. Mrs. J. M. Sweet was chairman of the day. The afternoon closed with the usual social hour, and the serving of dainty refreshments.

The San Francisco colony of New England women will meet during 1915 on the third Friday of each month. The president, Mrs. Geo. B. Miller, desires all New England women to meet with the colony members at their monthly meetings. The programs for the coming year will be strictly New England, so as to foster the American spirit, and keep alive New England ideals. The colony has planned Christmas jollities during December, with Christmas tree, gifts, and refreshments for little children.

WHAT IS A WOMAN'S CLUB?

No scornful male could have penned the following:

"What is a woman's club? A meeting ground
For those of purpose, great and broad and strong.
A place where kindly, lifting words are said,
And kindlier deeds are done, where hearts are fed."—Ohio Federation Magazine.

* * *

AUSTIN FLORAL CLUB.

The Austin Floral Club of Minnesota, an organization to develop skill and taste in floriculture, has just celebrated its forty-fifth anniversary. This club mothered the formation of the Civic League.

* * *

EXPOSITION LETTER DAY.

Club women to the number of 3,000 sent Exposition letters away on December 15th. Members of the California, Mills, Corona, Hypatia, Papyrus, Clinonian, To Kalon, La Mesa Redonda and Cap and Bells Clubs and the Pacific Coast Women's Press Association were among the most active letter writers.

* * *

MASSACHUSETTS MOTHERS' CONGRESS.

The Mothers' Congress of Massachusetts are adopting two tremendous planks in their platform. More intelligent care of children in the home and the abolition of war are the essentially important projects which they are considering.

Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly

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OAKLAND HOME CLUB.

The Home Club of Oakland is to hold its Christmas festivities and annual dinner on December 29th. It is expected to be an elaborate affair.

* * *

CALIFORNIA CLUB CHRISTMAS BREAKFAST.

The California Club will hold its annual Christmas breakfast, December 29th. Mrs. D. J. MacMaster, the president, says that though the program will be exceptionally good the details are being kept secret.

* * *

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MOTHERS.

Mrs. George Wale has been appointed Legislative Chairman of the Council of Mothers. Mrs. Wale is admirably fitted for the position. Her work as president of the Laguna Honda Mothers' Club has brought forth results beneficial to parents, teachers and pupils.

* * *

LEADER OF THE BROWNING CLUB.

George Wharton James, who has become very dear to the reading public through his inimitable bird sketch, "Scraggles," is leading the Browning Club of Pasadena this year. Under his guidance the club is becoming a powerful influence in literary circles.

* * *

BARONESS VON SUTTNER'S LIFE WORK.

The Christian Science Monitor says: "A majority of the first-class story writers of the United States to-day seem to be disposed to use the novel for propaganda purposes, just as Mrs. Stowe did with her story of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and later Helen Hunt Jackson did with 'Ramona.' Nor is this inclination strange. The literary artist does not cease being sympathetic and open to appeals to his loyalty and his conscience when he decides to create a drama, novel, essay or poem. Indeed, if he or she gathers material in the world at large, at a stage of ferment and flux like the present, it is far from easy to escape early dedication of talent or genius to a 'cause.' Authors who can retain the critical and objective attitude, who can see the procession go by and not march with it, and who decline to risk permanent fame by winning temporary popularity, are not so numerous as the more partisan and ephemeral type.

"Of course, much of the problem as to the durability of a novel that also is a tract is conditioned by the cause which it champions. If this be parochial and superficial in character, no story written about it can have any universal appeal or last long as a 'best seller.' But a book like 'Ground Your Arms' dealt with phases of European war and the burdens of militarism in a way to make it likely that its author, the Baroness von Suttner, would have readers throughout the world for generations to come. She had a world problem for her art to work upon, and a cause to champion that makes its strong appeal to the choicest individuals of all lands and races. Consequently she won an international reputation as a polemical story writer prior to her equally wide fame as a consorter with eminent publicists in promoting internationalism and a federated humanity. Had she first used her craftsmanship as a story teller, championing a lesser cause than peace and good will among men, she might never have had the chance to become a maker of history. She challenged a great foe of civilization and grew larger in meeting a challenge accepted by her as a life duty."

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My hairdye does not streak, rub or wash off and dyes the roots as well as the tips of the hair. Why take risks and experiment with unknown dyes?

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If you are troubled with freckles, tan, sunburn, crows feet or wrinkles, take a course of face bleaching and I will guarantee you will have good results.

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My Parisienne chin bands and forehead straps are manufactured by my special design and are woven from the finest silk and are superior to the old-style rubber bands because they do not heat the face. You know heating will cause flabbiness.

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Special course of 11 treatments.....$3

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RTH WHILE

erican Club Life

Mrs. A. W. Francisco, of California.

Mrs. Zillah E. Wilson, of South Dakota.

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Mrs. C. H. McMahon, of Utah.

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Mrs. Chas. Robinson-Hume, of Oklahoma.

Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick, of Georgia.

Mrs. Geo. Winslow Perkins, of Massachusetts.

Sara A. Evans, of Texas.

Mrs. C. B. Walker, of Kansas.

PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(Continued from page 6)

whether insane, criminal or defective, should be confined, but not necessarily punished.

29. The determinate sentence permits prisoners to be released, who are morally certain to return to crime. The indeterminate sentence affords the prisoner an opportunity to reform without exposing society to unnecessary danger; but

30. Society has no right to permit prisoners to be released who will probably return to crime; for

31. Where it is a question between justice to the individual or justice to the community, the community should have the benefit of the doubt.

32. The prison should be a reformatory and the reformatory a school; the object of both should be to teach good mental, moral and physical habits; both should be distinctly educational. There should be a minimum temptation to do wrong and a maximum encouragement to do right.

33. Institutions for reforming human beings should have the conditions as similar as possible to surroundings outside, so that when inmates are released they may adapt themselves more easily to society and not become misfits.

34. Every one has the right to a proper bringing up; and

35. The time has come when we should study a child with as much exactness as we investigate the chemical elements in a stone or measure the mountains on the moon.

36. One purpose of criminal anthropology is, through knowledge gained by scientific study, to protect the weak, especially the young in advance, before they have become tainted and fallen; not locking the barn door after the horse is stolen.

37. The treatment of young criminals should be the prototype for treatment of adults, and procedures against them should have as little publicity as possible.

38. Publication in newspapers of criminal details is an evil to society on account of the power of imitation. In addition it makes the criminal proud of his record, developes the morbid curiosity of the people, and it is especially the weak who are affected.

39. Place confidence in the so-called bad boy, awaken his ambition and teach him to do right for right's sake.

40. Put the criminal upon his honor. A criminal once said, "If they will not believe me when I tell the truth, I might as well tell lies."

41. Nothing will hinder the development of the young more than the prospect of having plenty of money and no necessity to work. Idleness often leads to crime.

42. It is more important to know what is good than what is true; for

43. Increase in intellectual development is not necessarily connected with increase of morality, and education which trains the mind at the expense of the will is a questionable education.

44. The longer we live the more we appreciate the average honest man, as compared with the dishonest talented man.

45. To any observer of life, the impracticability of pessimism and the advantages of optimism are evident. It has also been estimated that,

46. Most of our thoughts, feelings and acts are indifferent; but of those remaining, three-fourths are pleasurable and one-fourth painful, indicating more pleasure than pain in the world.

47. Act as thou would'st act, if all the consequences of thy act could be realized at the moment thou actest.

OUR DREAMS OF CHILDHOOD DAYS.

In those days of happy action, how we wished that dreams came true!
Baking day: and, "mother's helpers," all, must rally to the fore:
Eggs and butter from the cellar,—tea and spices from the store.
Ah, but mother's naughty helpers (it seems yesterday to me),
Loitered, sadly, on commissions,—broke the eggs, and spilled the tea.
How we rambled through the attic! How we hid, till we were found!
Room and hall, for scenes of battle—with the pantry, neutral ground!
Then, the yard was an arena: walls might be of stones or bricks,
And, in time, an open hydrant be a very River Styx.
"Hurry, children,"—and the echo still comes down the years, to me—
Mother's voice, which called, so wisely, from life's by-ways, savingly.

—Elizabeth Wild.

The University of California ranks with Columbia University in New York in number of regular students. Columbia is first in size of American universities.

"Listen," says a man of God, "right now, in the midst of alarms, I prophesy that brotherhood shall triumph. They are blasting human bodies into bits; they curse, hate, strike; but egotism and pride must go down before altruism."

Go, man of God, and spread your doctrine throughout the length and breadth of the blasting, devastating, war-ridden countries of Europe.

Whether woman can compete with man on a purely economical basis is one of the big issues of today. From the reports that reach us from Europe's war zone it would appear that the women of the warring nations are proving themselves efficient and willing workers. Contrasting with the training of our American women, every young girl of middle class in Europe is trained to take some part in the business that the men of her family pursue. As a result of this sensible plan the great business of living, in Europe, both commercial and agricultural, has shifted with apparent ease from the shoulders of the male to the female, and we find women pharmacists, truck-gardeners, storekeepers, together with women in scores of other positions quietly bearing the burden of living while their men are away at war. All of which goes to prove that woman has come into the world of industry to stay.

January Clearance of
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some people refuse to entertain the spirit of the Yuletide because of the terrible conditions in Europe. Is it not unfair and ungrateful not to make the most of the blessings that are sent us, when they are sent. The least we can do is to spread happiness and peace around our immediate environment, and stretch that environment as far as is possible.

* * *

women have received the suffrage vote in the election of church officers and the right to sit in parochial councils from the high council of the Church of England.

* * *

Mr. San Francisco has invited Mrs. Citizen to accompany him to the Exposition Civic Auditorium Ball, January 9th, and she has graciously accepted the invitation.

* * *

some people may call Judge Crist a liar with impunity. There are other things they may call him, perhaps, that are more incongruous, such as "Justice" Crist.

* * *

Judge Mogan is looking for a Carnegie medal.

* * *

Chicago is, par excellence, the city of charity. Nearly three-quarters of a million of her population receive some form of charity.

* * *

Ohio is beginning the good fight early. Already the slogan, "Ohio for suffrage in 1916," is abroad.

* * *

there is no duty we so much underrate as the duty of being happy.

* * *

President Wilson asks the warring nations of Europe not to throw those nasty aircraft bombs into their enemies' country because they are likely to injure innocent non-warring inhabitants. The little we can do in that direction seems veritably grasping at straws.

Kruttschnitt asks the charitable not to forget the poor railroad company when they are making their Christmas donations.

* * *

Mayor Rolph is trying to get a promise from the holdup men to stay away from San Francisco for a year.

* * *

the citizens of San Francisco generally recognize the injustice of the action taken against Chief Murphy. It is not a question now of his competency or incompetency but of a man's right to be heard. No man or body of men should be privileged to remove a man from office at their pleasure without charge or trial.

* * *

a San Diego editor went crazy over Christian Science. He couldn't make his newspaper doctrine of all's bad agree with the Christian doctrine of all's good.

* * *

the citizens of the United States are not really anxious to go under a $2,000,000 a day expense for guns, powder and armor plate, in spite of what the "preparedness" gentlemen say to the contrary.

* * *

the Christmas shoppers have been asking the storekeepers for "Made In America" goods to such an extent that a number of our sleepy merchants have been forced to sit up and take notice.

* * *

Sheriff Eggers knows the old adage, "The man who laughs last, laughs best."

* * *

the S. P. Railroad Company does not believe it advisable for the people to have government ownership of railroads.

* * *

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, is going to prove to us that John D. Rockefeller is the most maligned and publicly abused man in this country. Dr. Eliot may be queer, but he may also be right.

Why not say you saw it in the Woman Citizen?

those who have fought the hard battles of life and can still smile and move serenely on have a right to be called Soldiers of Fortune.

* * *

Mrs. C. A. Newhart, who had won such a host of friends in Reno, Nevada, is making the same enviable record in San Francisco. She has taken over the Woodstock Apartments at Market and Gough Streets, and her many acquaintances, finding how pleasantly she is situated are making the Woodstock their headquarters.

* * *

the pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the great art in life is to have as many of them as possible.

* * *

Schmitz for Mayor. Why?

* * *

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A PROPOSED BILL FOR A PUBLIC DEFENDER.

AN ACT TO CREATE THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC DEFENDER IN THE COUNTIES OF CALIFORNIA, FROM THE FIRST TO THE TENTH CLASSES, INCLUSIVE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT AND ELECTION OF SUCH OFFICERS, AND PRESCRIBING THEIR DUTIES AND COMPENSATION.

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. There is hereby created in each of the counties of the State of California of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth classes the office of Public Defender, and the person to be elected or appointed to this office shall be known as the Public Defender. The person to be elected or appointed to such office shall have been a practicing attorney in all of the courts of this state for the period of at least three years next preceding the date of his appointment or election. He shall take and file the constitutional oath of office.

Section 2. Within thirty days after this act shall go into effect the Governor of the State of California shall appoint in each of the counties of the state from the first to the tenth classes, inclusive, some suitable person as such Public Defender, who shall hold said office and discharge the duties thereof as provided in this act until the first Monday after the first day of January, 1919; at the general election to be held in the year 1918 a public defender shall be elected for each of said counties in the same manner and for the same term as are other county officers. Provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to counties in this state that have adopted or may hereafter adopt a special county charter in which provision is made for a public defender.

Section 3. The compensation of said public defender shall be paid by the several counties in the same manner as other county officers are paid and said compensation shall be in full for all services rendered, except actual and necessary traveling expenses while engaged in the discharge and performance of his official duties and which expenses shall be audited and paid as are other claims against the county. The compensation of the public defender shall be as follows: In counties of the first, second and third classes thirty-six hundred dollars per annum. In counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth classes twenty-four hundred dollars per annum. Provided, however, that in the counties of the first, second and third classes the public defender shall devote all of his time to the duties of his office and shall not engage in the practice of law except in the capacity of public defender; and, provided also, that if any county in which the office of public defender is hereby created shall hereafter, by reason of the change of population, or otherwise, be classified as of a class different from that now designated, the office of public defender shall not be abolished thereby but shall continue to exist regardless of the future classification of said county.

Section 4. Upon request by the defendant or upon order of the court, the public defender shall defend, without expense to them, all persons who are not financially able to employ counsel and who are charged, in the Superior Court, with the commission of any contempt, misdemeanor, felony or other offense. He shall also, upon request, give counsel and advice to such persons, in and about any charge against them upon which he is conducting the defense, and he shall prosecute all appeals to a higher court or courts, of any person who has been convicted upon any such charge, where, in his opinion, such appeal will, or might reasonably be expected to, result in a reversal or modification of the judgment of conviction.

He shall also, upon request, prosecute actions for the collection of wages and of other demands of persons who are not financially able to employ counsel, in cases in which the sum involved does not exceed $100, and in which, in the judgment of the public defender, the claims urged are valid and enforcible in the courts.

He shall also, upon request, defend such persons in all civil litigation in which, in his judgment, they are being persecuted or unjustly harassed.

Section 5. The Board of Supervisors of each of the counties in which the office of public defender is hereby created shall provide suitable rooms for the use of the public defender and office furniture and supplies with which to properly conduct the business of his office. The Board of Supervisors shall also provide for a sufficient number of deputies, clerks and employes to properly conduct the office of public defender in each of said counties, and shall fix their salaries. All of the expense herein referred to shall be a charge upon the county, or city and county, in which the public defender is employed. All appointments of deputies, clerks or other employes in the office of public defender shall be made in writing by the public defender and filed with the County Clerk and may be revoked by a writing similarly filed.

Section 6. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

"Who can tell me the names of the seasons of the year?" asked the teacher. "I can," quickly answered the wise Willie.

"Well, Willie, what season is this?"

"Duck season," replied Willie.

In North Carolina a boy of fourteen years is called "a little fellow," but by their criminal law, a girl of fourteen years of age is a full fledged woman, of mature judgment, guarded and circumspect; wise to the wiles of unscrupulous men; responsible for her moral death and all its dreary consequences. How much longer will the men of North Carolina stand for this inconsistency?

Alcoholism is a malady, not a crime. It is a disease such as tuberculosis is, and should be treated as such. Connecticut realized this fact and framed a humane, reforming bill, but the Father of their state, the Governor, failed them, and vetoed it. It is a matter for universal regret that the Governor of Connecticut has allowed the narrow ideas of early New England to interfere with a larger and more humane Christianity to be put in practice in dealing with unfortunate fellow beings.

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Around My Tea Table

By ADAH PICKETT STEINER

In these chats, Mrs. Steiner will tell of the Japanese people as she has learned to know them, also of their home life, their holidays and their traditions, hoping to bring about a better understanding, a real sisterly love between the women of our country and the little Japanese women from across the sea.—(Editor's note.)

DECEMBER 31ST, AT THE MIDNIGHT HOUR, the bells of every temple in Japan ring out the joyous news—the birth of the New Year. The bells are rung 108 times. During the ringing of the bells, all Japanese think quickly and seriously of their shortcomings during the year just passing and make good resolutions for the coming year.

New Year's is the greatest of all holidays in Japan and does not end in one day's festivities but continues over the first half of January. During this time there are many days of special meaning and various observances of old customs thought to bring good luck during the coming year. Some of these customs are local, that is, they are celebrated in certain cities or locations and are not universally observed.

Tokio, for instance, is fast discarding the old customs and is adopting the Occidental ideas. It was during the wonderful reign (the Meiji period) of His Imperial Majesty Mutsuhito, the late Emperor of Japan, that the Japanese people adopted the calendar used by the Occident and discarded the old Lunar Calendar—still in use in China.

For the housewife, in Japan, these are busy days of preparation, preceding the New Year holidays. Her home must be put in perfect order, each member of the household must have new clothing. Also she must prepare the food to be served to family and guests during the first three days of the New Year.

The decoration of the Shinto Shrine, the Tokonoma and the entrance of her residence, is another very important duty. The "Sacred Rope," branches of the pine tree and bamboo are used profusely in decorating all entrances, interior doorways and the Tokonoma of residences. The use of the "Sacred Rope" is an ancient custom and its origin has become a myth. It is said that when the Sun Goddess was enticed from her cave that this rope was tied across the entrance to the cave, to prevent her return. At the present time it is supposed to prevent the entrance into the home of any bad or evil influence. The pine branches have a significance and also the bamboo and plum tree blossoms. The pine tree is always green, during the summer heat or the winter's storms it remains the same, so it signifies patience or confidence. The bamboo grows very straight and its foliage is always green and the core of the bamboo stalk is very white, so it signifies an upright character and purity of heart. The plum tree in Japan sends forth its blossoms in midwinter when the weather is cold and the earth is mantled in snow, so the brave little flowers teach men to be smiling and happy in times of trial or adversity.

The Japanese people have such a wonderful poetic and spiritual development, which I am afraid they will lose as they adopt the modern ways of the busy Western people.

Even the refreshments offered to the friend who calls, to extend his New Year greeting, has some significance. On New Year's morning the gentlemen of the household go out to call upon their friends, if intimate friends. They enter the home and, after their salutations, partake of soup, small fish, roe (the eggs of fish) and hot saki. If they call upon less intimate friends, they leave their cards upon a lacquered tray, which is placed near the entrance of all homes on New Year's day.

At some future time I will tell you more about the special observances, also how the "mochi" (rice cake) is prepared, and its uses.

In this country we wish our friends "A Happy New Year." In Japan they "thank their friends for their kindness during the year just past and ask for a continuance of their kindness during the year to come," and I hope it may be so, both in our country and sister country—Japan—across the Pacific.

(All rights reserved.)

THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF AMERICA GIVE COMMISSIONER GENERAL HARUKI YAMAWAKI A RECEPTION.

As a child I did not care for Fairy Tales. My little playmates sat for hours in some secluded corner poring over those wonderful stories, but not I. I played among the trees and gathered the beautiful flowers, and listened to the song of the birds—that was real, real joy—living joy!

Had any of my playmates ever seen a fairy? Oh, no! But there were fairies. They were sure of that, and the fairies lived in acorn cups or rode on the wings of butterflies, and did most wonderful things. My home was not in Missouri, but near there, so that might in some way account for my conviction that there were no such things as fairies.

This firm conviction which I have always had since my childhood days has received a terrible jolt.

Thursday evening, December 10th, was a stormy evening. The sky was black, no stars shown through the heavy clouds, the streets were storm swept and people hurried along seeking shelter from the torrents of rain which threatened to wash them off the face of the earth.

Entering the St. Francis Hotel I could not believe at first that my eyes were really not deceiving me.

Behold, I was in a Japanese Tea Garden. Cherry trees were in full blossom, the wistaria blossoms hung from a graceful bamboo arbor, —at the farther corners of the garden were two tea-houses, built of bamboo and with thatched roof.

I saw little Japanese ladies in rich kimonos and big obis, beautiful American women in elegant gowns and sparkling jewels; Japanese men, diplomats, commissioners, artists, poets, etc.

American men, gray haired generals, professional men, artists and scholars. All these people mingling as happy children, sipping tea, tasting Japanese cakes, or listening to the koyto and flute, watching the graceful little dancer, or the artist with his deft hands.

I am quite satisfied that I really saw all this and I am now convinced that fairies do exist, and I have at last discovered their dwelling place is in the brains and fingers of men—for it was men —little Japanese men—who built the wonderful fairyland, made the cherry trees blossom and the lights to twinkle in the wistaria covered tea-garden.

The occasion was the Japan Society of America's reception to Commissioner General Haruki Yamawaki. Several hundred prominent Japanese and Americans were present to bid him a hearty welcome.

Among the guests to greet Mr. Yamawaki were:

Consul General and Mrs. Y. Numano, General and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ainsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Crothers, Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Guy, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Vice-Consul and Mrs. Y. Oyama, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fugihira, Dr. and Mrs. Mark Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Jones, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Lisberger, Miss Helen Van Winkle, Mr. and Mrs. Sewall Dolliver, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Morffew, Miss Peel, Miss Maybury, Miss Hitchcock, Mrs. Margaret May.

The Consulate of Japan in San Francisco is a very important Consulate, as this is a Consulate General and has jurisdiction over all the Japanese people on this coast of our country and as far east as Denver.

At present Consul General Yatsutaro Numano represents the Japanese government in this city, and his charming wife is one of the most popular ladies in San Francisco society.

Mrs. Numano, although quite young, has had an experience which many older ladies might well envy. Her first residence in this country was in Portland, Oregon, where she was and still is very popular.

Mr. Numano has also been Consul in Hamburg, Germany, and acting Consul General in New York, so for a young couple, they have had a rather cosmopolitan life.

Mrs. Numano is a very beautiful type of the Japanese lady, and is a most accomplished woman. She speaks English, French and German fluently, is a musician of talent and best of all is a capable housewife and mother.

Her social duties would put the average American woman in a sanitarium, but Mrs. Numano is untiring in her activities, both in the Japanese colony and American social life, and as I heard a prominent lady say, "Mrs. Numano always does just the right thing at the right time."

As a hostess, Mrs. Numano is dignified, gracious and entertaining. When she is hostess at her handsome residence on Jackson Street, her guests do not feel that chilly sensation in their spinal columns, as one usually feels at most diplomatic functions; they just feel a glow of happiness and have such a delightful time, that they sincerely regret to say good-bye.

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THE SHAME OF THE CENTURIES

(Continued from page 3)

and the pomp of ceremony which surround it; the presence of the minister of religion, all in the name of the sovereign state, cannot make it other than a shameful thing. The obligation to perform this duty hangs like a pall over the honorable and exalted post of warden at a state penitentiary, and has no doubt deprived the state of the helpful aid of some men of rare sensibility who might otherwise have performed exceptionable public service in prison management.

The taking of human life either by law or against law breeds a familiarity with the subject that is bound to injuriously affect any society where this condition prevails.

A weighty reason why society at large should condemn capital punishment, is because the punishment can not be confined solely to the guilty one. Nothing can wipe out the unmerited disgrace and suffering which such a punishment inflicts upon the members of the family of the condemned man who is hanged for his crime. Who can say how many criminal careers are traceable to the fact that a father or other relation was hanged and the family name became a felon's brand? How many strong willed, passionate youths, the making of noble citizens, have begun a criminal career out of revenge against society for having executed their ancestor and unconsciously visited upon the descendant the pains and penalties of attaint, by forfeiting name and reputation, and driving them to outlawry.

The Constitution of the United States expressly forbids attainder by the States or Congress, yet capital punishment may repeal this clause by implication and impose this very condition upon innocent victims, to the third and fourth generation.

Capital punishment likewise inflicts a more general injury upon society in an ethical or moral way in reminding every citizen of the community that the law of the jungle still holds in at least one conspicuous instance; that force is still the only resort of the sovereign state in the case of taking of human life; that in such a case the law of hate still prevails. That although torture and mutilation have been abandoned in the progress of civilization, the primitive cry of "a life for a life" is still heard under a government founded upon the consent of the governed and devoted to the protection of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The world seems long in learning that men cannot be made better by making them worse.

Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon founded their empires upon force, fused and consolidated by cruelty and hate. Their fabrics perished with them; their systems aroused enmity, until the accumulated hate dissolved allegiance and sealed the doom of the state, while Jesus builded his kingdom upon consent and cemented it with love, forgiveness, kindness and peace. He left behind him a living, growing, expanding organism. His influence, even after his death upon a cross, gathered followers and devoted adherents who courted cruel death and infinite sacrifice in his service. His system, without his presence, has been a reforming and ennobling power on earth that has drawn men to him through love, and made them better and worthier to become citizens of an ideal republic. He teaches that every sinner may be saved; that even a murderer may repent, and "born again," may become rejuvenated, a remade man of moral worth.

For all these centuries deforming Force has failed. May this, our day, see reforming Love prevail.

WHAT THE NEW INCOME TAX RECEIPTS SHOW.

The first complete returns under the new income tax show collections for the year 1913 of taxes aggregating $28,253,535 from 357,598 individuals. Returns were made by 278,835 married persons, 55,212 single men and 23,551 single women. The normal tax of 1 per cent. on all taxable income produced $12,728,038. Incomes over $20,000 a year subject to surtax produced $15,525,497. Of this latter amount $2,934,754 came from incomes of between $20,000 and $50,000, $1,645,639 from those between $50,000 and $75,000, $1,323,023 from those between $75,000 and $100,000, $3,835,948 from those between $100,000 and $250,000, $2,334,583 from those between $250,000 and $500,000, and $3,437,850 from those over $500,000. Returns were filed by 1436 Americans residing abroad, representing a total net income of $19,843,399 and 425 returns were made by non-resident aliens, representing incomes amounting to $7,317,842.

Only 44 returns were made of net incomes of $1,000,000 and over; 91 returns of incomes from $500,000 to $1,000,000; 44 returns of incomes of $400,000 to $500,000; 84 returns of incomes between $300,000 and $400,000; 94 returns of incomes between $250,000 and $300,000; and 1,241 returns of incomes running from $100,000 to $250,000. The number of persons making returns in one class did not reach the ten thousand mark until the $15,000 to $20,000 class was reached—in which it was 11,977. In the next class—incomes of $10,000 to $15,000—the number was 26,818. In the $5,000 to $10,000 class the number making returns was 101,778, and in the $3,333 to $5,000 class the number was 114,484. There were only 79,426 persons making returns in the $2,500 to $3,333 class.

The 316,902 corporations doing business in the country during the fiscal year, in making returns under the income tax law, reported capital stock aggregating $64,071,319,185, an increase over the previous year of about $2,333,000,000, reported by 305,336 corporations. The net income of the corporations for the year was $4,339,550,008, or nearly 7 per cent. on their capital, with bonded and other indebtedness amounting to $37,136,215,096. The net income reported for the year showed an increase of more than $500,000,000.

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The Critic's Opinion

BOOKS

A book is a document of life. It is the embodiment of a spiritual protest, perhaps; or it is the unconscious confession of an intellectual ambition; or it is an appeal to some popular sentiment; or it is the expression of the craving for some particular form of beauty or joy; or it is a tribute to some personal or social excellence; or it is the record of some vision of perfection seen in

"The light that never was on sea or land,
The consecration and the poet's dream."

In every case, it is something that comes out of a heritage of ideals and adds to them. The possession of this heritage is the soul of a people.—Henry Van Dyke.

* * *

SATURDAY'S CHILD.

Kathleen Norris represents the literature of this day as Charlotte Bronte represents that of a generation ago and we thrill with pleasant expectation when we hear she is writing another story. Her latest contribution is "Saturday's Child." The plot is laid in San Francisco, and the local coloring rather enhances than diminishes its interest. There is the same vital breath that we feel so intimately in "Mother," "The Rich Mrs. Burgoyne," and her other stories. The same vein of humor and touch of pathos, the clear vision and broad insight that has made the name of Kathleen Norris a household word to conjure with. "Saturday's Child," and all of Miss Norris' books may be bought at the Book Concern Store, No. 5 City Hall Avenue.

* * *

THE WESTERN SPIRIT.

"The Western Spirit" is a new volume of poems by William Steward Gordon, with an introduction by Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, LL. D., that has a sweet, sane quality well suited to the practical age in which it makes its appearance. Mr. Gordon says most of the verses were written in self-defense. They cropped up and would not down till they were written. He has tried to delineate in his verses the true spirit of the West, particularly the Northwest, and it plainly shows the effort to have been a labor of love. It contains some good illustrations. Can be bought at the Book Concern Store, No. 5 City Hall Avenue.

* * *

THE PATROL OF THE SUN DANCE TRAIL

Another fine story from the pen of Ralph Connor is newly off the press, "The Patrol of the Sun Dance Trail." The reader is given a splendid picture of Canada and the Canadian people. Indians and Ralph Connor's inimitable Scotch characters. No writer has ever written himself more deeply into the hearts of his readers than has this much beloved author. His stories are always so wholesome and virile, with a characterization that appeals to the best that is in us, and shows a very deep understanding of human nature. There is no doubt that "The Patrol of the Sun Dance Trail" will receive the appreciation it so well merits and add to the fame of its author. Book Concern Store, No. 5 City Hall Avenue.

CURRENT MUSICAL EVENTS.

(By Anthony Dexter.)

The Colonial Room of the St. Francis Hotel has witnessed many elaborate social functions, but it eclipsed itself in the concert of December 16th, given under the auspices of the Pacific Musical Society, as a benefit for the International Red Cross.

Notwithstanding the downpour of rain, the patrons, all members of our smart set, were present in their respective boxes, the women stunningly gowned.

Miss May Sinsheimer told briefly and concisely the purpose of the concert.

The artists knowing the cause for which the concert was given cheerfully and gratuitously gave of their talent.

First on the program was Pierre Douillet, who played the Chopin Polonaise. The rendition brought vividly to mind the scene of richly dressed courtiers and ladies, after courtly salutations, expressed by the fortissimo chords at the beginning. The dance begins to a melody full of grace and beauty. In the second part one can imagine oneself, after the eight grand introductory measures, as following one couple in particular; the clear tones of the trumpet (at the ninth measure), echoed from column to column, growing dimmer and dimmer as we listened, until the drum and the loud notes of the melody brought us back to earth.

Mr. Ernest Paul Allen rendered beautifully several fine selections on the violin. His bowing was even, true, strong, yet exquisitely delicate and graceful.

Mrs. Eugene S. Elkus, one of San Francisco's favorites, sang as pleasingly as usual with her clear, sweet soprano voice, which has always won applause; special mention must be made of Folksliedchen by Schumann.

Mr. Brooks Parker, a thorough musician, won much applause by his principal number, the Fantasie, by George Hure.

Mrs. Arthur Fickenscher, recently returned from Germany with her husband, made her first public appearance since her arrival home. She possesses a beautiful contralto and rendered two numbers of Brahms, but she was at her best in the Max Bruch "Ave Maria."

One of the most impressive numbers of the concert was the Celli Trio, the composition of David Popper, "Requiem." The artists were Stanislaus Bem, Victor De Gomez, and Miss Dorothy Pasmore, with Gyula Ormay at the piano.

Mme. Eva Baron, prominent in the musical world of Paris and New York, is a recent arrival, yet in the few weeks she has been with us has won the admiration of our own musicians by her superb soprano voice—not of the lyric or, coloratura—but of a rare, true-tone and quality purely dramatic, perfect in phrasing, sustaining her entire register with ease and equality. She is magnetic, possessing a strong personality not unlike Sembrich and our own loved Julia Marlowe.

Among her numbers the last was a sweet Russian composition, "Moskwa," by Glinka. The theme of the melody was a longing for the city of Moscow, and quite appropriate, as Mme. Baron is a Russian and sang this in her native language.

The accompanists were excellent, all from our best artists, the names were Miss Carolyn Agusta Nash, Mrs. David Hirschler, Gyula Ormay, Mr. Arthur Fickenscher.

The entire concert was a wonderful success from an artistic viewpoint as well as financially.

* * *

"BESIDE LAKE BEAUTIFUL."

Without any exaggeration "Beside Lake Beautiful," by William A. Quayle, is the most artistic volume of all the nature books published this year. It contains short descriptive meditations that accompany or refer to the exquisite illustrations with which the book abounds.

It is difficult to letermine which is the more beautiful, the essays or photogravures, both are extremely artistic. The prose is poetry and carries alluring touches of humor and pathos. Mr. Quayle has the happy faculty of naming his bits of nature views with charming originality, for instance, the frontispiece is a glimpse of a bungalow among tall trees, the author names it, "Where We Snuggle Down." Another is, "The Loitering Stream." A bunch of blue bells he calls "The Silent Chimes," and writes, "Here blue bells grow. They love these dewy dunes. The sands do not affront them, but invite them. In bosky dells where shadows are deep at noon there grow these blue beauties, leaning demurely and looking at the earth from which they sprang; but also out on the gold dunes of shifting sands they cling to dune-side, where every moment is a breath of wind and a spray of sand. They love to watch the lake or, inland, by basins where no lake can peer them in the face, they troop and hang their bells ready for the fairies to ring their chimes."

This is a particularly appropriate holiday gift for a lover of the beautiful.

For sale at the Book Concern Store, No. 5 City Hall Avenue.

* * *

"SOCIETY AND BABE ROBINSON."

Mrs. Ella Sterling Mighels, the author of "The Story of the Files of California," "Little Mountain Princess," and other stories, has just published a play in book form called "Society and Babe Robinson, or the Streets of Old San Francisco." This drama makes unusually delightful reading and will appeal especially to San Franciscans of a few decades back because it so clearly and intimately revives the scenes and characters of those days. We find that it also makes a strong impression on young folks because of the sweetness and naturalness of the heroine, Babe Robinson and the truthful delineation of the people, times and customs that have become familiar to them through hearsay.

The author has a romantic life-story that bears an intimate relation to California's early history. A biographical sketch of her life, which is included in the volume, is as full of interest and sensational episodes as is her drama.

Twelve Lessons in Parliamentary Practice

Written especially for the readers of The Woman Citizen by Mary Fairbrother, Teacher of Parliamentary Law.

LESSON III.

MOTION TO LAY A MOTION ON THE TABLE.

The most important thing to remember about the motion to lay a motion on the table is that the last word of the motion must always be "table."

If any word or phrase is added the motion becomes unparliamentary.

It is unparliamentary to lay a motion on the table for a week or a day or an hour, or forever. If you wish to lay a motion on the table for any particular length of time, the proper motion is to postpone. We will have the lesson on the motion to postpone some other time.

The lesson this month is in regard to the motion to table, or the motion that the matter be tabled.

This motion is of highest rank; that is, it can be offered against any motion, even the motion to close debate.

If we have seven motions pending; first, the main motion; second, an amendment; third, another amendment; fourth, to refer to a committee; fifth, to amend by instructing the committee; sixth, another amendment numbering the committee, and seventh, the motion to close debate, they may all be laid on the table and no debate is parliamentary, and the whole business may be disposed of in about two seconds.

The motion to table is not debatable. It is an arbitrary motion; that is, there is no special reason for its high rank, except that the book says so.

The motion to table can not be amended or have any motion applied to it. It can not be referred to a committee, or postponed, for all of these things mean a sort of debate, and the motion can not be debated.

"AS OTHERS SEE US"

Los Angeles, California,
November 3, 1914.

Mr. W. A. Lane, Manager,
Barbara Worth Hotel,
San Diego, California.

Dear Sir:—

I desire to express to you my sincere appreciation of the manner in which you looked after myself and party during the week of Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star in October.

We found the rooms clean and comfortable, and the service excellent, and each one of the party says that the Barbara Worth will be his or her stopping place on the next visit to San Diego if the same is still under your management, and will heartily recommend the hotel to all friends intending to visit the Exposition next year.

My husband joins me in extending our thanks to you and Mrs. Lane (D. R. Lane), and says that you will see him and me next March when we come down to "do" the Exposition. Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Leona Patten-Cartwright,
Eastern Star Editor,
"Southwestern Freemason."

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And tomorrow only a Vision.
But today well lived makes
Every yesterday a Dream of Happiness,
And every Tomorrow a vision of Hope.
Look well therefore to this Day,
Such is the Salutation of the Dawn.

—From the Sanskrit.

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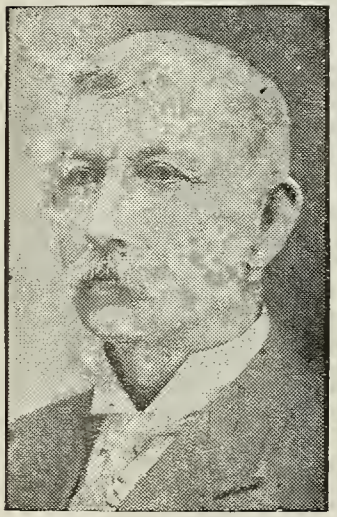

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THE PEOPLE'S PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The People's Philharmonic Orchestra Association arranged a special program of Italian music for the Eighth Symphony Concert, which was given on the evening of January 7th at Pavilion Rink, Sutter and Pierce Streets.

An added attraction was the participation of two of the principals of the Bevani Opera Company, Miss Alice Gentle and Mr. Paolo Galazzi, through the delightful courtesy of Mr. Alessandro Bevani.

These concerts are becoming more and more popular, and the Eighth Symphony proved to be one of the most notable of the series.

Mrs. George B. Sperry, the chairman, has a hundred or more ardent helpers, who, as members of the People's Philharmonic Association, take a personal interest in the success of these concerts. And it is largely due to their efforts that the symphonies have become a permanent and popular institution of the city

A FIRST FROST.

Leaves drifting low,
Shadow and glow,
Murmur and hush of the breeze;
Birds sudden fear,
Crickets loud "cheer"—
Whisper and sigh of the trees.

Forest and stream
Waiting their dream,
Under a cold fading moon;
Deep in the dells
Dryads and elves,
Dance to the fay's mystic rune.

Sad empty nest,
No more caressed,
Sweetly by fluttering wings,
Yet thou dost hold
Close in thy fold,
Mem'ry of happier things.

Soft sweep of wing,
Sweet song of fling,
Back to the home-nest, "Good-bye."
Then on the breeze
Seek sunny seas,
Leaving my lone heart to sigh.

Weep heart and sigh
Ne'er at thy cry,
Love in thy chalice shall lave;
Soon shall the stream,
Sing of its dream,
But thou shalt weep o'er a grave.

—E. J. Cayce.

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THE CARE OF THE NECK.

By Eleanor Porter, Beauty Specialist.

There are three essentials which may be named as beautifiers for the neck, these three being exercise, massage and care of the skin which must be patiently and persistently kept up for a reasonable length of time. A beautiful neck should not be too fat or too thin. The flesh should be firm and white and the skin smooth and fine. The fat neck is displeasing and the neck which is too thin hints of ill health. The proper exercises will round it out, and to accomplish this physical culture of the face and neck is the most successful method. After such exercises the face should be well scrubbed and bathed in warm water and pure soap then massaged with a good cream for ten minutes, after which the cream should be removed and a good astringent applied. If there are any blemishes, such as warts, moles, etc., visit a good specialist, and if they do their work properly, they will never return. Money invested in this way is well spent, for as long as a woman lives she will be glad to be spared the annoyance and humiliation incident to the possession of blemishes. In order to remove fatty deposits from around the throat and neck you should visit an experienced masseuse who is familiar with anatomy and knows her work. Care must be taken to keep the muscles firm and not reduce too rapidly. Hollows may be filled by massages; brown necks can be bleached; double and flabby chins can be reduced with physical culture of the face and neck, so there is no excuse for the unsightly neck and throat.

Miss J. L.—Blackheads and enlarged pores are caused from sebum or sebaceous matter clogging up the pores of the skin or sebaceous glands. There are over two million sebaceous glands in the human body that help to throw off the refuse matter that is not carried off in other ways. When these glands begin to clog and sebaceous matter begins to collect in these little glands it hinders their circulation and gradually causes first blackheads, then pimples and acne.

MALCOLM MACLEOD'S APPEAL.

Writing from New York, Malcolm Macleod makes a singularly touching appeal for the destitute sufferers in our own land. "In our own city here, more than a million of the population are poor, and of this million about a quarter of a million live daily in chronic want." Continuing, he says, "The human morbidly pursues the sensational. The at-home suffering is common and prosaic. The glamour of romance hangs about the war sufferers and we wilfully forget our duty to our countrymen. Why have we, in this land of plenty, so many miserably poor?"

While Young America is reveling in toys, candies and other joys of the Christmas season, one million "baby boxes" will be speeding toward the infant sufferers of Belgium who are lacking proper nourishment. Heretofore, the food sent has been unsuitable for infants and very young children, so the woman's section of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium has taken up this special branch of relief work. Specially prepared thirty-pound packages of foods suitable for the little sufferers are being sent on the Christmas ship, and it is thought that the lives of a million babies and children may thus be saved.

Why not say you saw it in The Woman Citizen?

A new method has been discovered for the instruction of the young. It is called Nature's Method and is the discovery of Mrs. Crane, who has been for many years a public school teacher in Colorado. She is a graduate of Mills College, California, and shows the initiative and individuality inherent in our soil. Among the little ones she often found deficiency and obstruction of speech and various forms of defectiveness, such as lisping, stuttering, stammering and nasal tones with gutturals, etc.

Teachers have tried various methods and formulas for handling such cases, but Mrs. Crane found that no hard and fast rules would do the work. She examines into the cause of the defects—what sort of lives the children are living, their food, playmates and associations.

Soon her fame went abroad and the defective children were crowding out the others. Since her return to California she has been holding adult classes, especially for those who desire to take part in public speaking.

While the tailors of Paris are at the front waging war with the Germans, New York designers and makers of clothes are fighting strenuously for the privilege of dictating styles for American women. New York can not perhaps kill beauty and artistic lines as successfully as Paris, but our Yankee conceit forces us to believe that the budding debutante would look more beautiful if her frocks were products of American genius.

Miss Ida Disraens of Fruitvale has classes of children studying music under her supervision. The little people, many of whom are under ten years of age, compose their own music and render it with feeling and good musical effect. Miss Disraens finds talent among the children and an earnestness of purpose to succeed. They certainly demonstrate the fact that one cannot begin too early in life to study music.

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Strange Friendships

Under this heading we publish stories from real life, contributed by our readers. This month we are told of the friendship between a bear and a parrot.

"ORPHAN ANNIE"

By META FAY NEAL

Our loved ones were far in the Southland, between 54° 50′ and the snow line, which stretched like a blight across the land. Of our bodies and brains we demanded Herculean efforts for building, dredging and excavating, but of our hearts we required, etched in the fires of love, only the unfading image of the little toddlers at home.

Perhaps the seductive memory of tousled heads far away in the sun-land gained many extra fondlings for Orphan Annie, the pet and darling of the camp.

The night Annie came to us, we were joyously smoking our long overdue tobacco, brought by the commissary boat, in harbor from Cook's Inlet. It was the twentieth. With the temperature on the negative side of the thermometer, and our Christmas mail stalled at some point near distant Portland, we were not prophesying a hilarious Christmas. The room was oppressive under its burden of gloom.

The two young civil engineer chaps, dismally watching the coals, were carrying on a desultory conversation with Bill, the camp parrot, a profane creature of uncertain history, when a half-growl, half-whine outside startled us.

"Bear," said Jackson, laconically.

Quietly he got his gun, and slipped to the door. Cocking the weapon for readiness to shoot when the stream of light from the door should illuminate the snow without he motioned to me to open the door.

With a swift jerk I flung it back and, blindly, Jackson fired.

A yelp of pain—the soft quash of a body on the snow—then silence.

"Venison for Christmas. What, ho?" queried somebody.

With Jackson's lantern for guidance, we trooped out into the night to find our prize.

Half buried in the crimson stained snow was a wee, brown, cinnamon bear, wrinkling his wet little nose at us, and grimacing with pain.

After some debating Jackson decided to adopt him, for which we were all secretly glad. No one could have resisted that quivering wet nose or the twinkling soft eyes.

But devastation reigned when Bill the parrot caught sight of the cub in Jackson's arms. Madly flapping his wings, darting clumsily to and fro, he squawked violently:

"Drat that, drat that! Get out!" We were forced to lock her in another room to protect the wounded cub.

From that night "Orphan Annie," for thus we christened her, became the camp mascot. As the days passed, our whole interest was centered in the feud between Orphan Annie and Bill.

While the bear was convalescing, we kept the two apart, but at the end of this period, it was decided that they must settle their quarrel.

Careful avoidance seemed the policy of each, but we sensed and feared the battle that threatened.

February came and slipped away, and only an occasional skirmish rewarded our interest.

Meanwhile, from all quarters came tales of the Orphan's pranks and mischief making.

Due to her love of sugar we had to go without sweetening in our coffee—no mean denial in this land of hardship. The cooks, hearing a great clatter in the mess kitchen one morning, arrived hot haste, to find two brown, furry legs waving wildly from the rim of the sugar barrel, one adorned by a saucepan, a cup hanging precariously on the other. Round about was a devastation of pans, pots, and lids. Sadly we bore away the sugar. Sacrifice was surely ours.

From the camps came complaints of mixed shoes, rumpled beds, broken mirrors. Toilet water became a distinct luxury after the Orphan learned that alcohol was of its composition. But, complaining, suffering, swearing, we bore with her, because love for the little brown fellow was in our hearts.

When the first Spring provision boat had plowed its way through the ice from the inlet, the climax in our pets' feud came.

The night after the boat's arrival we were eagerly reading—the boat brought the home papers. Quietly snoozing, the orphan luxuriated by the stove, and Bill was quietly perched on the window-sill.

Then, a shriek, a growl, and the parrot flew like a mad thing after a fury, streak of brown bear disappearing into the next room. Pell-mell, we hastened to follow the two, but Jackson barred the door.

"Boys," he said in his quiet way, "they must have it out. It has been coming for a long time."

Fearfully we listened. Indistinct growls, terrible profanity and squawks of pain from the parrot, followed by the orphan's peculiar cry of suffering. We were growing restive when a wild shriek came from the darkness. Then silence.

Gingerly we followed Jackson into the room. Before us on the floor, blinking in the lantern light, sat the orphan apparently quite whole. And wonder of wonders, perched directly over his small ears, sat Bill, one wing hanging dejected and crimsoned, busily preening his feathers.

The feud was ended. Yesterday Orphan Annie, with Bill, muttering profanely, perched on his favorite spot between her ears, was gaily taking her outing between the long rows of trenches, as Jackson and I watched.

"You know, man," Jackson said to me, "if Bill were a lady parrot I might understand the mystery. Masculine strength and brute force appealing to feminine weakness and all of that sort of thing. This beats me, though, for Bill is a gentleman."

From far in the distance at the end of the trenches came a stream of profanity. Jackson smiled.

"I recall my last statement. Bill is not quite a gentleman."

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Politics

By RALPH WALDO EMERSON

(We have not had a thought added to what Emerson gave us on this subject over fifty years ago.—Editor's Note).

Gold and iron are good
To buy iron and gold;
All earth's fleece and food
For their like are sold.
Boded Merlin wise,
Proved Napoleon great—
Nor kind nor coinage buys
Aught above its rate.
Fear, Craft, and Avarice
Cannot rear a State.
Out of dust to build
What is more than dust—
Walls Amphion piled
Phoebus stablish must.
When the Muses nine
With the Virtues meet,
Find to their design
An Atlantic seat,
By green orchard boughs
Fended from the heat,
Where the statesman ploughs
Furrow for the wheat;
When the Church is social worth,
When the state-house is the hearth,
Then the perfect State is come,
The republican at home.

In dealing with the State, we ought to remember that its institutions are not aboriginal, though they existed before we were born; that they are not superior to the citizen; that every one of them was once the act of a single man; every law and usage was a man's expedient to meet a particular case; that they all are imitable, all alterable; we may make as good; we may make better. Society is an illusion to the young citizen. It lies before him in rigid repose, with certain names, men, and institutions, rooted like oak trees to the center, round which all arrange themselves the best they can. But the old statesman knows that society is fluid; there are no such roots and centers; but any particle may suddenly become the center of the movement, and compel the system to gyrate round it, as every man of strong will, like Pisistratus, or Cromwell, does for a time, and every man of truth, like Plato, or Paul does forever. But politics rest on necessary foundations and cannot be treated with levity. Republics abound in young civilians, who believe that the laws make the city, that grave modifications of the policy and modes of living, and employments of the population, that commerce, education, and religion, may be voted in or out; and that any measure, though it were absurd, may be imposed on a people, if only you can get sufficient voices to make it a law. But the wise know that foolish legislation is a rope of sand, which perishes in the twisting; that the State must follow, and not lead the character and progress of the citizen; the strongest usurper is quickly got rid of; and they only who build on Ideas, build for eternity; and that the form of government which prevails is the expression of what cultivation exists in the population which permits it. The law is only a memorandum. We are superstitious, and esteem the statute somewhat; so much life as it has in the character of living men, is its force. The statute stands there to say, yesterday we agreed so and so, but how feel ye this article today? Our statute is a currency which we stamp with our own portrait; it soon becomes unrecognizable, and

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PRESERVING ORIGINAL FLAG.

After several months of constant work of a most delicate character, the powder-burned, bullet-scarred Star-Spangled Banner which floated above Fort McHenry 100 years ago when the British fleet was repulsed while attempting to reach Baltimore, has been preserved for posterity. The faded and tattered remnants of the flag during the summer were subjected to a process of restoration, which it is believed will prevent further disintegration of the fabric.

The work of preservation was accomplished by backing the banner with specially woven Irish linen. The flag was basted to this, care being taken that not a single thread should be stretched too tightly, after which the final sewing required weeks of time to complete, and took the services of more than a dozen needleworkers. Linen thread, dyed to match the different colors, was used in stitching the banner to its reinforcement, the work being done so closely that it now gives the flag a honeycombed appearance over its entire surface. It is estimated that more than a million and a half stitches were taken. No attempt was made to patch the battle-torn holes, since the effort was to preserve, not restore, the banner.—Popular Mechanics.

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in process of time will return to the mint. Nature is not democratic, nor limited-monarchical, but despotic, and will not be fooled or abated of any jot of her authority, by the pertest of her sons; and as fast as the public mind is opened to more intelligence, the code is seen to be brute and stammering. It speaks not articulately and must be made to. Meantime the education of the general mind never stops. The reveries of the true and simple are prophetic. What the tender poetic youth dreams, and prays, and paints today, but shuns the ridicule of saying aloud, shall presently be the resolutions of public bodies, then shall be carried as grievance and bill of rights through conflict and war, and then shall be triumphant law and establishment for a hundred years, until it gives place, in turn, to new prayers and pictures. The history of the State sketches in coarse outline the progress of thought, and follows at a distance the delicacy of culture and of aspiration.

The theory of politics, which has possessed the mind of men, and which they have expressed the best they could in their laws and in their revolutions, considers persons and property as the two objects for whose protection government exists. Of persons, all have equal rights in virtue of being identical in nature. . . . A Nation of men unanimously bent on freedom, or conquest, can easily confound the arithmetic of statists, and achieve extravagant actions, out of all proportion to their means; as the Greeks, the Saracens, the Swiss, the Americans, and the French have done. . . .

The same benign necessity and the same practical abuse appear in the parties into which each State divides itself, of opponents and defenders of the administration of the government. Parties are also founded on instincts and have better guides to their leaders. They have nothing perverse in their origin, but rudely mark some real and lasting relation. We might as wisely reprove the east wind, or the frost, as a political party whose members, for the most part, could give no account of their position, but stand for the defense of those interests in which they find themselves. Our quarrel with them begins when they quit this deep natural ground at the bidding of some leader, and obeying personal considerations throw themselves into the maintenance and defense of points nowise belonging to their system. A party is perpetually corrupt by personality. While we absolve the association from dishonesty we cannot extend the same charity to their leader. They reap the rewards of the docility and zeal of the masses which they direct. Ordinarily our parties are parties of circumstance and not of principle; as the planting interest in conflict with the commercial; the party of capitalists, and that of operatives; parties which are identical in their moral character, and which can easily change ground with each other in the support of many of their measures. Parties of principle, as religious sects, of abolition of slavery, of abolition of capital punishment degenerate into personalities, or would inspire enthusiasm. The vice of our leading parties in this country (which may be cited as a fair specimen of these societies of opinion), is that they do not plant themselves on the deep and necessary grounds to which they are respectively entitled, but lash themselves to fury in the carrying of some local and momentary measure nowise useful to the commonwealth. Of the two great parties which, at this hour, almost share the nation between them, I should say that one has the best cause, and the other contains the best men. . . . From neither party, when in power, has the world any benefit to expect in science, art or humanity at all commensurate with the resources of the nation.

(Continued on Page 24.)

"Why not say you saw it in The Woman Citizen?"

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The brotherhood of man seems far in the future, when our international ethics will not permit us to answer a call of such distressing appeal as was Lady Arthur Paget's request for socks. We must hush the rise of emotion, the desire to alleviate a little pain, and remember with quelled sympathies that those suffering human beings across the water are Germans or British, and shut the springs of our generosity because of this merely political fact.

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(Continued from page 23.)

A man has a right to be employed, to be trusted, to be loved, to be revered. The power of love, as the basis, of a State, has never been tried. We must not imagine that all things are lapsing into confusion, if every tender protestant be not compelled to bear his part in certain social conventions; nor doubt that roads can be built, letters carried and the fruit of labor secured, when the government of force is at an end. Are our methods now so excellent that all competition is hopeless? Could not a nation or friends even devise better ways? On the other hand, let not the most conservative and timid fear anything from a premature surrender of the bayonet, and the system of force. For according to the order of nature, which is quite superior to our will, it stands thus: there will always be a government of force where men are selfish; and when they are pure enough to abjure the code of force, they will be wise enough to see how these public ends of the post-office, of the highway, of commerce, and the exchange of property, of museums and libraries, of institutions of art and science, can be answered.

We live in a very low state of the world, and pay unwilling tribute to governments founded on force. There is not, among the most religious and instructed men of the most religious and civil nations, a reliance on the moral sentiment, and a sufficient belief in the unity of things, to persuade them that society can be maintained without artificial restraints, as well as the solar system; or that the private citizen might be reasonable, and a good neighbor, without the hint of a jail or a confiscation. What is strange, too, there never was in any man sufficient faith in the power of rectitude to inspire him with the broad design of renovating the State on the principle of right and love. All those who have pretended this design have been partial reformers, and have admitted in some manner the supremacy of the bad State. I do not call to mind a single human being who has steadily denied the authority of the laws on the simple ground of his own moral nature. Such designs, full of genius and full of fate as they are, are not entertained except avowedly as air-pictures. If the individual who exhibits them dares to think them practicable he disgusts scholars and churchmen; and men of talent and women of superior sentiment cannot hide their contempt.

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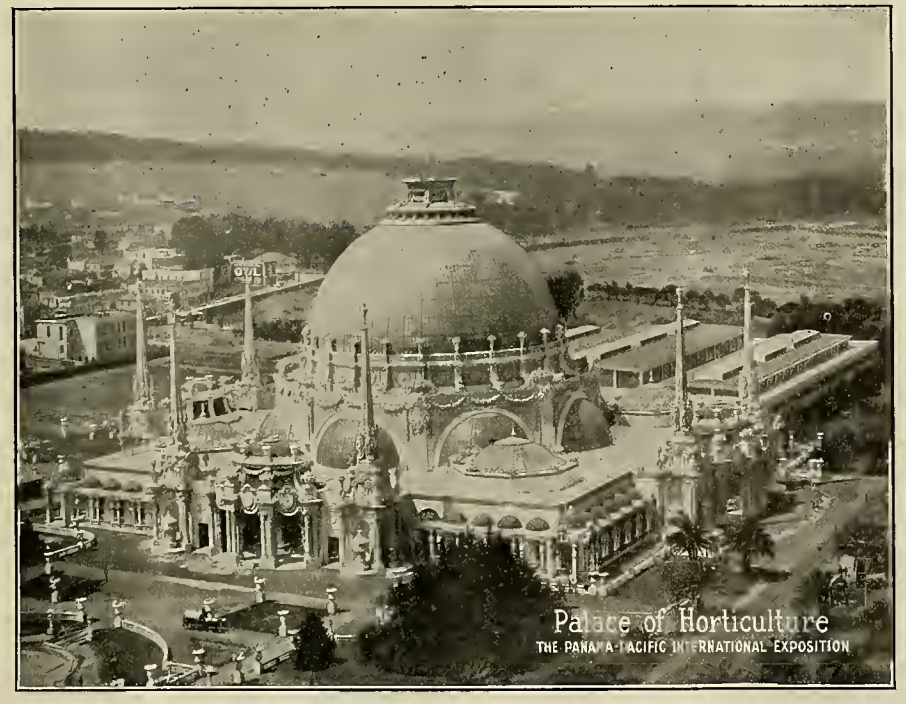
THE WOMAN CITIZEN

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

JANUARY, 1915 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA *Ten Cents the Copy*

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition



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The Woman Citizen

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

JANUARY, 1915 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA No. 3 CITY HALL AVENUE.

O Liberty thou art the God of my idolatry * * *
* * * In thy vast and unwalled temple
Thy worshipers stand erect
They do not cringe or crawl, or bend their foreheads
to the earth * * * *
The dust has never borne the impress
of their lips.
Thou askest naught from men except the things
that good men hate * * * *
* * * The whip, the chain, the dungeon key * * *
Fear does not crouch * *
Virtue does not tremble * *
Superstition's feeble tapers do not burn,
But Reason holds aloft her inextinguishable torch,
While on the ever-broadening brow of
Science falls * * *
* * * The ever-coming dawn * * *
Of the ever-better day.

—*Ann Dare.*

The Woman Problem

By FREIDA HAUSWIRTH, B. A.

WEARY, painted faces; frank red lights, voluptuously furnished and privately kept apartments. Poor little hall bedrooms of half-starved, half-kept shop and factory girls. These cry out most eloquently to the thoughtful, sincere woman of to-day of the bleeding shame of a warped, soiled womanhood —of lost possibilities.

And there is still another type which, because far more general and far less glaring, has a fuller, in fact, the fullest chance of gnawing most fatefully at the root of all pure energy, perception and ambition in the woman world.

Under prostitution we understand the buying and selling of part—any part, of one's personality. There is no question but that the spiritual and mental prostitution of the present industrial age forms one of the greatest danger-points humanity is facing. Mental prostitution, that is, the buying and selling of mental faculties for personal gain, has been and is more marked in the man's than in the woman's world for the simple reason that till now not the mental but the emotional qualities of women have been pre-eminently in the world market.

Let men (with our help where possible) settle this, their problem; but let us make the problem of emotional and physical prostitution—sex-prostitution—our problem.

The cause of the confirmed public prostitute should not awaken disgust, but understanding. Where there is perfect understanding there can be no disgust; only pity and sincere endeavor for betterment.

If economic injustice has not forced the victim down into the pit, let medical and psychological science voice its claim to her, widen its narrow fold to embrace her, and let legal and social injustice and persecution stop hounding her from one den to another.

The poor, over-worked, exploited girl just started on her downward path deserves all the heartfelt sympathy and assistance of her fellow-woman, especially of women who lay claim to independent thought and who themselves never feel the pressure and horror of under-paid labor and rasping poverty. Let these fight with all sincerity and energy, not in the field of superficial, charitable rescue work alone, but in fundamentally preventive, economic readjustment.

The smile that is paid for belongs to the realm of prostitution, as is every other exchange between the sexes that is bought and paid for in money value.

Even the most depraved woman never sells all of herself,—all of her personality, physical, mental, spiritual. Part of her always absents itself from, or remains a stranger to the act which degrades her in the eyes of the world. To judge of how much or how little a woman prostitutes herself and to what degree this little or much degrades her is a matter of comparison.

But let us be done with superficial comparisons which point with a decisive finger to this woman as "good" and to that woman as "bad," ignoring causes, conditions and relative values of such goodness or badness. We must try to get down to the root of things; to judge by the standard of true ethics; not adulterated to suit man's pleasure-interests and woman's slavishly subordinated indorsement of these. According to the new standards many a woman of the Four Hundred may be called bad and many a street-walker good.

A physically or psychologically abnormal woman prostituting her body is on a par with the fever patient who rushes naked into the cold outside air for relief.

The normal, but economically and socially exploited girl who does the same thing through poverty or ignorance deserves less blame than the system which permits an army of idlers to fatten on the life-blood of another army of over-worked poor. And certainly her guilt is small indeed compared to the experienced citizen who takes no interest in her welfare, but merely in her ruin.

In the case of the secure, pampered, enticingly dressed daughter of society who sells part of her personality—her smile, her companionship—she is not called a prostitute, although she reserves only a portion of herself from the paid sex demand.

What are we to say of her? What are we to say of those who train and urge her on; of society, which approves her game? Is her conduct holy because society sanctions? Or is it not rather less excusable, and therefore the more degrading?

But for a dwindling number of exceptions, all middle and upper class girls belong to this sorority of part-prostitutes. They are schooled and applauded by fond and foolish mothers and money-mad fathers long before they can possibly have any judgment of their own. This fashionable parasitism is ingrained in their being to such a degree that any suggestion to them of the existence of such a fact meets with absolute lack of understanding, great indignation or ridicule.

With this phase of prostitution let the new woman of to-day battle most energetically, for it is the all-pervading evil, the deepest, fundamental source of sex-dependence, degradation and perversion, by which the whole social fabric is tainted and warped.

What does courting Mr. Cash do when he buys and pays for Miss Fashionable's theatre ticket? taxi? luncheon?

He buys and pays for the privilege of being with her, of listening to her, of looking at her, of touching her. And he *knows* it.

And when Miss Fashionable graciously condescends to grant him the pleasure of her company she sells part of her personality for the time being, accepting a money value in return for sex favor. And she knows it—sooner or later.

The terms of customary adulation on the one hand, of condescension on the other, proves the bargain is unequal.

But look at her mother. As a rule this venerable matron, with most solicitous intention and all the arts of persuasion, urges her daughter to prefer the highest bidder—acts as a most respectable procurer.

Are there no other possibilities for the daughter who would spend her time pleasurably in the company of men?

Is she unable to pay everywhere and always with her own money for her share of mutual recreation and joy?

The girl who has money to buy a hundred foolish, useless things that fashion demands has plenty of money to pay for her own share of pleasures. She is not forced to accept the customary invitations from men except on an equal basis of expense. Refusing to do this, let such girls stop placing themselves in petty presumption above the girl who, out of sheer economic need, is forced to give up most pleasures or practically to starve, unless she accepts money from men for other sex favors. There is a real, living excuse for the poor girl, but for the comfortably situated the barter takes place on a much lower moral plane, no matter what the verdict of shallow social morality may decree.

At whatever angle we view the question we find no other answer. Accepting social invitations from men, for which the man pays with hard coin, the girl with sex-prerogative, is prostitution, be it ever so respectable or fashionable.

Girls pay for what they desire with the easiest of all earning methods—the bestowing of sex favors. The result of such insidious destruction of their purest birthright—an unsoiled and free womanhood —is parasitism of the vilest kind. Even before the developing mind of the girl is able to form an independent ideal of womanhood this poison has penetrated her being, colored her vision. With this perverted view she plans her work, chooses her husband, conceives her motherhood. What later ideals she forms bear that stamp of dependence, of easy gain, of basking in borrowed glory, reflected fame. She has lost the natural desire to be the free, equal mate of a free, whole-souled man, but wishes to be the Doctor's, the Admiral's, the Broker's, the Writer's wife. To share his honors, enjoy his wealth, his position.

It is impossible to calculate all the harm and loss to society resulting from this state of things through undeveloped, perverted faculties. All her future life-functions are pervaded with the half unconscious calculation that this her privilege of sex obtains for her without effort, the things for which men must work laboriously, steadfastly, usefully. Of all unjust, false privileges, the one most dangerous to the highest development of woman is such sex-privilege.

Privilege and equality cannot exist side by side.

Sex-equality mothers higher responsibility and freedom.

Sex-privilege mothers prostitution and slavery. Yet here at least, it is possible to avoid all taint by determined effort to keep free and clean. So many causes and so many remedies for the types of the grossly labeled, but for this fashionable prostitution but one remedy and a quite simple one. Where there's a will, there's a way. This optimistic adage applied to complicated problems rarely proves so true as it will prove here. No need of organizing. Nothing else is necessary than the application of the will and determination of individuals as fast as consciousness dawns here and there. The remedy lies within the grasp of every young woman who has transcended to a clear understanding of the values to be gained or lost and the steps involved.

Let none accept whatsoever invitation or social pleasure for which she does not, like the man, pay equally for her mutual share. Let none be persuaded by custom or bribed through influence to misuse any of her sex-qualities in the slightest degree. Let each hold with frank determination to an independent ideal of a womanhood whose highest joy it is to work individually, usefully, and to give itself wholly in love. Whose deepest disgrace would be to live in idleness or dependence, or sell itself in unequal barter.

The Made in America Movement

By ELMORE LEFFINGWELL

(Editor's Note.—This article, analyzing one of the most intensely debated subjects before the American people today, is written by a newspaperman well known on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Leffingwell is temporarily in the East representing the Sutter Hotel of this city in a publicity sense. He is a member of the Chicago Press Club, as well as of the Press Club of San Francisco, and his recent writings upon this and kindred subjects have attracted considerable attention in the Eastern centers, where various publications have featured his work. That there are two sides to the "Made in America" story and many difficult problems yet to be solved in connection therewith, this authoritative summary, which has been obtained by the Woman Citizen, clearly demonstrates.)

UPON the shifting sands of American commercialism rests in uncertainty the foundation of the "Made-in-America" movement. In four months' time, with practically every man woman and child in the United States of America thinking and talking of the titanic war in Europe, the "movement" has been born, nurtured to mighty strength and proportions, and then—turned out as an orphan to prowl about in quest of the light and the right path, unguided and almost unaided. In other published articles it has been my privilege to trace the origin of the condition which gave rise to the movement, and attempt therein to show just what loomed before it in a general way to constitute the supposedly rosy prospect of a great future. The next step is to analyze the public mind, and to ascertain: "Can this worthy movement survive, or must it die of inertia?" It is, as yet, an open question.

The big manufacturer is not for the "Made-in-America" movement. He is not against it. In some instances he is waiting to be "shown," and in all instances he is cautiously gauging the importance of his own foreign trade relations before he takes a step that may knock one single dollar off his annual gross receipts. He fancies, forsooth, that he is about to offend some one in Europe! He has not as yet heard the popular cry of his own countrymen sufficiently distinct in his alert ear to be impressed that "policy" will compel him to be for this patriotic, economic and conserving movement. He is marking time!

The smaller manufacturer is, however, in a more enthusiastic frame of mind, and he sees the future a little more clearly than does his big and silent brother. He is only mildly (if at all) entangled with the buyers of Europe. He outweighs in his American mind the importance of mere, immediate dollars, as against the prospect of building on a new foundation for the commercial future of his country. He has been a witness to the unparalleled achievements of Germany in conserving her mercantile strength. He sees that same vitality now applied in the present unequal struggle abroad. He knows that but for Germany's far-seeing policy, inaugurated by profound thinkers two decades ago, the Teuton element of Europe, like a hazel-nut between the steel jaws of a sturdy "cracker," would long since have yielded to the cruel pressure of the allied powers, and have gone to pieces!

He knows that "opportunity" is knocking at the door of America, and that the public has in a vague and general way, tried to respond. He sees his bigger brothers standing sullenly to one side, but he forges straight ahead just the same. He is the man who, with the aid of the masses, will ultimately force the commercial independence of the United States to be more nearly accomplished, and will bring the big, timid manufacturer, pouting and reluctant, into the fold.

The City of Paterson (N. J.), has just held a highly successful "Made-in-America" exposition. It was well and skilfully handled, with the chamber of commerce of that city in the saddle, and two capable men, John J. Fitzgerald and F. B. Hoagland, putting the show together. Paterson is a "silk" city, and silk was therefore the major exhibit—silk in all of its stages of development, from the cocoon to the finished garment.

What was accomplished? The buying public of Paterson and nearby cities poured into the exposition to the extent of 150,000 souls, and they praised the exhibit without stint. It was not the old, hackneyed type of exposition. It was new, bristling, and it carried with it an object lesson—it demonstrated to the public that America can and will, in fact, does, turn out superior goods in the silk line, and that Europe "has nothing on us," so to speak, in this line of industry. The exposition aroused the patriotism of the people. It appeared to bubble over with the unspoken admonition, "Patronize your own factories; add to your own commercial importance; keep your money at home; make it here and sell it here—and *elsewhere* if you can!" But the great, big, powerful manufacturer, whom we really refer to in our minds when we dream out the typical manufacturing giant of this remarkable country—he was *not* there. True, there were some powerful silk interests represented. But close at hand in New York City, where the fetid breath of Wall Street warms or chills the quivering loins of organized commerce, the word was passed down the line, "Wait and see!" And the big fellow "waited." If he talks at all, he says: "I have important trade relations with Europe. I *sell* goods over there. I sell some here, too, but I get my best profits abroad. Why should I jeopardize this good business, just to indulge a bit of flub-dub about patriotism? And again, I am opposed to erecting a stone wall, in a figurative sense, about our country. We *want* the business of Europe. We cannot get it if we crawl into a hole and pull the hole in after us! And, anyway, the time will never come when we can compete with the European labor.

"There is nothing upon which to base the statement that our better condition of living here equalizes, or can ever equalize that vast disparity between the reward of labor at home and abroad. No factory can turn out goods in competition with another factory that pays only one-fourth as much for its labor. That is to say, if I pay one dollar for labor in getting out a certain article, and that same article is made in Europe, just as good as mine with only twenty-five cents spent upon it for labor then I *cannot* compete!"

That man may be hopeless. Or at least his transformation will be so long in the coming that another and a new generation will have slipped into his commercial shoes. But he is *not* in the majority. Just at this moment nobody knows precisely how the ratio stands. The smaller manufacturer, sharing few, if any, of the above expressed ideas, is, however, helping to bring about the adoption of a universal *"Made in the U. S. A."* stamp or national trade-mark. Detroit, through some of its enterprising business men and commercial bodies, has offered a prize of five hundred dollars cash for the best design for a universal stamp of such character. In New York there is a definite and intelligent movement on foot to give a great "Made in America" show at an early date. In Chicago there is a lot of hard work being done, and an exposition will be held, it is announced, at the First Regiment armory during the week of March 1st to 7th, 1915. The smaller manufacturer, the average merchant, by all means the smaller dealer, and the various patriotic societies, have "started something". The cotton situation in the South has given impetus to it all. There, the Daughters of the Confederacy are banded together, and are using, in many sections, only goods *made in this country*. They do not boycott foreign articles of similar type. They simply ignore them. They do not *oppose* Europe. They *favor* America!

Then, too, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the various chapters of the Consumers' League throughout the big Eastern cities, have taken up the slogan. Gradually the buying public is waking up. Little by little the lesser manufacturer is pinning more of his faith to the pioneers in the new movement. The middle manufacturers seem to like the waving of the banner and the blare of the trumpet. They figure it is a growing thing to which their big, proud and conservative brother will yet yield, but to which he will some day make obeisance. When the day shall come that one may with certainty speak up in answer to the question as to whether or not the movement is a healthy one, *then* we shall, for the first time, know whether there is indeed in store for us, such an unbending of the mighty!

Nobody exactly blames the big manufacturer. Everybody, upon the other hand, who does not see the vision just as he sees it, hopes with earnestness that he will vote himself wrong in the end. If he does, he will have sound reason for doing so. If he does not, he will have proven himself, by inverse reasoning, to have been right. How the movement can be proven a mistake for this country, while it has worked out as the greatest boon Germany ever knew, is quite beyond the ken of the writer.

The "Made in America" movement, it may be here remarked, is about to change the lettering on its banner. From far and wide comes the expression of opinion that "Made in the U. S. A." is the proper slogan, since after all, we cannot hope to include the hosts of Canada, Mexico, Yucatan, et. al., in the general term "America". And technically, they *are* Americans, even as we. It is undeniable that a person traveling anywhere in the world and heralded as an "American" is regarded as a citizen of the United States, and yet popular custom brought that about—not proper geographical alignment. So, henceforth, by seemingly common consent, it shall be the "Made in the U. S. A." movement—no more "Made in America," excepting as a euphonious reference to the general idea.

Chicago, that great, pulsating hub of the central states, is to have a "Made in the U. S. A." show that will be an object lesson of the most important kind. The prospective exhibitors are being carefully gathered even today, and preparations are being made on a very sure footing. The big manufacturer is—*watching!* While the smaller fellow is *for* it. The buying public is on the *qui vive;* the press is alert and friendly; the proponents of the show are making a study of the problem as they forge ahead. They do not simply propose to show the things that *are* made in this country, but hitherto supposedly made abroad and nowhere else. They go one step further. They propose to show the things that are *not* made in this country, but that *should be*, and they will appeal to experts, to capital, to labor, to the buying public, and to the tradesman to get "into the game" and help to form a

(Continued on page 6)

EDITORIAL

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In the city of Cologne, Germany, at a time when the population was but 40,000, there were nearly 10,000 paupers. The present Emperor would never allow that condition to exist. He would make them food for cannon, if nothing else.

* * *

What is most pertinent to the hour? That it is the time for Thinkers. The hour for dreaming is past.

SAN DIEGO'S EXPOSITION. BEAUTIFUL.

New Year's Eve saw the formal opening of the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego, which is to remain open to visitors during the entire year.

Already every superlative in our language has been exhausted in attempts to express the beauty and charm of this perfect gem, architectural symphony, artist's dream.

This exposition is ideally Spanish in every detail, with enough of the Colonial interspersed to make it emblematic of the Southland.

The first impression is of a magic transformation, conjured from some ancient City Beautiful by a trick of the senses. This, from the look of stability, permanance, and natural growth that differentiates it from every exposition that has preceded it.

Profiting by the past, San Diego has not erected a pile of buildings for the ostensible purpose of holding exhibits, which are mostly reproductions of State and County fairs. Rather is it an exposition of ideal workshops, where man and Nature, the artist and artisan reveal the processes of their varied industries. American Indians, living and working as in their natural habitat of a past age, leave a more lasting impression than would endless tables and shelves filled with an array of Indian craft.

This exposition is essentially American, and nothing we know of is more characteristic of the whole western hemisphere than the American Indian. San Diego has taken this into account and no effort or expense has been spared to make this portion of the exposition of educational advantage to the student or tourist.

The exposition authorities have had the co-operation of the Smithsonian Institute, the American School of Archaeology and other scientific bodies in carrying out their extensive investigations into the wilds of Central and South America. The final result shows marvelous accomplishment and will no doubt, be a surprising revelation to the sightseer who has had the erroneous impression that the Indian of our day has had no civilization behind him. So we have to thank the San Diego Exposition for having made discoveries that will add to the science of Americana as well as the history of the western hemisphere.

California is an agricultural State and the San Diego Exposition is giving to the world a practical demonstration of its infinite possibilities. Here we see a real tea plantation imported from Ceylon, together with the Singalese men and women experts, who care for the growing plants, strip and cure the leaves and finally brew and serve it as a beverage in the typical tea house provided for that purpose.

Every kind of growing thing that can be raised profitably on California soil (and there are comparatively few things that can not be so included) is seen here to perfection. Instead of walking between rows of preserved fruits in display jars, the visitor walks between rows of growing trees laden with fruit or blossom in a perfectly kept orchard. Intensive farming is demonstrated in a model five-acre farm, fully equipped, from poultry yard to vegetable plot and garage to kitchen.

The farmer and his family live on the place in a comfortable plaster house. The visitor watches with interest his performance of the various labors, such as plowing, planting, packing and shipping of his farm produce.

In the Home Economy building an up-to-date kitchen is shown, presided over by a woman familiar with every labor-saving device that has been invented for the housekeeper and which make of the twentieth century kitchen an interesting and scientific workshop instead of a place of drudgery and disagreeable duties as it has been in the past. Many a housewife will learn profitable lessons here to the everlasting glory of the San Diego Exposition management.

The principal buildings on the exposition grounds are permanent structures, and this combined with many other large advantages, make the Panama-California Exposition not only one of the most beautiful, but the most unique and practical of all the World Expositions.

* * *

EDITOR'S APPEAL.

It is not very often that the Editor makes a personal appeal, but strange things are in the air. Some are most vital and apparently the more intangible. All will seriously affect you if they find you unprepared. The Woman Citizen for 1915 will appeal to you for unity and a better understanding of your responsibilities. The problems that men are leaving unsolved will become your tasks. The burdens will be heavier or lighter just as your strength or weakness is put in evidence.

Write freely and fully to us. Tell your neighbor citizen to join with you in creating a powerful interest in our work.

Our journal is the only one in the West which makes the issues of the day yours, and assists you in working them out. Join us in the fight. Remember that only in unity can strength be found.

* * *

A JEW GOVERNOR.

Idaho has called a Jew, Moses Alexander, to the Governor's chair. Furthermore he was the only democrat elected in Idaho on the state ticket this year. He is the first of his race to fill the office of Chief Executive in the United States. The reason is probably because, as a race, the Jew does not take to politics as naturally as he does to commercial life. If their aspirations had urged them to take a deeper interest in governmental affairs there is no reason to believe but that they would long ago have figured prominently in state offices.

In every other line of activity the Jews have made notable records and taken as a whole are always considered exemplary citizens.

Here is a real bargain that ought to be snatched up in a hurry. The owner has been called away and is forced to sell at a sacrifice: 41 acres of first-class alfalfa or barley land in San Joaquin County, 8 miles from Stockton and 2 miles from Lathrop on paved county road. Make an offer immediately. For further particulars and terms, apply at the office of The Woman Citizen.

PUBLIC OPINION AND WOMAN'S PLACE.

Work that has hitherto been called masculine, or pre-eminently man's work, is narrowing down to very small proportions. Women are entering more and more into these avenues of labor with greater or less success. But except for such work as they are unfit by nature, physiologically or psychologically, woman is showing an adaptability that she was not believed to possess.

Added to all this she has been called upon to take a serious hand in the education, not only of the children, but of the masses, to a higher civilization. This she is expected to do, not alone by word of mouth, or the power of the written word, but by her example, her self-sacrifice, self-restraint, affection and purity, she is to spiritualize and humanize first her brother, husband, son, then society in general. The task seems stupendous, but it is a commonplace fact that we always rise to the highest that is expected of us when that ideal becomes general.

* * *

"Let Women Vote," says James R. Mann, Republican leader of the House, and he continues:

"With pain and tribulation they bring us into the world. With love and affection they nurse us when we are young and educate us when we grow older into the guidance of those principles which make for our lives. They teach our children in the schools; in the main they support our churches; they are in control to a large extent of our civic organizations; they are our counselors when we become older; to them we turn for that advice which is most valuable to us when temptation or trials come to us; and I am quite content to trust their judgment at the polls."

* * *

Plant kind words in any soil and they will grow and bear fruit that will make a garden of happiness for you and all who know you.

* * *

At a recent meeting of the Judiciary Committee of the Supervisors, Election Commissioner Thomas V. Cator strongly urged upon the committee a charter amendment which would modify the election law in several respects. The most important of the proposed changes is that which provides that no rival candidate be permitted to run against an official in a recall election.

As the law now stands any number of candidates can run for the office. Commissioner Cator stated that this makes an inducement to recall an official regardless of whether he is guilty of the offense charged against him.

The amendment also proposes that the number of names necessary for recall and other election petitions shall be based upon the vote cast at the preceding State election instead of, as at present, upon the vote for Mayor, as the Mayor is elected once in four years, while the State elections are held every two years. The percentage of names required would thus keep closer up to the registration. Cator also proposes to increase the percentage of names required upon recall petitions from ten per cent to twelve per cent for special elections and from four per cent to six per cent for questions to be submitted at a general election.

Mr. Cator suggests that, under the charter amendment, as proposed, if an officer is recalled the vacancy would be filled by appointment until the next election. Mr. Cator's solution to the problem is feasible and worth considering, but why not simplify the whole problem in this manner: After the petition is filed for recall let the office holder be allowed thirty or sixty days to file a counter petition for his retention and if, say, an equal number of voters signify, by signing his petition, their desire to retain him in office, no action should follow.

WILL THE WOMAN VOTE BREAK THE DEADLOCK?

Mayor Rolph and the Advisory Water Committee have decided that on April 27th next the citizens shall have another opportunity to vote for the acquisition of the Spring Valley properties; this time, for $34,500,000. It will be the first time in the history of this forty-year fight with the corporation that the women will have had an opportunity to express themselves in the matter.

On the women of the outlying districts falls the burden of any shortage of water that may exist; and danger from fire to herself and little ones from the lack of hydrants. Aside from this, San Francisco's growth has been stunted and stopped. While our sister cities across the bay have increased in population from seven per cent to nine per cent since the last census, San Francisco can only boast of an increase of between two per cent and three per cent. There is, therefore, some urgency for action in acquiring these properties, which, if developed, will give this city all the water it requires for the next fifteen or twenty years.

After an investigation that covered a period of several months and upon which was expended close on to $100,000 of the city's money, the City Advisory Water Committee has advised the purchase of the properties for $34,500,000 rather than attempt to obtain it for any less through a condemnation suit in the courts. The committee's report states that the properties will pay for themselves and make money for the city, which is taken as a pretty safe indication that the price of $34,500,000 is a fair one. It is further stated that the purchase of the properties will make a saving of $20,000,000 on the Hetch Hetchy system by reason of the acquirement of the Spring Valley reservoirs and distributing system, and that the profits from the sale of Spring Valley water will assist in paying the interest on the Hetch Hetchy bonds.

If the women of this city can break the deadlock that exists between the city and the corporation; acquire a money-making concern; bring water to the homes that are now supplied from sprinkling carts; make possible the settlement of the Richmond, Sunset and other districts held back for a lack of water; start once again the growth of our city upon which more money has been expended for rebuilding since the fire than the Government expended in building the Panama Canal, and for the advertising of which $50,000,000 is now being expended in the erection of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and cut down the cost of our future Hetch Hetchy system, all with one vote on April 27th next, why ladies, why not do it?

The Advisory Water Committee consists of Judge Matt I. Sullivan, chairman; Mayor James Rolph, Jr., Supervisor Alexander T. Vogelsang, City Attorney Percy V. Long, City Engineer M. M. O'Shaughnessy and Supervisor Thos. Jennings. They are the best of the talent at the head of affairs in this city. They are men of unimpeachable character and armed with the appraisement that has been made. The city for the first time has the advice of men who know what the bedrock value of the properties are.

* * *

PEACE THROUGH FEMINISM

This old world will never enjoy universal peace until feminism generally prevails. War will never cease while man alone controls the government of nations. War is pre-eminently man's sphere. The inclination to do battle has always been a masculine tendency.

In the struggle for existence in the animal stage and as man fought his way out of savagery with the primary instincts still in control, force was the supreme test in the survival of the fittest. Primitive man was baptised in blood, as a hunter and a warrior. As the founder of empires and organizer of governments, armed force was the ready tool to which he laid his hand, and as it made the meat it fed on, it became dear to his heart and appeared to be the very means that God and Nature had put into his hands. Man's religion seemed to sanction and justify it. Early society, with slavery at the bottom and a divine King at the head, seemed to require it. The feudal system was based upon a military tenure. Man's economic theory sought to justify it. The competitive system, figuratively described as a species of war, is an ignoble but convincing proof of the persistent survival of a brutal past.

These contributing causes developed in man certain qualities known as manly. These measured by their apparent success gained the admiration and approval of a society wherein they prevailed. It was manly, hence noble, to be brave. Thus was overlooked much of the anger and cruelty thereby engendered. Manly pride covered with a cloak the hatred toward a rival. A man was successful, hence praiseworthy whose selfishness piled up a fortune at the cost of the defeated ones. The spoils of conquest mark the honor of his triumph. The groans of his victims are drowned in the applauding shouts of the multitude. Thus strife and conflict, rivalry and contention make up man's battle of life.

Peace on the other hand is woman's peculiar sphere. In the early time, she it was who built the wigwam and established the home; prepared the meal and made a place where rest and sleep could be found. As wife and mother she provided for others, the husband and the child. She was the life giver and the life preserver. For all these duties she needed peace, calm and rest; for only under such conditions could the home and family grow up and flourish.

To accomplish these ends woman developed certain constructive qualities, which although long ignored by the male, are of supreme value in the government of a State and the elevation of the social status. First for the child; then for the husband; and so for the family; woman felt the need and began to exercise the spirit of sacrifice. Through the training of the growing child and the warmth of the domestic hearth, she learned that charming quality of sympathy, the art of suffering, together sharing in the joy or sorrow of another. These and other humane qualities generated or were generated by the master passion, love.

These characteristics which are eminently feminine in quality, are unselfish in essence and in striking contrast with those masculine passions, whose unbridled indulgence has brought such woe into this world.

As the race advances and animal instincts are curbed and controlled, force and coercion will cease to be the logic of kings and statesmen. When man develops his spiritual faculties, those qualities now called feminine, will be appreciated and recognized as more elevating and enlightening characteristics than those savage passions of the battlefield. An awakened public opinion will then justly prize at their true and exalted worth those constructive and life preserving qualities that make for peace and happiness. For these reasons every advocate of peace should promote the cause of feminism. Every feminist is a pacifist.

* * *

Where the girls have been given opportunity, they prove to be as dexterous as boys in Sloyd work. So far the public schools have clung to old traditions and only allowed girls practical training in domestic science, which does not include the use of tools.

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The Made in America Movement

(Continued from page 3)

definite thing out of it all—create, if you please, a new industry here and there for idle men and women to enter upon. Is that not accomplishing something worth while?

Be it known, too, that Chicago had been on the anxious seat for some time thinking this thing over, when a young man stepped in from the *far West*—a Mr. Paul R. Jarboe of San Francisco, if you please—who happened along with the Sutter Hotel of his native city tucked firmly under one arm, and the Panama-Pacific International Exposition information bureau under the other, to *"boost"* for his home town, for the great Exposition that will be held there, and to spring upon the public the novelty of booking reservations at the Sutter, just as they would book a Pullman berth, or reserve a baseball seat or a football box, et cetera. He came and he saw, and he will, in all probability, *conquer!* He has found the time to gather some Chicago newspaper men around him, convince them, or to add to their enthusiasm, as the case might be, and to then go flat up against the producers, big and little, the press, and at last the buying public. Somehow or other, Chicago likes the hustle and ginger of it all. The result has been that a strong element of Chicagoans has quietly slipped behind this "young man from the West," and preparations have been made as above stated for the event in March. Already important exhibits have been signed for. They are carefully selected; they are not to make up a crazy assortment of gaudy "stands" for the mere edification of our children. They are to make thoughtful citizens ponder the more, and to teach a *real* lesson in modern economics. *That* is what is doing in Chicago!

Paul R. Jarboe sees both sides of the question, and there *are* two sides. He has a mental reservation concerning a middle ground for all the extremists, and he will invite them to that common center when the time comes. Assisted by George J. Kavanaugh, a newspaperman who has traveled the world over, the threads are being gathered up and woven, and the completed fabric will doubtless be worth while. To this up-and-going Westerner, who breezed into Chicago with an idea, and the ability to "crush it over" to victory, due credit is and shall be given. He is yet to prove something or other—either that the people do not need and do not want this proposition, and that the nation will be better off *without* it—or. just the reverse. And so the soldiers for the "Made in the U. S. A." movement are picking up their commercial weapons in all parts of the country, and are marching to the mercantile affray—the friendly battle is on! The big chap who has to pay dividends on watered stock, of course, has his back to the wall. He still prides himself that he is a good American, and as such, he is likewise a "conservative". The tariff and many other things are running in his mind. The lesser producer is the busy bee—he is for it, and the people seem to be at *his* back, taking the place of the other fellow's supporting stone wall made up of its units of tradition and trade prejudice.

When New York and Chicago have had their "shows" we will all know more about this movement. We will know whether a republic, constituted as our own, actually may arise to seize an opportunity when it presents itself, or is so bound down by false weights and so hampered by unseen fetters, that the golden moment shall fleet by and the *opportunity* vanish. And whichever way it goes we will have to accept the result, remembering the fact that Germany will always be in a position to put her proven logic above our own, and to declare: "Because the

(Continued to page 9)

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THE DEPENDENT CHILD.

The woman's heart turns first to the child. The club women of California should arouse a moral feeling throughout the State to bring about the necessary laws and their enforcement.

Napa County has solved the problem of caring for its orphans through the Detention Home, as provided by the Juvenile Court Law. Besides those placed in foster homes, there are in that Home four normal and healthy children who live there and receive their education at the public grammar school.

A point of beginning for this work is the Juvenile Court Law and the Detention Home for which it provides. (See Chapter 673 Statutes of California 1913). This provides for the "placing" of children in foster homes where such can be found. Experience shows us that this is the best way to care for children, but there is of necessity a number for whom suitable homes cannot be found, and for these the Detention Home should afford adequate protection and education.

Have you a Detention Home in your County in connection with the Juvenile Court? If so, will you report to me the nature of its operations? If not, will you make it your business to see that one is established?

Any citizen can bring an action in mandamus in the Superior Court to compel the Supervisors to establish a Detention Home. If you are met with the response, "No money in the Court Funds," the reply is this, "It is the duty of the Board of Supervisors to provide a fund by a tax levy at the earliest practical period." If there are still further objections go to the Supreme Court, where a writ of mandamus can be issued to cause the Judge to establish a Detention Home. (See Chapter 673, Section 27, Statutes of California, 1913.)

The Detention Home is NOT a penal institution.

A conference has been called by the State Board of Charities and Corrections for January 20, 1915, to consider changes to be made in the Juvenile Court Law. Have you any suggestions to be made in that measure which will make it more effective than it is at present?

How much money does your county spend annually on its orphans and abandoned children?

May I hear from you with regard to these matters at your earliest possible convenience?

Very sincerely,
ANNIE J. KLUEGEL,
Chairman Civil Service Reform, Northern District Federation Women's Clubs.
Address: Mrs. H. A. Kluegel, 1203 Montgomery Street, Oroville, California.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

By FRANCESCA PARKER PIERCE

Mrs. Francis Munds, of Yavapi County, the only woman ever elected to the Senate of the Arizona Legislature, has presided over that body as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, during consideration of a bill to amend the law relating to the fees and salaries of county officers. Under her parliamentary rule the State recommended the passage of the bill.

* * *

For the first time in the history of Oregon, representatives of the House heard a woman Legislator address that body recently when Miss Marion B. Towne, representative from Jackson County, spoke in behalf of a bill introduced by the Jackson County delegation, which would cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the Crater Lake national park. The bill was passed immediately after her argument in its favor.

* * *

The women who failed to demand "Made In America" goods at Christmas time are making resolutions now to begin the New Year with the end in view of doing their plain duty towards helping in the prosperity of their own country.

* * *

Miss Grace Hoadley Dodge, the philanthropist, who died in New York, December 27th, last, left more than $1,200,000 to public and religious institutions in her will. Five hundred thousand dollars each to Teachers' College of Columbia University, and the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States.

* * *

The women of Kansas have been facing a busy session of Legislators with a long program. Their persistence and insistence will no doubt reap some good results.

Among the bills advocated by the women are the following:

Minimum wage of $7 a week for working girls.

Maximum hours of labor for women to be fixed at nine hours a day, fifty-four hours a week.

A law establishing a poll tax to be remitted if women and men vote at the primaries and elections.

Increased appropriations for traveling libraries.

Increased funds for educational work.

Improved laws relating to child labor.

Equal rights of wife in control of real estate.

Simplifying machinery in closing estates so that a widow need not hire a lawyer to get a proper settlement.

* * *

Mr. J. George Frederick, editor of Advertising and Selling says that women have made great advances in the three most highly competitive lines of salesmanship, insurance, real estate and advertising. These fields have been largely dominated by men until recently, though we have had a few women who have been top-notchers. One woman I know of drew down an annual income of $50,000 writing policies. Another woman made $6,000 a year while working for a real estate firm and making judicious loans.

Mrs. C. E. Benedict is one of a large number of saleswomen who are being placed in various sales departments of the Maxwell Automobile Company. The management proposes to pay its saleswomen the same wages and commissions as its salesmen.

* * *

In many of the cities and towns of the United States women are running garages and automobile repair shops. These women claim that it is as easy to do this kind of work as any other with the proper training and experience.

* * *

A Council of Women has been suggested by Mrs. Helen M. Stark of Los Angeles. "We have city fathers, why not city mothers?" she asked. "Why not a council of women, under whose jurisdiction shall be what may be termed 'the housekeeping and homemaking' of the city, to include the juvenile and probation courts? It will, no doubt, be accomplished by a series of experiments, each of which shall be a progressive step to the degree of its conformity to the fundamental qualities of womanhood."

* * *

Mrs. Lou V. Chapin, of Alhambra, who has gained quite a reputation as a public speaker and teacher, is showing her versatility by her successful venture into poultry raising. She started two years ago with less than a hundred Barred Plymouth Rocks of prize stock on one acre of land. In that time she made over $5,000 clear profit, and has had over 14,000 chickens on the one acre at one time.

Mrs. Chapin is one of the most practical of the California women who have been successful in chicken raising. All of them are necessarily imbued with a large amount of common sense and a goodly capacity for real work. The opportunities for women in this field of endeavor are very expansive, as proven by Mrs. Chapin. It is said that she commands a high price for her services as a lecturer and in this sphere has scarcely a peer among her own sex.

* * *

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw of New York maintains that women are the most efficient managers because they have been in training since the cave dwelling days, while men have been in business only a few hundred years. Women have had to rebuild the nations after devastating wars since the tribal days. They have done this says Mrs. Laidlaw, "by their economic management and rigid adherence to duty. They will prove their ability to bring harmony out of chaos when this terrible war is over. Even now they are the principal factor in keeping up the semblance of business interests in Europe under the most adverse conditions."

* * *

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools in Chicago, classes sewing and cooking among the manual arts and she would like to see the boys take up these branches as well as the girls.

In her statistical study of eminent women, Mrs. Cora Sutton Castle found that after a careful elimination of debatable cases, 868 names remained whose record in history entitled them to the distinction of being ranked as eminent. They were distributed through twenty-six centuries, from the seventh before to the nineteenth after Christ. The rapid progress of recent times is shown by the fact that more than sixty-three per cent of the number were born in the last two hundred years. England furnished more writers than any other country. France more actresses, mistresses and politicians. Italy and Germany more musicians. Rome most of the martyrs, while America is pre-eminent as the birth place of all the reformers, with a few rare exceptions.

* * *

The Woman's Board of the Panama-Pacific Exposition is busy as can be putting their big house in order preparatory to the entertainment of a million guests.

* * *

Much has lately been written about the model 1,000-acre farm owned and managed by Mrs. Clark W. Kelly near Devil's Lake, North Dakota. This bright and energetic woman, whose motto has always been, "What is worth doing is worth doing well," has made a scientific study of farming, not only in one but many branches. She has put her ideas to practical tests and demonstrated that many impossible things—according to all the old farmers in the district—could be done if one has the courage of one's convictions. Mrs. Kelly has experimented with alfalfa, poultry, grains, cereals, vegetables of every kind, turkeys, ducks, guinea fowls, pigeons, peacocks, pheasants, and last but not least, pigs.

Not only has this extraordinary woman brought the farm to a state of efficiency and thorough equipment, but she has an up-to-date farmhouse and yard that replaces the old-fashioned homestead. Every convenience of the modern home is here to lighten the work and add to the comfort of its inmates.

At the Congress of Dry Farming at Colorado Springs, Mrs. Kelly was elected vice-president of the International Congress of Farm Women. She was chosen to represent the same gathering at the Congress of Farm Women, held last year in Belgium. She was president of the Tri-State Farm Women's Association of North and South Dakota and Minnesota.

At the Farm Congress, held at Tulsa, Okla., last Fall, her splendid work being recognized, she was elected president of the Farm Women's Congress of America. She well deserves all the honors that have been bestowed upon her for her studies and efforts have been diligently pursued. She has overcome many obstacles and is glad to impart any knowledge she has gained to those who are interested in the improvement of agriculture for the betterment of the state.

The Feebleminded Problem of Today

By EDITH J. CLAYPOLE

It may seem to some of us that a new danger, one well-nigh as overwhelming as the great plague of old is threatening our civilized world today. We are hearing a new word about a new subject: the defective, feeblemindedness. The seeming sudden appearance of so many defective people, children and adults, in our communities surely may well cause fear and misgiving for the future of the race. Approximate figures show that there are in the United States from 300,000 to 400,000 defectives of all ages, of whom barely one-tenth receive adequate care.

If we look for a reason for our present interest in the subject, we find, not so much a different point of view, but it is our fuller recognition that is new, not the problem itself.

Three quite divergent lines of activity marked the latter part of the century just closed and the beginning of the present one.

Education, its spread, its development, its introduction into the homes of the larger majority of civilized people, especially in our country, with its liberal public school system, has been the object of greater study, observation and practice than ever before. Previously education was a privilege of the few, today it is the right of the many. Earnest effort, devoted labor and thought are being put into making this training the best possible for the youth of the land. Though we may be far from perfect in our practice, great credit must be granted to our gifted leaders and able followers in this line of work. With approximately seventeen million children in the public schools and one and a half millions in private schools, there is material enough to form a good basis for judgment.

All those with the least familiarity with schools and school children, know that there is always a residuum of pupils in any school that are either backward, truant, incorrigible or even vicious. Earnest study of this residuum, at once the bane and the opportunity of the teacher, has contributed one of our avenues of approach to the problem of the feebleminded.

The great work in the study of the criminal and criminal classes carried out by Lombroso and many others, has taught us that this whole group of one-time social outcasts can no longer be looked upon as a homogenous mass who deliberately break the conventionalities, rules and laws, voluntarily choosing wrong rather than right and plunging into lives of crime and wretchedness. But that among them are many whose mental and moral attributes are of such kind that they must, under the present social and educational conditions inevitably become law-breakers and suffer the equally inevitable punishment. All the way from school truancy and police court offenses to the most heinous penitentiary crimes, the way is open for these unfortunates to travel in their unhappy lives. This consideration of crime has led to the same view-point reached by our educational studies.

Social science and social service are terms almost unknown to within the last thirty years. The organized study of poverty, its causes, conditions, possible cures, its relation to ignorance, alcoholism, crime, the social evil and disease has been a momentous part of the work of this last quarter of a century.

The sorting out of all those who have failed to "make a go" of life in one way or another and who consequently fill the ranks of the more or less hopeless paupers, has thrown a great light upon our problem of feeblemindedness, in fact, has almost revealed it. All these paths, educational, corrective and social lead to the same view-point; the same conclusion is drawn from all this mass of facts.

There is in all ranks of men a residuum, a certain number of people possessing a common character that strongly controls their lives and renders them unable to compete with their fellow men. This is defectiveness or feeblemindedness.

By this is not meant the readily recognized mental defective, as the idiot or imbecile, those whom society has already assigned to expert care, but rather that indefinite group we call the "high grade moron," those people who may live to be seventy years old, pass among others as perhaps normal, who may be brilliant in certain ways, but in other ways remain as children of ten or twelve years, and unless guarded, inevitably come to grief. They have been defined as "incapable of competing on equal terms with their normal fellows or of managing themselves and their affairs with ordinary prudence," and consequently continually fall behind in the race for self-support and success, if not actually filling the ranks of the criminal and pauper. Such people are known to all of us, never able to keep their heads above water, returning again and again for aid, private or State. They fill almshouses, homes for inebriates, reformatories. The discouraging regularity of their return is really an evidence of the sincerity of their need.

The great industrial development of the past fifty years is another potent agent in separating the normal from the subnormal. The wide opportunities offered by the settling of new countries, the growth of new activities, give to the average and those above the average chances of success that mark distinctive as apart, those who with apparently equal chances fail to achieve their livelihood. So these people fall largely into the criminal, pauper and inefficient classes and as such have been found to make a coherent group that demands our interest and our care.

Thus the group of the feeble-minded and its complex problem is no new thing, but rather a newly defined one. The defectives are probably increasing because they are so prolific, they will add perhaps a dozen children to the population against three or four of normal parents. This is a matter that demands more attention and careful watching.

Our next question is as to the causes of feeblemindedness and the treatment and management of it. Can we remedy this evil? Can we prevent its increase in future?

The chief and most important cause of feeblemindedness is heredity. A child is defective because one or both parents possess this character. Some cases are caused by birth injuries, congenital defects or infantile diseases, but the vast majority are due directly to inheritance. This has been shown to be true by the laborious tracing of the family trees of defective children. Many hundreds of such cases have been investigated two and three or even five or six generations back, checking results in the most careful way and corroborating all facts possible, always giving the benefit of any doubt to the individual. The Royal Commission in England, Dr. Goddard in Vineland, N. J., and others have brought out works that are models of care and accuracy. Anyone interested in this aspect of the problem should read "The Kallikak Family" or Feeblemindedness, Its Causes and Consequences," both by H. H. Goddard. "The Conservation of the Child," by Arthur Holmes also gives light on this problem.

The study of these families demonstrates the almost deadly certainty of a double inheritance of defectiveness from both parents. It is almost inevitable that all the children will be defective. This is the social aspect that is most serious. Since as a whole normal people do not marry marked defectives the borderline cases will be confused, but if a feebleminded man marries a feebleminded woman, the children resulting are practically sure to be defectives.

It may be very discouraging to some readers to learn of the hereditary character of this defect. It is very serious from the standpoint of the individual no matter what the cause. It means that we can not look upon defectiveness as a curable ill; it is a condition inborn and not to be removed. It is of the utmost importance to face this clearly and bravely in order to handle the problem successfully. However, by giving these defectives the proper life and training, their condition may be greatly improved and they would have far happier lives than they could ever win for themselves, besides removing a trail of evil and crime from the community.

It becomes at once apparent that we must early differentiate the defective. It must be done in the school during early childhood. The burden of the task must fall on those who are trained to the work and can make the necessary examinations. We must introduce into our school system those who can intelligently and sympathetically work beside the teachers, gradually taking charge of those children who fall or fail in one way or other to make good, finding out by well established means their real states. The high grade moron, even at best never gets beyond the age of twelve years in intellect, though in other essentials he may be sixty years old. Any child may be retarded by home surroundings, lack of food or outside influences. Removal of these results in the child's return to normal. But the true defective can not be brought beyond a certain point under the most favorable conditions. He must be put into a class of special training that he may learn those things most useful to him and not forced into a routine that only makes him more capable of crime and disorder.

Only a limited number of adult defectives can be made self-supporting and law-abiding outside of institutions and colonies, therefore to care properly for these, custodial homes must be provided.

California is to take a stand in this great problem. There are probably 10,000 to 14,000 defectives, young and adult, in our State today. One institution has 1,100 epileptic and feebleminded, besides 300 in county hospitals, infirmaries, insane hospitals and a few in private institutions are all that are now provided for. What legal machinery, what processes do we need to meet this demand?

First, an adequate system of psychological experts in connection with our public schools to detect these children. At present Oakland has the only one in Mrs. Mervey Hicks, yet established in the State.

Second, colonies to which the high grade morons, boys and girls separately, may be sent to be trained suitably, the girls to be protected during the child-bearing years. They could be made largely self-supporting, 1,200 to 1,500 in a group, with laundry, poultry yards, carpentershop, cement shop, equipment for mechanical and household trades. The women and girls care for younger children very successfully and are happy in it. These institutions should be placed according to the demands of population. Training schools are an essential part of all moron colonies.

Third, a State Commission of mental deviation, with advisory powers similar to the present prison board. District workers and a central bureau of information to survey the needs of the defectives throughout the State are necessary.

Fourth, some regulation that could enable those concerned with the institutions to offer a choice of permanent residence in a colony or sterilization before going out into the world again. This is for the protection of future generations. The procedure as carried out now is very simple and non-mutilating. If the moron is at large, there is no way but this to prevent degenerate offspring. Marriage and home life are quite compatible with sterilization and in many cases it seems to reduce the excessive sexual irritability common to these defectives.

Fifth, a new commitment law is necessary, one similar to that now in use for the insane, that allows application for commitment to be made by proper authorities and not only by parents.

This may be an ambitious program and it will be some time no doubt before it is accomplished, but it would place California in the van in the matter of caring for the feebleminded.

We are an ambitious State and want to do our best by our citizens, present and future. Efficient manhood and womanhood are essential to our future. We must protect those incapable of self protection and self support. It is a problem close to women because it so largely concerns children. We should read up on the subject, think about it and make an effort to help those who are working to make the best possible men and women out of even the least well endowed of California's greatest asset, her children.

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(Continued from page 6)

United States of America could not do it, there is no proof it cannot be done! It is merely proven, then, that the United States is incompetent."

And now for the crux of the whole situation! It is, as usual, one of America's pet bugaboos, or else the best information the writer can avail himself of is painfully in error. America, as represented by those "Americans" who come forward to speak their minds, or who are forced into the limelight by the sheer weight of a public agitation, is pledged in most of its "sections" to the doctrine of "Home Industry." It is indisputably a popular thing to approve measures making for the public thrift. Of recent days we have had dinged into our devoted ears enough startling announcements about our deficient army and navy to make an "unarmed citizenry" plunge themselves into a brown study over the possibilities for a better public economy, and a more effective method of husbanding the nation's resources. So just in this hour or perturbation, there arises in his place the dear old calamity howler of tradition and of all eras, and proclaims: "It cannot be done! Labor is to blame! In Europe you can get a skilled artisan to toil eleven hours for nineteen cents, while in this country the toilers live well, eat well, send their children to school, are eligible to the average advantages which a free country provides, and are well paid!"

Upon this supposed rock of danger the ship of state is presumed to crash, and in a "moment the billows shall roar above the sunken craft!" It is all a pitiable fallacy—a mistake that can be righted in the minds of all people who are open to honest persuasion, but which can never be accounted for if the prejudiced elements of society are to be separately dealt with. And so we find ourselves in the very midst of one of the most serious debates ever submitted to the American people, weighted down by the misconceptions of one part of the nation and the mis-statements of the other. It is the one big hidden iceberg which may yet wreck our commercial prospects on the turbulent sea of international trade competition. It constitutes a question and problem that most men and women either comment upon adversely, or flee from in evident alarm.

Labor is *not* to blame by any means, and Labor cannot be held responsible as a complacent "bugaboo" when it comes to a settlement of this vexed question. I have interviewed all of the important labor leaders of the middle states, and their sentiment is this: "We know that it makes for the benefit and advantage of every country to spend as much of its own money at home, as may be possible, and to make as much of its own needed articles at home as it can. We also realize and understand that the opening up of new industries in this country means increased employment for the toilers, and that is what we need and seek. All that we do ask when this shall come about is that the conditions under which labor shall toil when new industries come into being, shall be fair and humane, according to our lights, and that there shall be no downward tendency, pulling us toward the lower standards of European labor instead of assisting us to the higher standards which we seek."

Could anything be more fair? Is there a person to contend that capital, even were it an entity, could afford to offer labor in this regard less than it herein asks? It must be known and understood that the greatest economists alive today have established beyond all cavil the fact that capital gains nothing from labor when that labor is impoverished, underfed, lacking in dignity or bereft of ordinary human rights. Capital has learned its lessons; so has labor. It is undeniable that the labor of Europe gets as

(Continued to page 14)

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THE CLUB WORLD

WOMAN'S CLUB DIRECTORY

Alaska Cruise Club, Union Square Hotel, Post and Stockton Sts.—President, Mrs. Mary E. Hart (Douglas 1990). Club rooms open to members at all times and to the public on Friday afternoon.

Ashbury Heights Women's Club—President, Dr. C. C. Coffin, 1362 Grove St. (Fillmore 405).

Association of Pioneer Women of California—President, Mrs. Laura Phelps, 73 Dorland St. Fridays, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Association of Collegiate Alumnae, California Branch—President, Miss Amy Sussman, 1819 Octavia St. (West 67). Meets third and fourth Saturdays.

California Club, 1750 Clay St., near Polk (Franklin 3516)—President, Mrs. D. J. McMasters, 1849 Jackson St. (Franklin 8724).

Cap and Bells Club, 1509 Gough St. (West 1245)—President, Mrs. F. H. Coburn, Windmere Apts.

Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Pacific Bldg. (Douglas 3024).

Catholic Humane Society, 1112 Market St. (Market 1529)—President, Mrs. Garret McEnerney, 2898 Broadway (Fillmore 1470).

Century Club, 1355 Franklin St., corner Sutter Franklin 3131)—President, Marie Withrow, 2016 Pine St. (Fillmore 1312).

Channing Auxiliary, Unitarian Church, Franklin and Geary Sts.—President, Mrs. Aurelius E. Buckingham, 2808 Jackson St. (Fillmore 1985). Meets first Monday.

Clionian Club, 220 Post St.—President, Mrs. Emily Louise Secombe, 1520 Willard St. (Park 6786). Meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

Corona Club, 536 Sutter St.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Council of Jewish Women, 2137 Sutter St. (West 5141)—President, Ada Goldsmith (Fillmore 1553). Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Daughters of California Pioneers—Meets second, third and fourth Mondays, at Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Denman School Club—President, Mrs. George H. Irving, 902 Taylor St. (Franklin 1869).

Dolores Mothers' Club.

Forum Club, 220 Post St. (Kearny 460)—President, Mrs. D. C. Heger, 2428 Jackson St. (Fillmore 892).

Francesca Club, 560 Sutter St. (Sutter 1200, 1201, 1202)—President, Mrs. Latham McMullen, 2517 Broadway (Fillmore 3692).

Girls' Recreation Club, 507 Harrison St. (Kearny 2888).

Glen Park Political Club—President, Mrs. Theodore Pinther, 211 Hoffman Ave. (Mission 2388).

Hypathia Club—President, Mrs. Lyman D. Staples, 1144 Church St. Meets at members' homes.

Land Marks League—President, Congressman Jos. Knowland; secretary, Laura Bride Powers, 1242 Taylor St. (Franklin 5211).

La Puerta del Ora Chapter, D. A. R.—Regent, Mrs. I. N. Chapman, Alameda.

Laurel Hall Club, 1750 Clay St. (Franklin 3516)—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474). Meets first and third Wednesdays.

Mills Club, 220 Post St.—Meets third Tuesday.

Native Daughters of the Golden West, Claus Spreckels Bldg. (Sutter 366)—President, Mrs. Alison F. Watt, Grass Valley.

New Era League, 816 St. Francis Hotel (Douglas 1000)—President, Mrs. Geo. Sperry, Redwood City, Cal. Meets Tuesday mornings.

Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, Sequoia Club Rooms—President, Miss Ina Coolbrith, 1067 Broadway (Franklin 2273). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Pacific Musical Society—President, Madam Tojetti, 2848 Scott St. (Fillmore 4071).

Papyrus Club, 420 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Florence L. Richmond, 838 Clayton St. (Market 3984). meets first and third Wednesdays.

Philomath Club, 538 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln Brown, 28 Presidio Terrace (Pacific 1771). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Presidents' Assembly—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474).

Potrero Women's Club, Nineteenth and Iowa Sts. (Mission 4365).

Richmond Women's Club, 400 Thirty-fifth Ave.—President, Mrs. J. W. Felt, 466 Thirty-ninth Ave. (Pacific 1356).

San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, 220 Post St. (Sutter 387)—President Mrs. A. E. Graupner, 2030 Broadway (West 536).

San Francisco Colony of New England Women—President, Mrs. Geo. Miller, Burlingame.

San Francisco Musical Club—President, Mrs. John Birmingham.

San Francisco Women's Club, 1006 Bosworth St.—President, Mrs. Theo. Pinther, 1006 Bosworth St. Meets Wednesdays.

Sorosis Club, 538 Sutter St. (Kearny 5270)—President, Mrs. Joseph Fife, 3870 Jackson St. (Pacific 2767).

South Park Settlement Mothers' Club—President, Mrs. Emma Seaton, 121 St. Mary's Ave.

Susan B. Anthony Club—President, Mrs. Austin Sperry.

Tamalpais Center Woman's Club—Mrs. Peter Hamilton, President.

To Kalon Club, Calvary Annex, Jackson and Fillmore Sts.—President, Mrs. George Mullin, 2520 Octavia St. (Franklin 8909). Meets first Tuesday.

Town and Country Club, 218 Stockton St. (Douglas 4951, 4952)—President, Mrs. C. Osgood Hooker, Eucalyptus, Burlingame, Cal. (Burlingame 621).

Vittoria Colonna Club, Hotel Richelieu, Van Ness Ave. and Geary St.—President, Dr. Mariana Bertola, 1050 Jackson St. (Fillmore 3398). Meets second and fourth Saturdays.

Women's Club of Occidental Kindergarten—President, Mrs. E. A. Ward, 220 Irvington St.

Woman's Political League, 243 Pacific Building (Kearny 5186)—President, Claribel David. Meets Wednesdays at 2:30. Headquarters open every day during business hours.

Young Women's Christian Association—General Secretary, 1249 O'Farrell St. (West 3858).

Yerba Buena School Women's Club—President, Miss E. B. McFadden, State Normal School (Park 2923).

Alpha Neighborhood Club—Miss Mary C. Bell, 260 Frederick St. (Park 5216), San Francisco, Cal. Meets at Grattan School, second Thursdays.

Local Council of Women—President, Mary T. Gamage, 3010 Pierce St. (West 4090). First Saturday in the month, Hotel Bellevue.

Changes or corrections and names of other clubs will be added from month to month and should be sent in at once by secretaries.

HOLLYWOOD CLUB BOOK DAY.

The example set by this club in its unique form of annual entertainment is one which could well be emulated by most of the Women's Clubs with advantage to the members. The best books of the year are selected by experts and displayed on tables. Lists of new books are shown that have been compiled by well known librarians. At the Hollywood Club Book Day the program opened by the chairman, Mrs. Eleanor Brodie Jones, introducing Miss Britton, head of the juvenile department of the Los Angeles public library. Besides discussing the sorts of literature best suited to the boys and girls of the present day, Miss Britton talked upon story-telling. She showed that this was the survival of a very great and ancient art, how, through folk lore and legends, we have obtained some of the most ancient and important historical facts. The speaker made a clever and comprehensive review of the activities of the juvenile literary world.

Miss Gertrude Darlow, head of the reference department of the Los Angeles library and an authority on things literary, was the second speaker and proved herself a brilliant and witty one, to the delight of her audience.

Other speakers, men and women, followed and helped to make of the Book Day one long to be remembered. Mrs. Jones and the committee on literature are to be complimented.

OREGON FORTNIGHTLY.

The Fortnightly Club of Oregon celebrated its twenty-first anniversary this month with an elaborate banquet. The Club's first president, Dr. Alice Hall Chapman, and Dr. Luella Clay Carson, president pro tem, at the first meeting of the organization and former dean of the University of Oregon, were the guests of honor. Former members of the Club from all over the state attended the banquet.

The Fortnightly Club was organized in Eugene twenty-one years ago for civic improvements and has been most active in bettering conditions in the city. Among its achievements may be noted the establishing of the public library, which was later turned over to the city. It contributes $100 annually to the fund for aiding girls through school.

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OAKLAND EBELL.

Ebell Club of Oakland held an Exposition Day lately, at which the regular monthly luncheon was held. The guests of honor were Mrs. A. C. Posey, chairman of the Alameda County Auxiliary and Miss Mollie Connors, the vice-chairman. The receiving hostess was Mrs. D. B. Huntley, the chairman of music, Mrs. J. F. Hink. The musical numbers were greatly enjoyed. Miss Estelle C. Ruddock, soprano, and Miss Mary A. Chamberlain, violin, were the soloists. Miss Edith Ladd, accompanist.

PRESS ASSOCIATION DANSANT.

The Pacific Coast Women's Press Association Dansant, which was given for the benefit of the Association at the Sequoia Club Rooms, January 15th, proved a decided success. On this occasion the prize one-act play, "The Lieutenant Reconnoiters," written by Mrs. William H. Alison, was presented with a selected professional cast. The success of the entertainment was due to the tireless efforts of Mrs. Eugene H. Folsom.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AT SACRAMENTO.

Mrs. Walter Brown was a delegate from the Berkeley Civic Center to the Legislative Council at Sacramento, January 12. Mrs. Brown rendered her report to the members on her return last week. Five bills were presented, two that were endorsed by the Center and one by the Mothers' Clubs. All of the five are of interest to women. No. 1 is a bill providing for women on juries and making this duty compulsory, where the defendant is a woman or child. No. 2, a bill requiring that physicians should register births within twenty-four hours after the child is born. No. 3, to raise the age of boys in the messenger service and in street employments. No. 4, providing teachers appointed by the school board to investigate the homes of the pupils, instruct the parents in language, hygiene, sanitation, etc. This bill aims to help foreigners. No. 5, raising the age when children may leave school to enter business or trades.

CLUB NOTES TO THE WOMAN CITIZEN.

From Mrs. A. F. Jones,

President Northern District, California Federation of Women's Clubs.

Since the beginning of the club year it has been my privilege to preside at four splendid Reciprocity Days—each one, a one-day convention.

Early in the spring when nature seemed to be holding a carnival of roses, a wonderful day was spent up in Nevada County with the Kahnungdatlegeh Club as hostess. A "red letter day" for Jackson, Amador, followed, with its historic tales of Bret Harte, Mokelumne Hill and "The Mother Lode." The three Federal Clubs of Chico, assisted by the Music Club, royally entertained their Reciprocity Day guests at the State Normal School—on November 21. A dainty luncheon was prepared by the domestic science class of the normal Cafeteria. Exceptionally fine music was furnished by artists of the Music Club. Roseville, true to her name, served a most artistic and unique "Rose luncheon" to sixty guests, on their Reciprocity Day, the 4th of December. On December 5th I had the pleasure of taking greetings to the Philomathion Club of Stockton. A distinctive music club event took place in Marysville, when Mrs. A. L. Miller, leader of the music section of the Art Club of that city, presided at a music conference for the district. Music lovers were present from many counties. The affair was given in honor of our State and district chairman of music, Mrs. Walter Longbothum.

Early in the fall I traveled endless miles through gorgeous autumn colorings of forests, fruits, and flowers into Lassen County, to visit the Monticola Club of Susanville. Their membership is ninety. These charming cultured women are banded together for the good of that mountain community. They opened their meeting with "America" and closed with "I Love You, California." These beautiful songs had a new meaning to me, sung at the foot of the grand Sierras in the very snow of Mount Lassen.

Nearly every club in the district seems to be putting forth extra efforts, along civic lines; cleaning up, beautifying and purifying; making ready to welcome the stranger within our gates on this the "Golden year of the Golden State." We are studying art for a better appreciation of the P. P. I. E.

The question of the conservation of our natural resources is of vital importance to us, and we are looking forward to the beautifying of one great State highway. In November I visited El Dorado County. I spent a delightful day at Carmio, and the women of the Placerville Shakespeare Club gave me a cordial reception in the evening. On my journey to and from Carmio, over a splendid highway, a unit of the Lincoln highway leading from Placerville to Lake Tahoe, I admired the few grand forest trees that were left along the way, and sighed to think that the march of progress was spelling destruction and desolation up there, where nature unspoiled had been so magnificent. Later, I found that a committee of ladies of the Shakespeare Club only a short time before my visit, had endeavored to save an historic tree that was on this road and failed. Then they took up arms! Letters of protest against the destruction of historic landmarks and appeals for assistance in saving highway trees were sent to the State officials. The State engineer, G. M. Homans, State Forester, and others. Replies were, that while they were in sympathy with the movement, no law existed under which they could take action, the highway not being under the control of the Board of Highway Commissioners. They made further appeals—to our District Chairman of Forestry, Mrs. C. L. Donohoe. One State Chairman, Mr. Foster Elliott, with no better results. The U. S. District Forester, Dubose, instructed local Forester Kelly to endeavor to arrange for Government exchange, with the parties cutting the trees, but the lumberman refused to listen to proposals and so these women are now looking to the Legislature to make laws which will not only apply to the timber bordering the highways of El Dorado County, but of every county in the State of California.

At our last Executive Board meeting held in this city, on January 2d, the Northern District took the initiative in the matter. A delegation of four women were present from the Placerville Club, Mrs. Perry Tracy, Mrs. O. P. Fitch, Mrs. A. Dartington, Mrs. L. J. Dormody. Also G. M. Homans, State Forester; Mr. Dodge, Dpuety Forester; Senator Birdsall and Assemblyman Kerr from El Dorado County. Three bills were prepared to meet the different phases of the case. These bills were endorsed by our ex-Board and are known as S. B. 42-43-44, introduced by Senator Birdsall, January 7. The State should beautify and maintain its natural attractions as well as build and maintain roads. European nations for years have considered the planting and caring for trees along their public highways. The New England States and many other States that I might mention in our own country are looking to the future in this matter.

My dear women you all know that when the forty-niner came here in quest of gold, they found the finest virgin forests that ever grew in any part of the world. Where are they now? It isn't decent; it isn't right that we should permit them to be wiped out in a single generation of commercial activity.

My thoughts are keenly drawn to another matter that should appeal to every mother heart. Several distressing incidents have occurred recently in this portion of our State, which is but typical of what is occurring all over the State, emphasizing the need of a better method of caring for our orphans and dependent children. Existing conditions have awakened the mother instinct in my chairman of Civil Service Reform, Mrs. Harry Kluegel of Oroville; and so she has prepared and sent out to every club president in a communication, a possible solution of this problem. I would urge you to give this matter your most earnest consideration.

At the holiday season a forest of Christmas trees were lighted by the club women of this district; community trees that gladdened the hearts of many poor children.

A Donation Day was held at Nevada City, on the Friday before Thanksgiving, and some thirty poor families were provided with clothing and provisions. It is the custom of Grass Valley to hold an annual Donation Day, on the Friday before Christmas, when hundreds of school children march in line through the streets of the city, carrying donations for the needy.

"The story of the founding of Donation Day has ofttimes been told, but so beautiful is the thought inculcated in the legend, that it is reiterated each year with recurring interest. Mrs. Hansen, the founder of Grass Valley's unique institution, was an invalid, but undaunted by this burden which hung upon her life, she wrought towards larger things, and her one thought in life was to alleviate distress and poverty. Her home was located near a schoolhouse and as she sat in her home, watching the hundreds of school children pass to and fro each day, the idea came to her of how much good could be accomplished if on one day of each year each school child would bring a gift of some sort for the city's poor. Out of this noble thought grew the custom of Donation Day.

"Through the thirty-one long years of its history there never has come a lull in the interest manifested.

"The rooms in the Lincoln school depository for the gifts, were packed with sacks of flour, bread, potatoes, jams, jellies, fruits, canned goods and all sorts of provisions together with articles of wearing apparel and blankets and comforts and the ladies of the Relief Society were kept busy segregating them for distribution to the city's poor. A huge woodpile grew in the school yard as the result of the school children depositing their offerings, stick by stick. Sacks of coal were also donated."

* * *

OAKLAND CENTURY CLUB.

The Oakland New Century Club, helping in the social settlement work for the neighboring boys and girls, will give a card party the afternoon of January 29, under the management of Mrs. Donald McNaughton.

* * *

OREGON GENERAL FEDERATION COUNCIL.

The big event of the year in clubdom will be the meeting of the General Federation Council in Portland, Oregon, June 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Preparations have begun already with a card party to be held January 26th, and participated in by the clubs working for the success of the big affair.

* * *

ALAMEDA CENTER.

Alameda Center of the California Civic League will meet the evening of January 18th, to enjoy an interesting and instructive program. A speaker from the state organization is to address the members and Dr. Susan Fenton of Oakland will talk on the work of the Child's Welfare League.

* * *

WOMEN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. E. M. North-Whitcomb will have charge of Members' Day at the Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, January 25th. "Old Songs and Games" will be the programme. Mrs. North-Whitcomb will be assisted musically by Mrs. Vincent S. Walsh and Mrs. Charles H. Smith.

* * *

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Governor Whitman, in his inaugural address at Albany, recommended that the suffrage amendment to the constitution passed two years ago, be brought up again this year and submitted to the voters at the next election.

* * *

PAPYRUS LUNCHEON.

Members of the Papyrus Club, the Woman's Bohemian Club of San Francisco, gave their New Year's luncheon at a popular cafe the other day, and it was certainly a delightful affair.

Mrs. Florence Richmond, the president, occupied a central table surrounded by her executive staff.

A bright and entertaining program was furnished by the "toasts" called for by the president, the members responding were: Mrs. George Newman, "Our Club;" Mrs. Chas. Goetting, "Good Wishes;" Mrs. Hamilton Rigging, chairman of the day, "Success to Papyrus;" Mrs. Kathleen Byrne, "Woman's Bohemian Club of San Francisco;" Mrs. Helen K. Williams, "To the City Loved Around the World;" Mrs. Edward H. Coleman, "To Papyrus;" Mrs. Florence Richmond, "Response to Papyrus;" Mrs. Daniel Patterson, "Our Dramatic Section."

Mrs. Richmond Revalk rendered a pleasing group of songs accompanied by Mrs. Max Soloman.

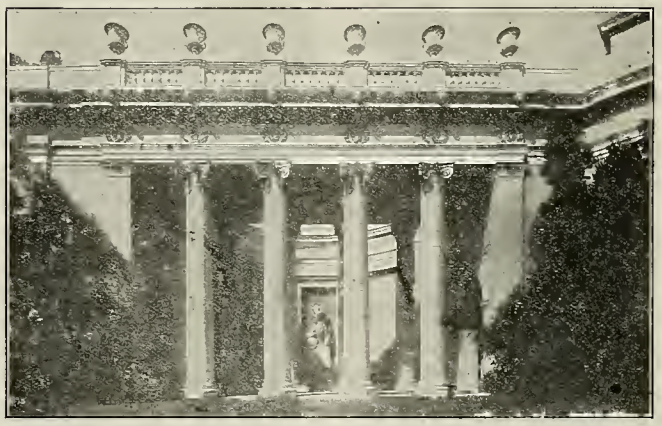
The Work of the Woman's Internationa

By VIVI

Women have had a very real share in the upbuilding of the Exposition of Beauty that has arisen like a dream beside the Golden Gate, whether we measure their accomplishment in material terms or in a more subtle and persuasive manner. California has indeed invited the world to her great exposition of the arts, sciences and manufactures that testify to modern progress; but it is the women of California that have undertaken the great task of acting as formal hostesses of the hosts of 1915.

In the exquisite ensemble formed by the exposition palaces, the California building is but a soothing unit. But detached from its delicately colored setting, the great place, with its cloisters, bell tower and beautifully proportioned court, rises like a reincarnation of Mission California, those days of long faded romance, when California was New Spain. It is this unusually fitting setting that the women of California during 1915 have dedicated as a Host building, in which the hospitality of California will be dispensed after the California spirit—a setting that subtly expresses the spirit of the State.

The California building is the design of a young architect, who has steeped himself in the traditions of the State, Thomas H. F. Burditt. In it he seems to have lovingly remembered every Mission landmark of California, and created out of those remembrances a whole that some dreaming Padre might have evolved. Inside also, the spirit of the State is reproduced in the bounty of the architectural decorations—where the grapes of California's vineyards are woven into wainscoting frescoes, and the wheat of her valleys is typified in the burden-bearing caryatides of the great ballroom.



NICHE, COURT OF FOUR SEASONS.

MAIN ENTRANCE TOWER, CALIFORNIA HOST BUILDING.

But it is the tea and rest rooms of the great building, especially dedicated to the needs and convenience of women guests, a delightful spot to spend restful hours, that are decorated by a woman artist of power and sympathy, Miss Florence Lundborg, a Californian, who perfectly keys her exquisite murals in the delicate tones that prevail throughout the rooms dedicated to hospitality—grays that blend into old rose and mauves.

The beautiful tapestries and rugs used throughout this Mission Host building, a priceless collection that has been gathered together from remote corners of the world, has been loaned by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst to the Host building for the exposition year. This honorary President of the Women's Board, whose interest in the great task to which California women have dedicated themselves has from the first been active, has been quaintly dubbed by her fellow workers on the governing board, "The Fairy Godmother of the Exposition."

So democratically organized is the Woman's Board that has undertaken the furnishing of the great Host building, that every County in California is represented by its group of auxiliary coworkers, with an additional auxiliary membership from every county, which makes the great body of women who welcome the world in the name of California as broad in its sympathies and interests as the State itself.

Though not in the California building proper, since they are the work of women whose art and reputations are universal, three notable works in the exposition proper fitly demonstrate the great strides ahead which women have taken in the art field during the last ten years. These works are the two companion fountains flanking each side of the entrance of the great Tower of Jewels, and the exquisite Fountain of Ceres that has the place of honor in the Pagan Court of Four Seasons.

The fountain on the left of the great gate is the work of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who was Gertrude Vanderbilt, a woman whose noble aid to talented youthful artists is as well known as her virile art achievement, the work of an original mind that must express itself in spite of the clogging wealth and position, commonly supposed to make for uncreativeness. Mrs. Whitney's fountain is called the Fountain of El Dorado, and in a high relief fresco of great power she expresses her own idea of the tragic search for merely material happiness, with its end denial of spiritual fulfillment.

The Fountain of Youth by Edith Woorman Burroughs is the companion piece of the Whitney Fountain, on the right of the great gateway. It delicately suggests in a beautiful allegorical relief group that the hope of the race is in the youth of the race, the new generations, and opposes in idea the grimmer allegory of the Whitney relief. Beatrice Evelyn Longman's Fountain of Ceres, a delicate column topped by the allegorical figure, is one of the most satisfying works of art on the exposition grounds.

In no previous exposition have women exhibited their powers on an equal footing with men, to stand and fall by the same measurement. At previous expositions there has been a "Woman's building" set aside for the housing of women's works and aspirations, as if they were in a separate class from the great mass of toilers toward perfection. It is fitting that in the State of California, where these purely artificial distinctions of sex no longer exist, where women work beside men in all social, political and artistic endeavors, that a "Woman's build-

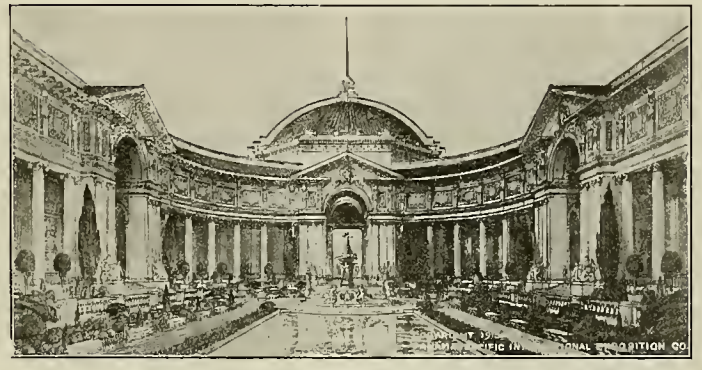
Board at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

I PIERCE

ing" has no place in the 1915 exposition. It was through the Woman's Board that the women of California were placed in a position to share the exposition burdens and accomplishments equally with the men of California.

To the seeker after specific knowledge the exterior beauty of the exposition—its architecture, color and ornamentation—is but the setting without the jewel, the picture without the frame. Yet it is this great crystallization of beauty itself apart from use that is drawing hundreds of art lovers across the world. To these the shimmering, softly-tinted city beside the water—a dream sprung up beside the modernity of San Francisco, and like a dream to disappear—is worth world journeys.

There are inexhaustible details of loveliness about the Panama-Pacific Exposition judged from this standpoint of pure beauty. Hill and city encircled, facing bands of distant lilac hills across the blue bay it seems to rise from, the Exposition City expresses in itself again all this natural beauty of setting. Its old-ivory walls, picked out with splashes of color, have the glow at mellow morning and evening of those famous temples at ancient Paestum, golden with age.



One End of Court of Palms.

Italian Tower and Section of Court of Palms.

The subtle introduction of color in the ornamentation of the exposition buildings and courts and standards remind the spectator of the tradition of Greece at its ripest. And this daring use of orange and amber, indigo and green and rich cerulian, adding as it does brilliancy and warmth that no previous world exposition has ever caught, perfectly expresses the spirit of California. As a great architect, looking on the buildings, said: "the Panama-Pacific exposition is bound to change the architectural traditions of the West, to add beauty for the first time to utilitarian concepts of public buildings."

The rectangular group of Exhibit Palaces, cut by their classical courts, the great Machinery palace, the beautiful Fine Arts building, and the soaring Tower of Jewels that dominates the exposition, are all brilliantly but softly relieved by a daring use of color, which diversifies the buildings near at hand, and gives them an iridescent unreality when seen from the water or the hills.

Color is, indeed the keynote of this world exposition. Walking along its Marina or through its parterred courts, the spectator feels that from the brilliancy of the bay itself, from the painted City of San Francisco that rises sharp above the exposition, this other city has caught and transferred that glow of color into bubble-like domes and tinted towers and columns. Unreality, that quality pure beauty so often has, seems to brood over those mellow buildings. To the lover of beauty—quite apart from the magnificent art exhibit proper, the greatest loan collection ever brought together in this country—the mere exposition shell, set among its gardens, is its own excuse for being.

But to the savant, the educator, the artisan—to great and obscure alike, the exposition exhibits offer rewards and repay serious study. The many gardens are worth study. They exemplify the last word in plant wizardry. The great Horticultural building, with its exhibits from the tropics of the world and its setting forth of the latest secrets of fruit culture and pomology are a mine to the student. The foreign buildings, with the nations of the earth represented, beside the States of our own Union, form a magical object lesson that is like a tour of the world simmered down to essentials. Many nations and states reproduce in their exhibit as a whole specific monuments of historical interest, and all give brilliant summaries of accomplishment.

The exhibit palaces proper run the whole gamut of world-accomplishment in the last ten years, the displays of the eight great main buildings forming a vast harmony of achievement. The Education building is of unusual interest in that it will show the comparative educational advance of all nations, featuring those movements like the Montessori, which forecast the educational development of the future. Educational work in this country, from kindergarten to university, will be illustrated, model schools equipped in every detail being a feature.

Great exhibits illustrating the application of water power, steam and electricity in all its phases, make the Machinery building the largest palace on the grounds, one of the wonders of the exposition. Water, electrical and steam transportation will be illustrated with models in the Transportation building, with a large section devoted to the wizards of the air and the history of aeronautics. Agriculture and food products, housed in separate buildings, will show every phase of agricultural industry, with an elaborate illustration of food preparation.

Perhaps the most brilliant displays, and covering the widest range of interest, are the diversified exhibits of the Palaces of Manufactures and of Liberal Arts, showing the marvellous advance both in the East and West of the arts, crafts, manufactures and sciences that are transforming the world.

In short, California's greatest achievement, the Panama-Pacific Exposition, celebrating an achievement even greater, now complete, is about to welcome the world, secure in the knowledge that there is something for every traveler behind those blooming walls and arched gateways and beckoning towers.

MADE IN AMERICA MOVEMENT.

(Continued from page 9)

its reward anywhere from one-fourth to one-half the wage paid the same type of toiler in this country. It is likewise undeniable that the capacity for output is greater here among a given number of toilers than it is anywhere abroad, if an identical article is being manufactured. It is furthermore true that we have a protective tariff, and that we can at least hold our own trade, while at the same time reaching for expansion squarely into other countries where pauper labor may be available, but where the output is not on a footing with our own.

In other words, it is not a sufficient answer, in dodging the issue, to say that labor gets too high wages here, and that we ought either to pauperize our toiler, or give up the idea of building up our mercantile importance. Shrewd bankers and capitalists and even the big manufacturers of to-day see far beyond the ends of their noses in this regard. They are aware of the popular argument made against labor, and perhaps do not perform their part in attempting to have the truth known instead. But at least they are wise enough to know that the American labor is on a far better footing than the European, and that it can be used in competition with superior effect because of its very soundness, its cleanliness, dignity and stability.

Daily we hear the admonition, "Get a navy! Organize a regular Army! Defend your coasts properly—or, get in line for a crushing defeat by any one of a number of superior forces now in action, and eager to find a diverting path that might lead them out of their difficulty; and look out for Japan!"

We may as well understand it now as any time—if we cannot "Make it in the U. S. A." as it were, we cannot attain the mercantile importance we fundamentally require to face such implied emergencies. We cannot then command a great foreign trade, or conserve our own resources for a better independence at home. We also will be unable then to withstand a long, tough war, both because of financial reasons, and for physical reasons no man or woman could now be ignorant of. We may as well continue indefinitely without an adequate army and navy if we cannot agree among ourselves, or pull together for an uplifting of our latent manufacturing power.

And there you have it in a nut-shell. The "Made in the U. S. A." proposition will yet prove to be one of the moot questions upon which rests the whole subject-matter of a proper national defense, and a better mercantile strength. It certainly drives straight at the proposition of our present hosts of idle working people, and the vast sums of timid capital now drawn out of the market. And it is widely conceded that the sooner capital and labor get together and sift the matter down, the better off Uncle Sam will find himself, and the less our military and economic experts will have to prate about.

The year 1914 has been, virtually, an hour of peril for the world. The peril is not yet eradicated, and the danger still lurks. Labor is not to blame for the reluctance of the big manufacturer to get behind the "Made in America" movement. Neither is capital—as yet. But the hour is at hand when neither element can longer afford to hang back or to quibble, or yet to permit the masses of the people to be crushed between these two mighty, grinding substances. There is a "right" and a "wrong" ingredient here—who shall be the judge? Who shall bring all ends together? Speak out, Mrs. Good Citizen.

* * *

THE LIVING WAGE.

The still unsolved problem of how to help the armies of young women who are struggling through a tragic existence on less than a living wage, is agitating the thoughtful Club women of Eastern cities.

Some think that the minimum wage legislation will help, others that the vocational trade schools will do more, but all are agreed that present conditions must be improved. A committee headed by Dr. Howard B. Woolston has just reported the result of their investigations to the New York State Factory Commission. They find that thousands of these underpaid workers must go hungry when they buy shoes or clothes. They can never afford to be warm or comfortable in winter, are half starved always because it is impossible to be otherwise on $5 or $6 a week.

* * *

MY GOLDEN STATE—MY CALIFORNIA.

By Florence Richmond.

I love thee, Golden State, yes, I love thee!
For thou art young and strong, and full of play.
If I should spend the remnant of my life
Shut in—upon the outstretch of thy heart,
Another chance would then be mine to know
The vibrant life of thy immensities.
Why do the poets mourn o'er human woes?
Why do they cheat themselves, in ignorance,
With dreamings of such joy as the frail lip
Can say? And what's the labour consequence?
The days go on and most unworthy are,
Forgetting song forever at their door.

I know the ruffled course of man's conceit.
Perhaps 'tis well he falters by the way.
More wonderful he'll find thy gifts—the right
To claim them all; and satisfied, at last,
To work anew. To praise the list'ning God,
On bended knee, for liberty and thee.
How otherwise conceive of love, fair flower?
Thy gifts are known to all the greedy world—
Thy golden cargoes drift from shore to shore.
But now I speak to prove what lies beyond
My speech. The soul of God was born in thee—
My Golden State—my home—right legacy!

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Cloak and Suit House

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Our tremendous buying power enables us to undersell all competitors, wherever we have stores.

1915 Spring Styles Arriving!

the wise ones among us see unmistakable signs that the war is to be of long duration. It takes some considerable wisdom to get any unmistakable dope on this subject.

* * *

the street car is the last place to drop anything, even a bit of gossip. It is so apt to land where you don't want it.

* * *

the liar is always a coward. The habit of lying invariably brings the shifting eye, the side-long glance and dodging manner. The one who walks hand in hand with Truth has the bearing and poise that independence and fearlessness convey. No matter what that one's position in life may be he or she commands respect.

* * *

Eugene Schmitz, Andrew Gallagher, P. H. McCarthy and James Rolph, Jr., will be candidates for mayor of this city.

* * *

Oakland cannot induce her best male citizens to seek the office of mayor. Why not advocate a woman?

* * *

Mrs. A. F. Jones is the favorite candidate for President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

* * *

the Panama-Pacific Exposition will open on time.

* * *

the Japanese-American Association is planning a "Cherry Blossom Excursion" to Japan in the early spring. Mr. K. S. Inue will have charge of the guests.

* * *

Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin is out of politics.

* * *

Gail Laughlin, brilliant woman attorney, would make an ideal mayor for San Francisco. Why not?

* * *

the rarest thing in womankind is the comic spirit. Women can laugh at others, but they can't make others laugh.

* * *

some of our San Francisco club women expend more energy in every six working days than their husbands do in as many weeks—and it isn't all wasted energy either.

* * *

there are 2,500 students of journalism in the universities of this country and as many more outside the universities who aspire to wield the pen that is "mightier than the sword."

* * *

someone said something mean about you. Don't get mad. Just think how nearly true it was, and how many worse things you've done that someone knows nothing about.

if we are to have any more Hague conferences, women will insist on representation.

* * *

women do 75 per cent of the work of manufacturing rifle ammunition for the United States army and navy. If this is true it is a pity.

* * *

a counterfeit smile cracks the face and don't make any one feel better, but a little tender heart-action warms, and thrills, and spreads, like oil on troubled waters.

* * *

Canada is prospering under a wholesome public confidence. They have been reaching out for years in search of trade, capital and settlers. Recent experience has forced them to a recognition of the greater value of developing their own resources and opportunities. As with the individual there is greater progress to be gained by first developing the inner man.

* * *

among all the New Year's good wishes there is undoubtedly one universal wish. That is that this year will bring peace to the warring nations and see the end of the dreadful carnage that the old year brought forth.

* * *

when the mayoralty nominees for the city of San Francisco have been sprung for keeps, there is going to be a lively surprise party in evidence.

* * *

very few people in this country can equal the record of Mrs. Elizabeth Bulla of Albany, Mo. Between her seventieth and ninety-third years she has made twenty-five long railroad trips through the states and always unaccompanied.

* * *

you know what would make this old world a sweeter, cleaner and easier place for all of us to live—if I would treat you as square as I expect you to treat me.

* * *

there is nothing much more pathetic than the efforts of a man who is trying to appreciate a joke on himself.

* * *

those with a keen sense of humor appreciate the good it would do San Francisco to elect Schmitz for mayor.

* * *

there are a few people around who are looking for sympathy, but they feel so sorry for themselves that they have left no room for sympathy.

* * *

the first Japanese woman to be graduated from the University of Chicago received her degree lately. Miss Michi Aoi was a graduate of the Women's University of Tokio. She will return to Japan to enter social service work.

there is a women's law college in St. Louis. Why not?

* * *

Philadelphia has one woman working as a glass blower, but that city can boast also of five factory inspectors who are women.

* * *

this is the time to study home economics, to study patriotism; it is also a time for learning how to consume, and what.

* * *

the Forty-first session of the California Legislature will speak as the voice of one man and move only at the drop of the hat.

* * *

even Ed Hamilton can't get a bit of vim into the present Legislative Assembly.

* * *

one of the greatest blessings that could come to the small towns about the bay would be to have the unemployed give them a general house cleaning.

* * *

among the greatest wastes of perfectly good energy is that expended by women on men they are trying to make over. But it is useless when the material is too narrow, of poor quality and the worse for wear. Even when made over they wouldn't last long.

* * *

women should always give their husbands the benefit of the doubt, especially when they seem to be turning over another new leaf. The wife's faith has a saving quality.

* * *

the Jefferson Davis plan for establishing a free hotel for the unemployed of New York City, is being endorsed by Judge Albert H. Gary.

* * *

a committee has arranged that communications be sent to other cities notifying the unemployed that there is no work for them in New York and no further relief is possible at present.

* * *

everybody is not aware of the fact that there is telephone communication between Berlin and Rome, and that for two years past a telephone cable has been under construction to reach a considerable distance north of the Arctic circle touching Norway's most northerly cities.

* * *

when a woman makes a demand for a public improvement she is determined to have the last word.

* * *

there has never been a time in history when women of noble birth and station have gone into such dangers as those who are now doing relief work in the European war. The care of the soldiers who fall in the firing line is left almost entirely to women.

The Woman and Her Inheritance

By EUGENE J. SIEBEN

IT has ever been the misfortune of the woman to be in conflict with unseen forces, which develop to proportions large enough to all but crush or devitalize her.

Man, generally speaking, is fighting a known enemy. He prepares his plan, with the end in view of either winning or compromising.

No woman can fight a winning battle or compromise with dirt, debt, drunkenness, disease, disorder or decay without leaving on her person visible marks of the conflict. But instead of kissing the bruises and scratches and thereby softening the pain, her war lord stands back, and after critically examining his precious possession, rubs salt into the wounds by exclaiming, "My goodness, you look fierce this morning! You were some swell maiden when I married you, but now you look like a remnant in a ten-cent store."

Yet, in the face of this statement, which is uttered daily in a million homes, the suicide ratio among women is only one-half that of the men.

You expect to gather from this that the woman has all the worst of it. Yes and no. In the minority the woman is well off. In the larger measure she is a grubber—and never will be any more until she learns to reason. In every large church in the land there should be a small sanctuary, dedicated to the God of Wisdom, and all who seek light should pray therein. For, believe me, oh woman, you must girdle your mind with wisdom or the joy and light of life will depart. In last month's Woman Citizen I told you of an incubus in the flesh. I will now present to you a more subtle devil, who will succeed in thoroughly crushing and enslaving you. It is for this reason I am begging you to pray for wisdom. I pray that you shall join hands and gather in the forum. Do not despise your humble sister. You will need her in your hour of trouble. Learn that gold is the god of nations and that our very souls are freely bartered for it. Therefore know you that without gold you are a slave. Prepare in your youth to store it in your treasure house, for in your withered old age if it is not with you—woe betide you.

I hear the woman say, "Would you have me become a heathen worshiper at the shrine of Mammon?" I answer yes, rather than that you should die cursed with debt.

Unless you study gold, unless you absorb all that it represents, you will be as the bleached bones in the desert. This is historical.

Can the woman in rags attract the fawning smiles of the highly subsidized cleric or female specialist? Well, hardly. It cannot be expected.

So now, that you and I are firmly established on a gold standard, let us see what will happen to you unless you unite in defense.

At this very hour, you, woman citizens, own outright forty per cent on the Assessor's tax roll. At the rate your husbands are dying of diabetes and automobilitis, twenty per cent more will be your inheritance within twenty years.

With this knowledge before you, am I asking too much of you when I request you to use your brains?

Remember when your inheritance came to you it was comparatively free of incumbrance. Your sturdy, honest old father worked for his money, fought for his home, and treated debt as he would a rattle-snake. So what he gave you was clear—or nearly so.

In those days the majority of men paid as they went.

What is the story to-day? For a change, my citizen, go to your banker this afternoon, instead of to your usual matinee. The old one with the string tie and round cuffs. He may look a little rusty, but his brain has no cobwebs in it. He will tell you a story of debt which has been put upon your inheritance within the last ten years that will stagger you.

And this is only the beginning. Knowing that your husband is soft and non-resistant, knowing that the moral fibre is weakening, knowing that the "easy way is the best way," the shrewd practitioner is plunging us daily into deeper debt. Americans are forsaking honest livelihood as rapidly as possible. Who is invading the boudoir of the Jersey cow at four-thirty on a cold March morning? A Swiss. Who delivers your crisp vegetables? An Italian. Who furnishes your fish? A Greek. Who cuts your lumber, mines your coal, copper and iron? The Hun, Bulgarian, Servian or Montenegrin.

Where is the American? You will find him in the pool hall or engaged in light conversational employment. He is the man your daughter is going to marry—as soon as he gets ready. You have forgotten that no man is a man until he has been tried. That old string-tied banker chopped wood, drove mules, milked cows, and ran a mine. He was all man, and he knew enough about money to value it.

When your husband passes into the gray shadow, how will he leave your inheritance? In what condition will it be, so that you can live for the twelve or fifteen years that you must tarry here before you can join him? You cannot truly call yourself a woman citizen and be ignorant of your husband's situation.

Neither is your vote worth anything to the commonwealth when you allow it to be engineered by a designing reformer or a plundering rascal.

Remember, always, that some men will do anything for money. A nation with a record of 500,000 people a year being jailed, an annual murder list of nearly 9,000, almost one-third slaughtered women and children, is a nation that will bear close scrutiny. And you are a part of this foundation, and must forsooth share its responsibility. No evasion will do.

You ask me, "Why shall I pry into my husband's business? He supports me well. I have a good roof over my head and I am sure he carries insurance." My answer to this is that only ten married men out of one hundred leave anything to their families.

Ah, I see your cheek blanch! What if you should be one of the ninety!

Don't you know, woman, that you have not the same advantage that we men possess? At least we can die early and get rid of our troubles. But you are condemned to live—and what a life it is! The little roof-tree is still resting on a mortgage. The life insurance policy had a heavy loan on it. My, how small it is! The good doctor did his best, but his bill is over $200.

But why say more? Five million widows know this story by heart.

They look at their hands. The smoothness and whiteness are no more. They are wrinkled and rough. The mirror is a mocker. Then, children? What shall we say? Unfortunately children of this age are natural mining experts. They assay, pan, blast, dig, tunnel, and work their claims for all they are worth. When pay dirt runs smooth and shows a dividend, they are around the mouth of the shaft to get their share. But lean streaks, adversity and death tell another tale, and the widow cannot rely too much for support in that direction. So again it evolves on the remnants of the estate to furnish you food and a shelter.

Now you will begin to understand me better. Now you will begin to study your citizenship.

Your unfortunate husband did not tell you about the mortgaged life insurance policy. He bought a nice, shiny motor with the loan.

Your four-flushing American is now paying $25,000,000 annual interest on nearly $500,000,000 that he borrowed on your sole protective policy. So when a man and his fellow worker is in that condition financially, it behooves you to bestir yourself.

So ashamed has the American become of honest toil that for ten years past he has allowed the shrewd foreign worker to export $1,000,000 cash each working day.

This is the sum amounting in cold, measured American dollars to $3,000,000,000, solely for labor account, which financed the Balkan and Italian wars. And yet, only yesterday a woman said to me "None of this citizen stunt for me—such things don't interest me."

I am afraid to talk to you about taxes. If I told you what contemptible methods men employ to deplete your estate, you would turn into a devil. Your anger would warp your reasoning powers, which you will admit are still in embryo, and this you cannot afford at this trying time. Suffice it to say that your tax rate within the next ten years will utterly destroy your happiness and peace of mind unless you will get together and start a defense league. I am warning you that your husband is soft; as much so in the head as anywhere else. He has been tried and found wanting. He has run his bluff on borrowed money. His whole thought has been centered on bonding, mortgaging, borrowing, and he has never asked your consent. Now you must pay. Let me ask you to go among your sisters, who are also anxious to protect their inheritance. Get together in groups in your various clubs. Don't talk about voiles, laces, insertion and beads. Don't let any feeble-minded cleric tell you your business. Get in with the Assessor and the Sheriff. Get in with the cashier and the bank president. Look carefully over the tax bills. Look into your husband's life insurance contract. He is so stupid and inexperienced on this subject that hundreds of American grafters have started out to ruin a business which should be sacred. Look truth, trouble and misfortune in the face. Create an open forum where your citizenship can find fullest expression.

Around My Tea Table

By ANN DARE

(Editor's Note.—This much-traveled and gifted author has written us these delightful letters while on her travels. Next month her letters will be about Japan, a country and people that she has studied and appreciates.)

I AM off for Russia! Think of it! I am to see that great colorful country with my own eyes. I am dreadfully excited, though I pretend to myself that it does not matter—really; but it does, and all that I have ever read looms up before my vision; all the art, all the music of that un-Cook's-toured country dances in my brain as realities.

Years ago, when I read the books of George Kenman, and later those of the Russians themselves, I sighed and felt that Russia was a country far, far away and quite out of my reach.

Think of it! Now, I have a big piece of parchment stamped by the United States, telling all about me, and visaged by the Russian government officials, and my dream of seeing Russia has come true!

I ran down to the station this evening to see the de luxe Trans-Siberian express go through on its way from Paris to Vladivostok. When the green and black breathless engine came to a standstill in the station I walked the length of the train trying to read the queer Russian signs, meaning "St. Petersburg," "Moscow," "Warsaw," in the Russian letters, which resemble a puzzle alphabet, with some unfinished letters—"A" without its cross, and "b's," little "b's" which suggest algebra.

The train is electric lighted and carries a dining car, all the diplomats, English and such people going to the Orient. But, I am not going that fashion. Electric-lighted cars make the outside world invisible to the traveler. At this same hour to-morrow evening I shall be climbing into the ordinary Russian express, carrying my own bedclothes, pillows, tea basket and rubber basin, in which to wash en route. I am to have no electric light—nothing but a single candle perched over the compartment door. I must get off at different stations and use the few Russian words I have collected and forage with them for my meals. There will be no diplomats and suites on my train—no idle rich—and I doubt if I even find even the ever-present English globe-trotter. I want to see the Russian—the merchants, officers and middle class people of the country. I want to see how they travel every day.

I do hope that I manage my vocabulary en route. Tea, and soup, in Russian, sound very much alike, and I know that I don't want soup for breakfast!

I shall leave this letter open, writing when the spirit moves me, and post it in Warsaw or Moscow.

Good-bye, lovely Germany, land of music, wisdom and serious play. Even the excitement of crossing Siberia hardly makes up for leaving all your happy days sealed in Memory's book.

* * * * *

Warsaw, March —, 19—.

A bad beginning is a good ending, they say, and I entered Russian territory nearly boiling over with anger. I might now be en route to Siberia as a prisoner but for the calm advice of a young American. Let me tell you about it:

I did not sleep very much on the train. I was so afraid that I might miss something; so at dawn I wrapped myself in a big fur-lined coat—it was freezing cold—and crawled out of my sleeping blankets to the window. Snow everywhere, and great spaces like unto the prairies of Minnesota. Not a house anywhere—nothing but prairie and forests of white birch trees. Frail and tender, they seemed to be, tracing designs on the sky of dawn with their black, lacy branches.

It was snowing; soft, feathery snow, and through its mist I could see a black and white post stuck on top of a hill, and pacing to and fro nearby was a German soldier, wrapped from head to foot in a warm overcoat hiding all but his eyes.

The frontier! hurrah! almost to Russia now, aren't you, Ann Dare?

When the train came to a standstill not far from the black and white post which the soldier was guarding, my compartment door was opened by a big Cossack in Russian blouse and red leather belt. I didn't think Russian blouses with belts were really worn by grown-ups, did you?

I wanted to smile, but I did not dare, for there was that man talking to me in Russian. He wanted something I had, and I did not know what it was! We pantomimed until it dawned upon me that perhaps he wanted my precious passport! He did look at it, my ticket and hand luggage—some of it—leaving the door open, though the train was moving slowly along toward Alexandrova.

At the station our luggage was all carried into a big shed, and we were made to follow each other and pass before two fierce-looking Cossacks who compared us with the description on the passport. I could feel my heart thumping. What if they refused to let me enter Russia!

As I followed the simple folk before me I went back in memory to the day I spent watching the Russian emigrants enter Ellis Island, New York. I now felt like one of them.

As the emigrant at Ellis Island moved nearer and nearer to the machine-like-looking man by whom he must pass, I saw him shake himself together, throw back his shoulders, and holding high his head, step forward. On reaching the doctor—the rear door to the famed Land of the Free, he clicked his heels together, and taking a quick breath he looked squarely into the machine's eye, and his eyes spoke, though his lips were silent, "You must pass me, you must!"

I could hear his heart thumping against his breast; I could feel the force he was using to compel the bravery; and yet, I could see behind the eye the trembling doubt. What if he was held! What if he had that dreadful white chalk-mark placed over his heart, or on his shoulder! If they chalked him he would be roughly thrown to one side, and have to wait and wonder and perhaps be sent back to Russia, without even having a glimpse of the land where everybody was free and rich. Oh, the suspense of it!

And here was I, getting nearer and nearer the man-door to Russia; my own head thrown defiantly back, my shoulders squared and my eyes looking into the faces of the two soldier-police, asking a silent admission into Russia.

Ellis Island has been a new thing to me since I gained admission into the sheds at Alexandrova, the frontier of Russia (Poland), and Germany.

We were all locked in—a hundred or more of us—and stood silent before our luggage.

In the center of the big shed a white-faced young Jewess stood alone before her shabby traveling bags. There wasn't a sound in the shed, and I, for one, felt trapped; passport gone, ticket gone, and—language gone, too. "Tea," "soup," "what time is it?" "where is the café?" and so forth, would stand me in poor use here—my Russian vocabulary!

The key to the door clicked in the lock, and the terrible Cossacks came in, followed by a dozen or more Russian-bloused porters, "probemks," I think they were called.

The Cossacks made straight for the table where the small white-faced girl stood trembling. The porters followed. The police-soldiers took clothes from her poor looking luggage, one thing after another, and handed them to the porters, who carried them across the room to the duty desk. Not a single thing was left when they had finished their search save some old undervests and a baby's rattle.

The white-faced girl in black looked like an island in a sea of men. She was so small, so helpless, and the work was done so deliberately, quietly and intentionally.

"It's an outrage!" I said aloud, and my voice sounded clear and distinct in the silence of the shed. We all were watching, and no doubt those of other faiths were glad, when they remembered that very shortly the Cossacks would be bending over their luggage.

"It's a shame to pick on one poor little woman just because she's a Jewess, and I'm going to speak to her," I angrily mumbled.

Then I felt a restraining hand on my shoulder. "Ha, ha! Ann Dare, you are arrested and only a few feet on Russian soil," I said, talking to myself, as every loyal Irishman does.

I was afraid to move. The pressure grew firmer, and tried to turn me toward the owner of that heavy hand.

But if I was in for it, then I intended being stubborn. I was Irish mad. One helpless little creature, a Jewess, at the mercy of so many men!

"Madam," I heard a man's voice say, "please be careful. No matter what you see in Russia, make no comment whatever; it will be better, easier for you."

"Who are you?" I asked, facing the owner of the hand.

"I am an American, Vice-Consul en route to M—; here is my card. If I can serve you let me know; but please be wise and do not express yourself, no matter what takes place."

"Well, it's a shame. That girl has had everything taken from her, and judging from the pantomime she has no money to pay the duty; I am going to offer her some."

"Don't, I beg of you," the Consul interrupted smiling, "you may need it yourself; see, they are coming over to you next."

The Consul spoke Russian, and needless to say, my luggage was passed, while the big Cossack patted my shoulder to reassure me every time the searcher through my trunks came upon a bright gewgaw, and held it up for inspection.

I could not get that little woman's face out of my mind all through the wonderful breakfast of Russian tea served in glasses, caviar, and bread—well, you have never tasted bread until you have eaten it in Russia!

It was good to be free again and seated at table with someone who could order tea, and really knew that tea and not soup was coming. Tea in Russian sounds to me like the name given long-shoes of

wood worn for high snow jumping; and soup, the great dish of the ordinary Russian "talks" like a good-natured sneeze!

There were three class waiting rooms in the station, and one knew with the sense peculiar to animals which room was third—the odor was dreadful! and the people little removed from the animal stage, and very, very dirty.

I pressed my muff to my nose and looked through this room. Many were wrapped in skin coats—the wool inside—head, feet and hands. There were dull-faced Mongolians, Siberians, Poles and Russians. There were babies and bundles galore on the floors and in the arms of the women.

In one corner of the room a Greek church altar had been set up, and some of the poor creatures were down on their knees before the icon, their foreheads touching the floor. Such abject servility I never saw. How could such a people face God or themselves! Fear and ignorance was written all over them. I felt like shaking them and crying out "Liberty! Light!"

Ignorance is a great weapon, I'm thinking, for the government. With knowledge comes self-respect; with self-respect comes power; with power comes—what we were created for—mastery—even though we abuse it at first.

I have often wondered if it was not this self-respect, this lack of fear as to the result of life, which gave the Japanese soldier such power in Manchuria when they fought Russia. Well, I'll go there and talk with them some day.

My! but the air was good to smell again when we were at last allowed to get into it. It pinched our noses together and made our ears tingle, but it was freedom, to say the least.

I found my luggage back in my compartment, even my bedclothes and basin, and when we drew out of the station my heart sang again—until I caught sight of the small white face of the Jewess pressed against the window pane; her eyes were red from weeping. There she was, alone—in a sea of men's faces. Held—what for? Duty? perhaps. I've wondered, since reaching Warsaw.

I can't write more now; I am to have dinner at the American Consul's in an hour. The man of the warning hand is coming for me with a droski.

THE JAPANESE ATTITUDE.

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, an American professor at Doshisha University, Kioto, Japan, and a resident of Japan, for twenty-five years, gave an interesting talk at the last Stanford Assembly on the mischievous policy of the press in raising race prejudice by making false, rabid or distorted statements in press dispatches.

Dr. Gulick commented on Dr. Jordan's peace lectures in Japan. He believes the Japanese are more in favor of international peace than Americans.

He mentioned an article written by Chester Rowell of the Fresno Republican in which he refers to "a mob of 42,000 people raging through the streets of Tokio clamoring for war because of the proposed anti-alien legislation," when as a matter of fact there was not the slightest disturbance in Tokio at that time.

During the outbreak of the European war the doctor says there was no hostile demonstration in Japan, although at that time there was much telegraphic news that tended to promote ill-will and suspicion.

He expressed the belief that the change of attitude apparent in the minds of Californians would bring about better feeling between Americans and Japanese in general.

In reviewing the present internal crisis in Japan, he showed that there is a tendency toward two reforms, constitutional government and anti-militarism. The recent dissolution of the cabinet, he thought, was due to the reluctance of the people to vote the usual military increase budget.

THE MYSTIC JOURNEY.

When sleep, with magic key, unseals
The portals of our house of clay,
The soul, released, pursues her way
To pleasures which the sense conceals.

To fair elysian fields she soars,
And there with kindred spirits bright,
Drawn from the dim, far-distant shores,
Brings messages of Truth and Light.

With converse sweet their time employ,
Of those bound down by time and sense,
And how to bring them peace and joy;
The fragrance of the soul's incense.

Then back, each to her house of clay,
Uplifted by communion sweet,
Each soul begins another day
Of love and service so complete.

—Grace E. Jamison.

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The Critic's Opinion

By META FAY NEAL

While the clash of war cymbals, the haunting wail of women, the sickening dirge of death from the dreary undercurrent of life today, we who are onlookers of this tragedy of our civilization, turn eagerly to many new books, whose theme is the European conflict. Our best intellects are centering their attention variously to causes, results, equipment and many other phases of the war. Daily this world-conflict comes vividly before us, from newspapers, periodicals and the new books. Samuel Blythe, Irwin Cobb, Will Payne and other of our best newspaper men, are on the battlefield reporting in vivid monthly articles their experiences.

"With the Allies," Richard Harding Davis, fearless, cosmopolitan in his sympathies, a man strong in expressing his sincere opinions, went as war correpondent to see the German army in action in Belgium and France. With almost brutal frankness and brevity he tells of his lurid experiences as a prisoner of the German army; of the ruthless devastation of Rheims Cathedral; of brave, cheery, capable Paris in war-time. This fascinating book describes the makeshifts of the besieged city, how dairy cows are stabled in once fashionable boulevards of Paris; how the galleries have become hospitals; how Paris, the gay, the free, the flippant, has become a city of quiet martial efficiency. That this is not a war against Germany, but against the military aristocracy of Germany, men six hundred years behind the twentieth century in their civilization, who have perverted for war every modern invention that they may preserve their class from democracy, is the great message which Davis brings before us. Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y. City.

* * *

FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

By E. A. Powell.

Pursuing the same dreary topic, war, this book presents a graphic account of the German invasion of Belgium. Frankly anti-German in sentiment, the author is cruelly severe in his denunciations of the German host that came to a flowering Belgium and left it devastated. Many personal hardships and dangers of the author, told in inimitable fashion, make fascinating reading. This book is one of the forerunners of the war books that are soon to flood the shops. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

* * *

MAZAMA.

By E. C. Sammons.

Many of us reluctantly sacrified our vacations this year, but our minds wandered from desk, workshop, and home to the level rolling green of the valleys, the froth of mountain streams, the shadows on mountain crags, yearning for the balm which Mother Nature yields to our hungry vision. "Mazama," a delightfully illustrated and refreshingly written volume will serve as a mental tonic to those compelled to remain within the narrow confines of the city. The free open spirit of the mountains is between its covers. The book is well edited, the illustrations pleasing, and the articles interestingly written.—The Mazamas and the J. K. Gill Co., Portland, Oregon.

* * *

MR. CREX OF MONTE CARLO.

By E. Phillips Oppenheim.

Another fascinating tale of intrigue, international diplomacy, romance, and life on the continent, is this latest novel, by Mr. Oppenheim. All the spice, the thrill, the intrigue of his former books is found in this. Three world-famous diplomats meet at Monte Carlo, incognito, apparently for a rest, in reality to remold the map of Europe, each greedily seeking spoils for his own country. Mr. Richard Lane, American, rich, plebeian of birth, and Miss Grex, otherwise known as the daughter of a Russian Grand Duke, furnish the romance. The plot is well sustained, keeping the reader in pleasing suspense, leading up with the customary Oppenheim thrill to the denouement. The one feature marring an otherwise delightful novel, is the unreality, the lifelessness of the heroine. The book gives an interesting insight into the manner in which history is made, people led, nations formed. Little, Brown & Co., Mass.

* * *

LITTLE SIR GALAHAD.

By Phoebe Gray.

A tale with a decided moral, but one so cleverly disguised by sentiment, real pathos, the happy laughter of real children, that it is not unpalatable. The order of the knighthood of Sir Galahad performs many services for the weak, helpless and poor, and practices a chivalry toward womankind as gentle, gracious, and rare as our own ante-bellum Southern gentlemen were fond of showing. The quaint doings and sayings of the children will appeal to any lover of child life, which should include all of us. The book bears the possibility of being a tremendous influence for good.

* * *

SUCCESSFUL SELLING.

By E. Leichter.

A practical treatise which covers the various essentials of selling efficiency in an interesting, inspiring, and yet common-sense manner. The every day practical salesman, as well as the "greenest" amateur, will enjoy and profit by this sensible book. Out of years of experience the author analyzes and explains every phase of selling. His chapter headings are: "The Modern Aspect of Selling," "Requisite Qualities," "The Approach," "The Presentation," "The Closing," "Negotiations," "The Larger Sale," "The Story of a Career." The book is dedicated by the author to Dr. Hartland Law, and Mr. Herbert E. Law. Price 50 cents, net. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York and London.

* * *

DER TAG.

By James M. Barrie.

The elusive fairy charm of "Peter Pan," the rare, sweet sentiment of the "Little Minister," are not to be found in the "little Baronet's" new book. Grim war, the pain of nations suffering, the tragic allegory of a war-mad Emperor, are all embodied in "Der Tag," or "The Tragic Man." Four characters, an Emperor, chancellor, officer, and spirit of culture, constitute the dramatis personæof the book. The main theme of the play centers around the iron grasp of militarism, in which Germany is bound. There is a strong scene between the Spirit of Culture and the Emperor, who is of course, William, in which Culture appeals for civilization and respite from war, ending with her defeat, as signified by a wound in her breast. The officer who represents the German military forces, speaks in the following lines of the Emperor's military aristocracy: "It was you who fashioned us into a sword, sire, and now the sword must speak." Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y. City.

* * *

WOMAN'S POWER.

By John Ruskin.

"But the woman's power is not for rule, not for battle—and her intellect is not for invention or creation, but for sweet ordering, arrangement, and decision. She sees the quality of things, their claims and their places. Her great function is praise. She enters into no contest, but infallibly adjudges the crown of contest. By her office and place she is protected from all danger and temptation. The man in his rough work in the open world, must encounter all peril and trial—to him therefore, must be the failure, the offense, the inevitable error—often he must be wounded or subdued; often misled and always hardened. But he guards the woman from all this. Within his house, as ruled by her, unless she herself has sought it, need enter no danger, no temptation, no cause of error or offense. This is the true nature of home—it is the place of peace; the shelter, not only from all injury, but from all terror, doubt and division. In so far as it is not this it is not home; so far as the anxieties of the outer life penetrate into it, and the inconsistently-minded, unknown, unloved or hostile society of the outer world is allowed by either husband or wife to cross the threshold, it ceases to be home; it is then only a part of that outer world, which you have roofed over and lighted fire in. . . . So far as she rules, all must be right or nothing is. She must be enduringly, incorruptibly good; instinctively, infallibly wise—wise, not for self-development, but for self-renunciation; wise, not that she may set herself above her husband, but that she may never fail from his side; wise, not with the narrowness of insolent and loveless pride, but with the passionate gentleness of an infinitely variable, because infinitely applicable, modesty of service—the true changefulness of woman. In that great sense—'La donna e mobile;' not 'Qual pium al vento;' no, nor yet 'Variable as the shade, by the light quivering aspen made;" but variable as the light, manifold in fair and serene division, that it may take the color of all that upon and exalt it."

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Twelve Lessons in Parliamentary Practice

Written especially for the readers of The Woman Citizen by Mary Fairbrother, Teacher of Parliamentary Law.

LESSON IV.

THE MOTION TO RECONSIDER.

The lesson this month is on the "sober second-thought." It used to be the parliamentary rule that a motion to reconsider could only be made on the same day the subject was decided in the first place, but mankind is alike everywhere and all the time, and the bad habit of thinking correctly the second time and incorrectly the first time, is well fixed. Parliamentary practice is nothing but rules for the conduct of organized humanity—that is why it is so inconsistent at times.

Recognizing the usefulness of the sober second-thought and particularly the value of the moral courage that humanity uses when it admits it is wrong and wants to get right, the old rule has changed, developed, and now a motion may be reconsidered the same day, and the next succeeding day. After some time has passed the motion to reconsider cannot be offered. In legislative bodies it is necessary to give notice that you intend to move to reconsider, and so it is in deliberative assemblies, if you intend to offer the motion after more than one day or session's intermission.

The motion to reconsider must be offered by one who voted with the prevailing side. Not the affirmative, not the negative side, but the winning side, whichever that may be.

If we want something very much and cannot get it, and try again, we are not reconsidering. If we want it and get it and then find we do not want it, and try to give it back or undo it, then we have decided to "reconsider." That is the reason for the rule that only one who votes with the prevailing side can move to reconsider.

This is the only motion in the world (or in the book) that has had a restriction placed upon it, so that it is easy to remember; the motion to reconsider must be made by one who voted with the prevailing side.

The chairman may ask the member if she voted with the prevailing winning side, but it is better for the member to state that she did when she offers the motion.

The motion to reconsider brings the original question before the house and gives opportunity for debate on the real issue as well as on whether it is well to reconsider.

It requires only a majority vote for its adoption.

It would be very hard to present an argument in favor of reconsideration of any important question without bringing the merits of the original question into debate—it would be practically impossible to do this, except in those cases where the reason for reconsideration is that some new fact has come to the notice of members or that some event has taken place which makes the legislation invalid or foolish, or really wrong. In such a case it is easy to debate the proposition to reconsider and leave out any merits of the original case.

The motion to reconsider can be laid on the table and the motion to table does not take the original question with it.

The defeat of the motion to reconsider does not change the status of the original question. It is only before the house for the purposes of debate, and because it is so difficult to separate, in debate, the motion to reconsider and the original motion. The adoption of the motion to reconsider brings the original question up just as it was in the first place.

The motion to reconsider is one of the most valuable motions and serves to undo much that is wrong, that is impractical and that is unjust.

The time limit set against it is only so in the interests of justice. It would not be fair to reconsider a motion after those who fought for it had died of old age. The only possible way to reconsider is for the same people to take it up for the second time. A new set of people would not be reconsidering it at all.

Things to remember:

Must be made on the same or the succeeding day or session, where the sessions are not more than a month apart.

Must be made by one who voted with the winning side.

Brings the original question before the house for remarks.

Requires only a majority vote for its adoption.

* * *

ASTROLOGICAL FORECAST.

January 20th, to February 19th, Under the Sign of Aquarius.

Gem: Blue Sapphire.

Colors: Light Blue and Yellow.

Occupations: Commercial Business, Insurance, Broker.

Generally truthful, cool, cautious, restless, not over frank and would be sly if involved in a questionable project. Adept at worming out of a scrape, though the methods employed are mostly transparent. With an easy good nature, promises are many and easily broken, but with a grace that leaves very little sting. These Aquarius people are never deep-dyed villains, yet can be very tricky without meaning to do any one special harm. They are usually well liked, spasmodically generous, sometimes original and usually stubborn.

Born after the 23rd, they have mathematical minds, may be shrewd or cute but the net is mostly spread in sight of the bird. They gain much light on the deeper things of life, but pay high for it. There is little enthusiasm, a good deal of poise, fondness for mysticism, no set religious principles. With the possibilities for achievement that is possessed by this temperament it is a great pity they do not use their will power more and not scatter their best forces as they are inclined to do. Reuben stands for this sign. "Bubbling over like water have not thou prominence." Nearly every writer on these subjects advises the Aquarius to "Wake up!" Our advice is not to go to sleep. Don't mope. Don't whine. You have more than most people who have made history interesting. Your boiler is as full of holes as a colander. Get to work and stop the leaks if you would know the latent power within your soul.

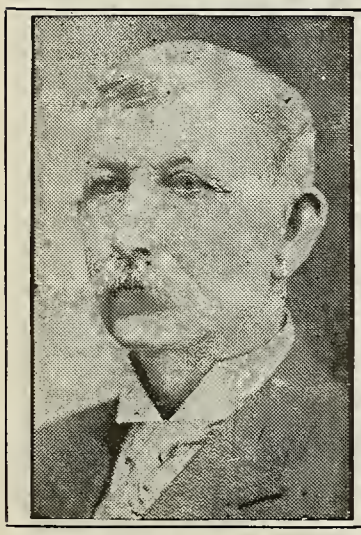
Born after the 25th, Aquarius people have ability for art, music, mental healing, hospital management. They have good reasoning powers, good health, quickness of perception, yet they depend too much on others as a rule. They would improve wonderfully if they concentrated their naturally fine energies and stuck to their purpose until it was accomplished. Although having high ambitions and desire for noble and lofty position, they will not give the necessary time and effort to reach the goal. Yet nothing that we can really long for is beyond our reach if we will be quiet and grow.

Aquarius is usually tall. Spiritually he is a giant. The woman is a loving loyal wife and mother, and has need of children. She has great psychic power and strong intuitions. They have an intense desire to know the reason of things. Though fond of being entertained they prefer to be the entertainer.

Born after January 31st, these people have in marked degree the characteristic common to all who belong under this sign. That is a marvelous power in the eye. When they practice concentration and focalization they can transfix a person by a look. Aquarius women have this power equally with the men and to their advantage because they are generally beautiful.

This power is not that of the snake but a soothing and mysterious calm that is powerful to quiet excitement, even madness, if the quality has not been perverted to unholy uses. Grounded in love, there is nothing that can withstand it. Beware of the critical, proud and showy tendencies that accompany this sign. There is a fine talent for directing, of getting much at little expenditure, but driving a close bargain when selling.

These are the dates that give us great educators, scientists, architects. They are saving, and will take no chances on losing their money, are seldom gamblers. They know all about children because they have none or very few of their own. They are companionable, good reasoners, active in mind, but somewhat impractical. Their failures result from lack of forethought, they have a great deal of latent talent but it is used principally for selfish ends.



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CURRENT MUSICAL EVENTS.

By Anthony Dexter.

Last month the churches were ringing the "Gloria in Excelsis!" Most fitting at the Blessed Christmas time, when ties of kin and kith, however sacred they have been throughout the year, take on a more softening gleam of love and prayer.

Yet, amid the Christmas carols, the great "Hallelujah" chorus, the "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men," the nations today are torn and stained with bloody carnage of war.

Oh, that our voices could swell in one great world chorus, "GLORIA IN EXCELSIS!"

* * *

San Francisco apparently is awakening from her long lethargy, and it is high time. Judging from announcements, we are again to have many musical treats, bringing to memory the days when the dear old Grand Opera House, on Mission street, was resonant with the voices of such renowned artists as Patti, Melba, Nordica, and many, many other world-wide favorites, who were endeared to us all and who made the Grand Opera House a sacred rendezvous, a shrine as it were, to our music-loving people. Then there was the old Tivoli, familiar to us all. Evening after evening we heard applause for the singers from afar; also for our stock company, who belonged to us alone. Why should they not—our Bay cities were their birthplaces.

These good old beloved days are gone. Most of these artists, too, have gone. Many have since made their names famous and are heralded abroad; others—a requiem sung—the curtain called.

There are so many good things from which to choose, I do not know where to begin. One can not touch even briefly upon them all, but as our metropolis heartily maintained and supported, in the past, the operatic stage, and as it seems to be trying to come out of its comotose condition and regain its musical prestige, first honor and mention must be given to the opera.

The opera has come to stay. Let San Francisco support it with the spirit and zeal that she should. Her population is sufficient, the prices moderate. Money is spent in frivolity which might be spent to far greater advantage in supporting something which tends to uplift, train and educate our people to the highest standard of life. Music has that power; the rhapsody, symphony and harmony of the soul, as it were, swayed with its passion, its love and tenderness bursting forth in divine purity and beauty. When our city can accomplish this—support an opera—she has achieved one of her brightest triumphs.

Opening night of the Alessandro Bevani Opera Company created, indeed, a transformation of the Alcazar. It did us good to see a crowded, appreciative house, yet we regret we noticed a falling off during the mid-week. This should not be.

Otello has not been given here for a long time and rarely for an opening. It was well given and merit is due the entire cast, also the work of the chorus, for it is the latter who make a score successful and carry out the great composers' interpretations.

Mr. Bevani, one of the best-known impressarios, is with his company, and he has engaged such efficient conductors as Zuro and Roccia, who, although from behind the footlights, might seem a bit severe, yet deserve special mention and credit for their able work, manifested in the production of the entire and extensive repertoire.

In Otello appeared in leading roles: Fausto Castellani, as Otello; Paolo Gallazzi, as Iago; G. Giuliani as Cassio; Dante Rossi, as Roderigo; Johanna Kristoffy, as Desdemona; Matilde Renis, as Emilia.

The untiring efforts of the People's Philharmonic Orchestra Association has made it possible for us to again have singers who are worthy of our patronage, and we should assure them that we are glad the opera has come to stay. Let San Francisco rejoice, and again I say, Rejoice!

John McMormack has been with us again. He has won the hearts of our American people. His farewell concert was given January 17th, at the Cort.

His repertoire included several new selections, and the entire numbers were beautifully rendered, and then, again, he alone can sing the dear old Folk songs, which has made this noted Irish tenor famous.

The public has had the opportunity of hearing Madame Bernice de Pasquali on several occasions. She possesses an exquisite coloratura voice, but it seems to me she could have selected something more appropriate for Christmas eve than the aria (although beautiful) from the "Pearl of Brazil" and her encore of "Coming Through the Rye." She was far better in her recital at the Columbia.

I wish it were possible to offer a fitting eulogy to one who has been called to the Great Beyond, but words are inadequate. We mourn as friends one whom we all loved and highly esteemed, the late Mrs. Mira Strauss Jacobs, a most remarkabe and intellectual woman. A well-known musician and composer, she has indeed left a monument to herself in her most generous and valuable gift to our Public Library, her life-long collection, which consists of rare musical works. Gone from our midst, but her good deeds for the benefit of mankind live

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Strange Friendships

Under this heading we publish stories from real life, contributed by our readers.

HER FAITHFUL DOG.
By U. T. K.

Just above Tongass Narrows on the coast of Alaska where the famous Salmon Creek flows into the head of Put-in-Bay, hidden in the deep spruce forests, which stretch for miles to the north and east, is an old Indian shack made of logs and covered with bark, except for the black hole in the middle of the roof for the escape of the smoke.

Here on a bed of leaves and moss lies the wasting body of old Chilcat Mary, a native Indian of unknown age and crippled body. Long years of exposure and neglect, varied by abuse and disease, have left her now in helpless misery and solitude. The family paddled away in the canoe intending to leave her alone to die, but as if to put to shame the heartlessness of her human companions, one faithful friend remained at her side. Her favorite dog, known to the white men as Yukon Rover, in spite of every effort to take him in the canoe, seemed to know that the time had at last arrived for him to show his gratitude for the many warm nights and sweet bones that he had enjoyed at the hands of old Mary.

The Fall of the year was approaching and the nights were cold and dreary. As Mary lay there cluttered up under the ragged, rejected end of a worn out blanket that out of cruel pity the family had left her, Rover warmed her feet with his hairy coat and punctured the night with that low, melancholy, quivery cadence, rising to a howl, then dying to a peal of anguish, that died away in the vast silence. One day and two long nights had passed, and Rover watched his old friend as she grew weaker and weaker. At first she stroked his head and talked in kindly accents but that night she had grown so weak that nothing came from her but a few smothered groans.

As the second day dawned, the dog's quick ear caught that peculiar splash and fluttering sound that indicated that a vast school of Coho salmon were entering the creek from the ocean. With a joyous, nervous bark and a quick glance back at his charge, Rover disappeared through the opening of the shack in full run toward the creek. He soon returned, bearing in his mouth a twisting, shining, still living, eight-pound Coho salmon, which after sharply biting in the head, which seemed to extinguish all life and struggle, he laid at Mary's side. Gnawing hunger—the struggle for life, and the sight of the familiar food on which she had lived all her life, seemed to arouse the flickering flame in Mary's wasting body, and with desperate teeth and claw-like hands she tore out enough raw flesh to restore her strength and lengthen out her life.

Before night came again, a wandering missionary and his two companions, attracted by the wailing of the dog, landed near the shack, and discovering Mary's plight, took her on board their launch and deposited her at the hospital of the Good Samaritan at the Mission, where she and Rover lived on for sundry years.

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LETTER FROM THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN.

Madison, January 15, 1915.

Hon. John J. Boyce, Assistant Secretary, care California Penal Improvement Association, Room 501 Book Concern Building, New City Hall Avenue, San Francisco, California.

Dear Sir: Your letter of January 5th to the Secretary of State has been referred to this department for reply.

We note that you are interested in the abolishment of capital punishment, and that you are advised that capital punishment was abolished in this state in 1852, and that you desire to be advised whether the law abolishing capital punishment is still in effect. We also note that you desire statistics upon the subject.

Capital punishment was abolished in this state in 1853 and it has never been restored. It was put in operation in 1849 and during the four years before its abolishment, only three executions took place.

It is difficult to give you any comparison of statistics, which would show whether capital offenses have been increased or diminished since capital punishment was abolished in this state. At the time it was in operation, all the conditions were very different from what they are now. The state had only been admitted into the Union a short time; there were no large cities in the state and the population consisted mostly of pioneers from other states. There were but a few manufacturing industries at that time, the principal occupations of the people being those of farming, mining and logging or lumbering. We do not believe that the number of capital offenses has been increased because of the abolishment of capital punishment, because we do not believe that the infliction of capital punishment is a preventative for the commission of capital crime. Since the abolishment of capital punishment in this state, there has never been any sentiment in favor of restoring it. In fact, we do not believe any bill has ever been introduced in the legislature to have capital punishment restored. The people of the state of Wisconsin do not believe that the state should legalize the taking of human life, neither do we believe that the mere legalizing of the taking of human life relieves the person who acts as executioner of the moral responsibility of the taking of such life. We believe that whenever an execution takes place, it has a very demoralizing effect upon the community in which it takes place, and that it has a demoralizing effect upon the state generally.

It might be argued that where life imprisonment is the maximum penalty for the commission of a capital offense, the person convicted may at some time secure his release through executive clemency. We have a law in this state now which gives the Board of Control, acting as a parole board, the power to release life convicts on parole, provided they have served thirty years, less the good time allowance, which would mean that they must serve sixteen years and three months net. That law was passed in 1909, and since it went into operation we have

released on parole seven life convicts, many of whom were released because they were about to die, and were sent home to be with their family when death occurred. At the present time we have ninety lifers in the State Prison, and more than one-third of them are eligible to parole under the law, but the Board exercises the powers given it with a great deal of discretion, and therefore but few lifers are paroled.

We hope you may be able to get some information from this communication which may be of benefit to you. We will be glad to give you any further detailed information which we can furnish.

Very respectfully,

State Board of Control of Wisconsin.

By M. J. TAPPINS,

Secretary.

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF HEALTH.

By Dr. Frederick Rossiter.

1. Thou shalt not worship any false gods like Bacchus, Venus or even thy stomach.

2. Thou shalt not take unto thee any indigestible foods, nor feel it to be necessary to eat of everything that flies through the heavens above, or that creeps, crawls, or runs on the earth beneath, or that swims or floats in the waters under the earth. Thou shalt not fall down to eating all these things, for many thereby have dyspepsia and other diseases, and a weak physical inheritance will be transmitted to the children of the third and fourth generations of them that eat and drink all things; and long life and vigor upon all those who exercise moderation and live prudently.

3. Thou shalt not profane nor mar the beautiful temple in which you dwell, for he who does so will not be held guiltless.

4. Remember soap and the bathtub. Six days shalt thou bathe and keep clean. On the seventh day thou shalt take a full warm bath, then, thy wife, and thy son, and thy daughter, and thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, and the stranger that is within thy gate. For in six days men and women work and sweat and excrete poisons and bacteria and filth accumulates sufficiently to produce various diseases; therefore soap, water and the bathtub have been set apart for a healthy purpose.

5. Thou shalt honor and revere the laws of health all the days of thy life that thou may dwellest long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6. Thou shalt not kill thyself (slowly) by meat, alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee, hot biscuit, flapjacks, strangulation of the waist, or any other process of inducing slow suicide.

7. Thou shalt not abuse the laws of sex, nor shalt thou agitate the sex question too much.

8. Thou shalt not steal from thy own body by using stimulants.

9. Thou shalt not be false to thy neighbor by selling to him adulterated foods, nor by exposing him to infectious diseases which thou has concealed.

10. Thou shalt not covet wealth nor social position at the expense of health; thou shalt not spend too late hours with thy neighbor, nor his wife, nor his servant, nor with his wine glass, nor at his card table, nor with anything that is thy neighbor's that will interfere with thy health.

* * *

PEOPLE'S PHILHARMONIC.

The special program of Italian music that was given by the People's Philharmonic Orchestra, at Pavilion Rink, on the evening of January 7th, was a very signal success.

The audience, both as regards size and appreciation, was all that could be desired.

Each number elicited unstinted praise, but not more than was merited. Mr. Herman Perlet, the conductor, has every reason to feel gratified.

The People's Philharmonic Association was especially fortunate in obtaining, through the courtesy of Mr. Alessandro Bevani, the services of two gifted artists of the Bevani Opera Company, Mlle. Alice Gentle and Sig. Paolo Gallazzi.

The audience was charmed by their singing and accorded them repeated encores.

The courtesies committee, under the able leadership of Mrs. Geo. B. Sperry and Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, did effective work in seating the vast audience.

The next concert will be given in the same pavilion, on Thursday evening, February 4. Mr. F. E. Huske is to render a solo on the French horn on this occasion and other soloists will participate.

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THE FUTURE STATUS OF WOMAN.

Alfred Russel Wallace, that distinguished British scientist, who shared with Darwin the honor of being the Father of Evolution, in his last work, "Social Environment and Moral Progress," after laying down the basic principles of human progress sounds the following notes of encouragement to the woman of the future: "The effect of established natural laws, if allowed free play under rational conditions of civilization, clearly indicates that the position of woman in the not distant future, will be far higher and more important than any which has been claimed for her in the past. While she will be conceded full political rights on an equality with man, she will be placed in a position of responsibility and power which will render her his superior, since the future moral progress of the race will so largely depend upon her free choice in marriage. As time goes on and she acquires more and more economic independence, that alone will give her an effective choice which she has never had before. But this choice will be further strengthened by the fact that, with ever-increasing approach to equality of opportunity for every child born in our country, that terrible excess of male deaths, especially in childhood and early manhood, due to various preventable causes, will disappear, and change the present majority of women to a majority of men. This will lead to a greater rivalry for wives, and will give to women the power of rejecting all the lower types of character among their suitors. It will be their special duty so to mould public opinion, through home training and social influence, as to render the women of the future, the regenerators of the entire human race."

Dr. Frank Crane has written volumes of truth but we believe he has never written anything finer than this:

"These are some of the marks of the elect, the chosen people, the true aristocracy, the real upper class.

"They are clean. They keep their bodies clean of dirt, their minds clean of prejudice, and their spirits clean of superstition. They have strong passions, strictly disciplined.

"Their mind is clearest and their courage highest in the presence of danger. While they may not always think correctly, they think clearly.

"They do right because it is a pleasure, and have passed the apprenticeship of struggle.

"Their opinion or belief cannot be coerced by authority or seduced by desire. Their intellect is as ethical as their conduct.

"Love is the greatest thing in the world; but to them there is a greater thing—loyalty.

"They are efficient. They make good; they do not explain why they could not. To their employed they are just and reasonable; to their employer they are intelligently obedient.

"They regulate themselves strictly; they have no wish at all to regulate others. They love people, learn something from everyone they meet, and despise no human being.

"They are characterized by simplicity in dress, in speech, in house, and at table. They understand the vulgarity of luxury.

"They seek justice as the true charity, paying fair wages rather than giving alms, changing evil economic conditions rather than doling bread.

"They bear no grudges and never seek revenge. Their superiority is never exclusive; the greater, stronger and better they become the more warmly human they grow.

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THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

FEBRUARY, 1915 — *Ten Cents the Copy*

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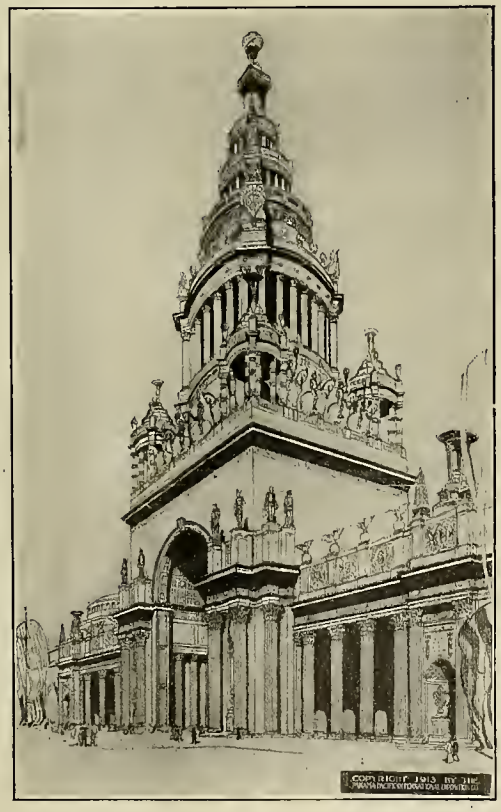

Panama-Pacific Exposition

San Francisco, February 20 to December 4, 1915

THIS NUMBER CONTAINS ARTICLES BY

Benjamin Fay Mills

Hon. John J. Boyce

Elois Davenport-Harrison

Ann Dare

AND OTHERS

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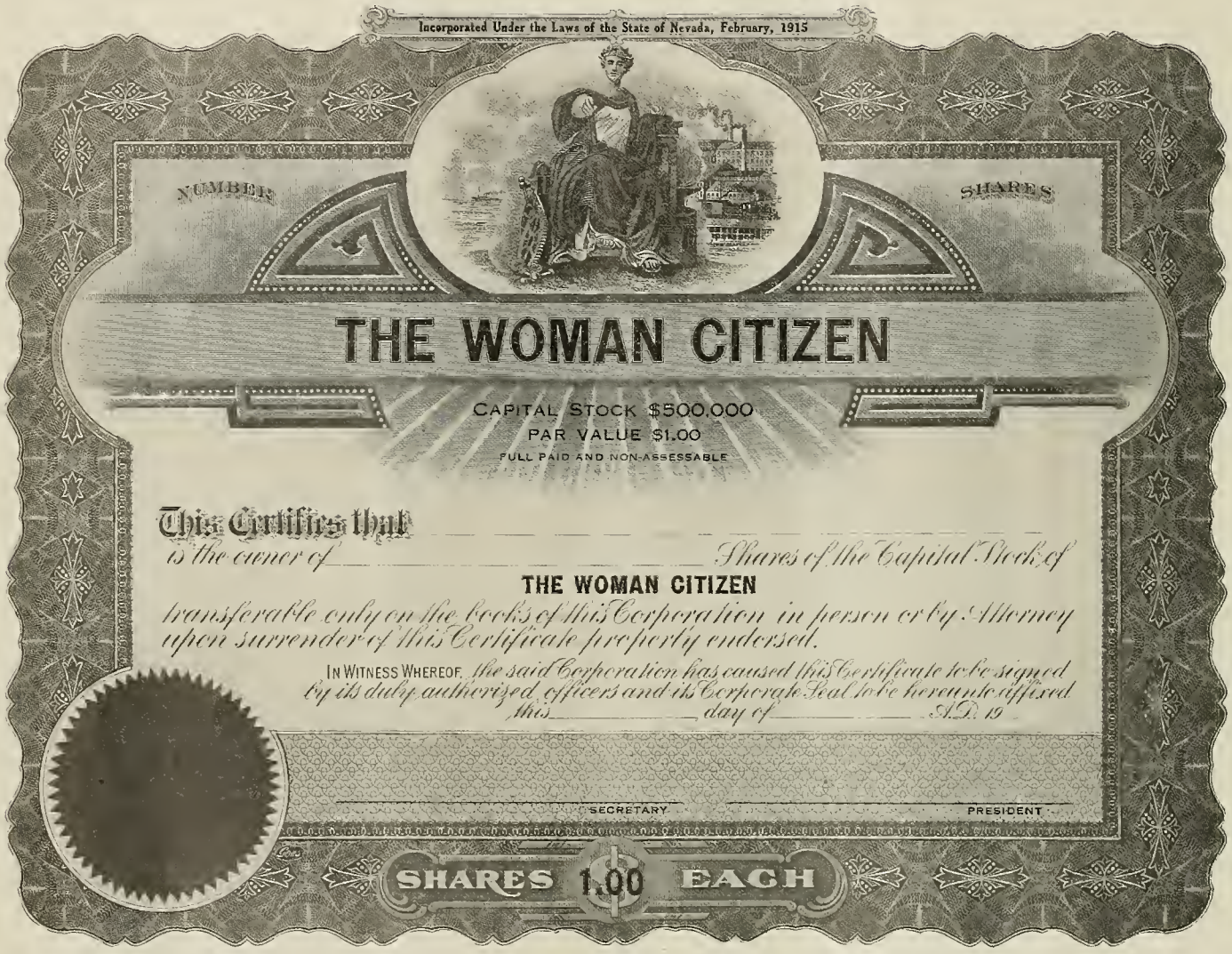

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THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR FOR WOMEN

February, 1915 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA No. 3 City Hall Avenue.

I am a believer in the eternity of progress.

I do not believe that Want will forever extend its withered hand, its wan and shriveled palms, for charity.

I do not believe that the children will forever be governed by cruelty and brute force.

I do not believe that poverty will dwell with man forever.

I do not believe that prisons will forever cover the earth, or that the shadow of the gallows will forever fall upon the ground.

I believe that the time will come when there will be charity in every heart, when there will be love in every family, and when law and liberty and justice, like the atmosphere, will surround the earth.

—Ingersoll.

The Woman of Today

From the Point of View of the Larger Human Freedom

By BENJAMIN FAY MILLS

FROM ignorance to knowledge, from slavery to freedom, from impotence to power, has journeyed the modern woman.

Her evolution registers the progress of civilization.

She is "an acme of things accomplished, an encloser of things to be," and while she is not what she shall be, she surely is not what she used to be, and may well say, "I thank God that I am what I am."

In the past days, the philosophers of the Orient and the Occident, prophets and infidels, Hindus, Confucianists, Buddhists, Mohammedans, Jews and Christians, Catholics and Protestants, Greeks and Barbarians, the high priests of culture and the unlearned masses, ancients and moderns, have vied with one another in the expression of the contempt man has felt for woman.

As Bebel says, "She was a slave before the existence of the slave."

Plato said that when man failed in this life, in the next he would be a woman.

Another great Greek called her "a disease."

Thucydides wrote:

"Woman is more evil than the storm-tossed waves, than the heat of fire, than the fall of the wild cataract. If it was a God who created woman, let Him know that He is the unhappy author of the greatest ills."

Judaism and Christianity teach that all sin came into the world through woman, but in speaking of the "Fall of Adam," they even rob her of this distinction.

The Lord is supposed to address his first word to woman thus:

"Thy desire shall be unto thy husband and he shall rule over thee."

An old Hebrew prayer causes the worshiper to thank God that he was not born a woman.

The Christian apostles distinctly teach the inferiority and duty of subjection of woman.

"The man was not created for the woman, but the woman for the man."—1 Cor. xi:9.

"The husband is the head of the wife. Let the wives be subject to their own husbands in everything."—Eph. v:23-4.

"Let you women learn in silence, with all subjection."—Tim. 11:11.

"It is not permitted unto them to speak; but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the law. And if they will learn anything, let them ask their husbands at home: for it is a shame for women to speak in the church." —Cor. xiv:34-5.

"For Adam was first formed, then Eve. And Adam was not deceived, but the woman being deceived, was in transgression."—1 Tim. II:13-14.

St. Jerome said:

"All women are very evil and inspired of the devil."

St. John of Damascus, said:

"She is the source of evil, the author of sin, the gate of the tomb, the entrance to hell, the cause of all our misfortunes."

St. Gregory the Great, said:

"She has no sense of goodness."

Tertullian said:

"Woman, thou art the gate of hell!"

Erasmus called her—

"A silly and stupid animal. A woman is always a woman—that is to say, foolish."

The Council of Macon, in the sixth century, actually debated the question whether women had souls and decided affirmatively by a small majority. It almost makes us shudder to think of the council having decided the other way and inclines us to ask whether women could be said to have souls before the council made this decision.

Some of our leading Christian sects still require women to promise to "obey" their husbands, in the marriage service. Of course, in the truest sense, the true wife will obey the husband and the true husband will obey the wife,—that is, each one will profoundly respect the wishes of the other, but to require a woman to make such a pledge is not far removed from the phrase we are told was used in the old Russian marriage ceremony: "Here, Wolf, take thy lamb."

Wife-beating was legal in England until the nineteenth century, and it is not so long since a husband was allowed to put a rope around his wife's neck and sell her in the market place. Wife-beating is said to be still legal in some parts of Germany, "by a husband of low estate."

We have traveled a long distance.

We have a new world, a new science, a new sociology, a new politics, a new economics, a new education, a new conception of religion, and now at last we have the new woman.

She has advanced so far that we find this item copied from paper to paper:

Bishop (after taking his servant to task): "Now, Thomas, who is it that sees all we do, hears all we say and knows all we think, and regards me, even in my bishop's robes, as but a vile worm of the dust?"

And Thomas replied: "The missus, sir."

Everywhere we discern a tendency toward the enfranchisement of woman, but she is still bound, even if not actually enslaved.

In education, many doors are open to her, but not all. Even in the lifetime of some of us, Harriet Martineau and Mary Somerville hid their writing and books when visitors entered the room, because it was considered shameful for a woman to be intellectually cultured. It is only eighty years since no college opened its doors to women, and it is only about thirty years since they were admitted into the first university.

Even now such higher schools as Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton, do not admit women, as is also true of the great English and German Universities. Even progressive Stanford limits the number of women to five hundred, and a leading professor in the University of California says that he and many other professors would debar women if they could.

In the industrial world, the outlook is exceedingly encouraging, although whole realms of opportunity are still closed.

In politics, there is, even today, almost universal discrimination against women.

We write in the Declaration of Independence that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and the American colonies rebelled against Great Britain because they were taxed without any voice as to the disposition of the revenue.

In Great Britain, a woman may be queen, but cannot vote or occupy a seat in Parliament.

When the matchless leader, Frances Williard, had delivered a statesman-like address in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, Mr. Beecher arose, and with a majestic gesture, said, "And yet she can't vote!"

In the ecclesiastical realm almost all the worshiping is done by women and the governing by men. The First Congregational Church in New Jersey would not allow women to sing in the choir, because Paul said: "Let your women keep silence in the churches!"

Still the whole tendency in the churches is almost wholly toward larger opportunities and responsibilities for women, and in many of the more enlightened denominations, woman is accorded equal privileges with man.

Turning now to the future, if I were asked what I would like to see, in behalf of woman, I would answer in one sentence, LET WOMAN BE FREE.

I do not plead that women shall be merchants or manufacturers or legislators or governors or lawyers or preachers, but I do say they should be free to be any or all of these or anything that they are meant to be. Let life and not tradition determine woman's calling. If her real life be or be not this or that, let it be determined by the Spirit of Life acting freely through her, and not by superstitious customs and artificial restrictions imposed by men of the past or present. Away with prejudice and artificiality.

It is almost pitiful that there should be a "woman question." It is caused by our treatment of women as though they were less than human. Why do we not have a "man question?" Women do differ from men, but not in the way, nor so much as some men think. What virtues ought not women to share, or what vices ought they not to shun?

(Continued to page 6.)

Exposition Heralds Dawn of New Era

THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION is open.

San Francisco is the host, the world is our guest.

Man's greatest achievement, the uniting of the oceans, is being celebrated by the greatest of all world expositions.

A new era is dawning, an era of world progress and achievement. An epoch has been reached in human affairs. Man has scored his greatest triumph over Nature and in celebration has builded an exposition that is the epitome of human accomplishment.

Thousands more will elect to make California their annual recreation place. Their yearly visits will mean more business for the railroad, the hotel, the merchant.

Wondrous arrays of California products of orchard, field and factory now take their place in the fore at the great Exposition.

The world is inspecting our goods. Greater commerce will follow, bringing industrial prosperity.

San Francisco, the western gateway of America, will receive her share of the benefits, and a bountiful share it will be. Her lot will be greater commerce, new industries, golden opportunities and business prosperity.

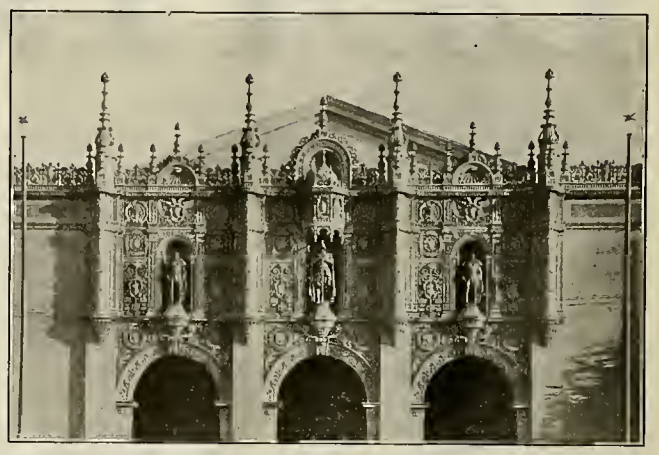
These great strides will be permanent; there can be no retro-steps. The Panama Canal is open to the world. It links the East and West into closer union. Steady progress is destined; prosperity has come to stay.

From such a colossal review of progress, come prosperity, opportunity, development. These are the fruits to be plucked from the Exposition tree of progress; fruits in which the whole world may share but which especially are within the easy grasp of San Francisco and all California.

The great interchange of thought and ideas, the review of one nation's progress by another, can only result in a mighty stimulus to all peoples for greater achievement.

Comparative displays of national products mean greater commerce, and an expansion of trade heralds prosperity. In turn, prosperity means development, and with development opportunity is inevitable.

California, the land of perpetual springtime, is to be the chief beneficiary of this new era of prosperity. Thousands of visitors to the Exposition, charmed and fascinated by the bounties of the Golden State, will forsake their homes in other parts and settle in California. They will bring money and new ideas and energy.



Details of Northern Facade, Palace of Mines.

Niches in Palace of Education.

The educational display at the Panama-Pacific Exposition is not only to be interesting but so educational that we may expect results that will advance civilization in a very marked degree.

Mental hygiene will be shown under two divisions. Psychiatry and the care and treatment of the insane will be shown by the New York State Hospital Commission. Feeblemindedness, by the Massachusetts State Lunacy Board.

Social or sex hygiene is to be the subject of an important exhibit by the American Social Hygiene Association.

Half Dome of Philosophy, Palace of Education.

LOW WAGES AND VICE.

An inquiry into the wages paid to salesgirls by some San Francisco merchants is appalling.

There are girls from thirteen to eighteen years of age working in downtown stores for less than $5 a week. These girls not only must support themselves, but must share the burden of providing for indigent parents. They work in crowded stores eight hours a day. Some stand behind busy counters; others must elbow their way through crowded aisles with cash and bundles.

The atmosphere in which they toil is heavy and impure. They leave their travail when the day is done, tired and exhausted. Yet their pay is not enough to provide the barest necessities of life for one. When it must help to maintain a household, it buys still less. Pleasures and recreation are out of the question.

Youth demands pleasure; diversion is a natural requirement. And so it is not surprising to find that a large percentage of misguided girls who stumble into the pitfalls of a great city have been led astray by a craving for pleasures which their outrageously low pay could not provide.

We do not say that a large percentage of underpaid girls fall victims of vice. Through deprivation and suffering the great majority heroically escape the temptations that lie in their path. But that a startling percentage of those who do go astray have been victims of the low wage is shown by the investigations of sociologists and charity workers.

Let us hope that the day will come when a minimum wage law will make impossible this appalling under-paying of young girls.

EDITORIAL

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PROHIBIT RESTAURANT BOXES.

It is time that the authorities recognize the evil of private boxes in restaurants. Curtained booths in eating places already have been responsible for the downfall of too many girls. Their existence should be prohibited by law and that law rigidly enforced.

Throughout San Francisco restaurants are permitted to maintain private boxes, conveniently partitioned off by high walls and dangerously protected from public gaze by heavy portieres.

That these private booths aid and abet scoundrels bent on debasing young womanhood is a notorious fact. It has been shown only too frequently in the courts. Time and again—so often that it has almost ceased to be startling—the testimony of the white slavery cases shows the private box to have been a contributing element to degradation and ruin.

The story is old and time-worn. The girl, adventurous and unsophisticated in the ways of the world, meets the villain at a public dance or elsewhere. Refreshments or a night repast are suggested. To the restaurant they go. The girl follows her host guilelessly into the private booth—the trap that is to drag her to shame.

Liquor is served, fond words are spoken—the rest of the story need not be told. It has been written into the court records time and again. The private booth is the snare, yet it continues, untouched by the arm of the law.

In the name of young womanhood, we ask that this evil be obliterated. Wipe out the private booths and remove the trap that snares our girls to ruin.

* * *

A CHANCE FOR PRISON REFORM.

California's legislators are face-to-face with the opportunity to take a long stride in prison reform. They are to have a chance of doing for the State's prisoners what should have been done years ago. They are to be called upon to act on a measure providing schools—academic and industrial—in the penitentiaries.

A bill providing for this training has been drafted and will be introduced at this session. We can conceive of no more practical step than the educating and training of State prisoners. The percentage of illiterate felons entering State's prison is surprisingly high; the proportion of men without trades is still greater.

Without doubt, the success or failure of our penal system lies in the prisoner's ability to rehabilitate himself when he re-enters the fold of society. Without an education and with no trade to follow, his chances are slim. If he has not the means of earning his livelihood, his stay on the straight and narrow path is short.

The prisoner pays a debt to society by forfeiting his liberty. Society, in turn, incurs an obligation to the prisoner. Society must give him a fair chance to live an honest life when he returns to the free world, handicapped by the stigma of penal servitude.

That obligation can be met by educating the felon, teaching him a trade, and giving him an elementary education in reading, writing, and kindred subjects.

Preliminary steps to this end now are being taken in our State prisons. Classes have been started at San Quentin. But to accomplish what they should, they must have recognition and support from the State. Why only teach a man to make jute bags in a prison, when there are few other places in the State where he can apply that training?

Legislators, California is waiting to see what you will do for prison reform.

* * *

"PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH."

Within a month two California clergymen have shocked the public by shameful violations of the sanctity of their office. Not only have they disregarded the laws of morality with shocking unconcern, but what is still worse, they have made a farce of the teachings which they were sworn to impart to others.

One minister of the gospel shamelessly admitted that he had taken a woman from her husband and lived with her in open defiance of the law.

Clothed with ministerial dignity, he had preached God's commandment from his pulpit again and again. He had impressed his followers with its importance. Yet he thought nothing of breaking that law to suit his own desires.

Another pastor has been openly accused of the same sin. While he has made public denials, letters to his wife over his own signature contain a shameful confession of his guilt.

Neither minister thought of the teachings he gave to others or of the sanctity of his calling, to practice what he preached. Both had upbraided their congregations from the pulpit for transgressions, yet each was willing to wantonly heap sin upon sin by breaking the sacred commands they were sworn to impart to their followers.

The clergyman's obligation is a sacred one. He is enjoined to give divine teachings to his followers, to guide them along the straight and narrow path. He must exercise exceptional care to practice what he preaches. His life must typify his teachings. If it does not, he must be unfrocked. The law has a claim on him. Vigorous prosecution is his just desert.

POPE'S PRAYER FOR PEACE.

Here is the text of the prayer for the restoration of peace in Europe, which Pope Benedict has ordered to be recited in all the Catholic churches in the United States on Passion Sunday, March 21st:

"Dismayed by the horrors of a war in bringing ruin to peoples and nations, we turn, O Jesus, to Thy most loving heart as to our last hope. O God of mercy, with tears we invoke Thee to end this fearful scourge; O King of Peace, we humbly implore the peace for which we long. From Thy sacred heart Thou didst shed forth in the world divine charity so that discord might end and love might reign among men. During Thy life on earth Thy heart beat with tender compassion for the sorrows of men; in this hour made terrible with burning hate, with bloodshed and with slaughter, once more may Thy divine heart be moved to pity.

"Pity the countless mothers in anguish for the fate of their sons and the numberless families now bereaved of their fathers; pity Europe, over which broods such havoc and disaster. Do Thou inspire rulers and peoples with counsels of meekness; do Thou heal discords that tear the nations asunder. Thou didst shed Thy precious blood that they might live as brothers; bring men together once more in loving harmony, and, as once before, to the cry of the Apostle Peter, 'Save us, Lord, we perish.'

"Thou didst answer with words of mercy and didst still the raging seas, so now deign to hear our trustful prayer and give back to the world peace and tranquility.

"And do Thou, O most Holy Virgin, as in other times of our distress, be now our help, our protector and our safeguard. Amen."

* * *

HAWAIIAN INDUSTRY.

Government report on the pineapple canning industry of Hawaii shows a remarkable development, and this in the face of active competition from the older canning centers of the east. Hawaii produced 2,000,000 cases in 1914, which was 1,000 times as much as was canned in 1901. Also, the Hawaiian factories have more up-to-date equipment and are in every way more sanitary than the older plants, according to the report of Commercial Agent J. Alexis Shriver, who made a tour of inspection of all the important canneries of the world.

BILLY SUNDAY-ISMS.

"If the womanhood of America was no better than its manhood, I believe God would get tired and quit ——"

* * *

"I've often wondered why some so-called Christians leave God's clover-patches and go up the alley to chew rags with the devil's billy-goats."

* * *

"Take a stranger into the average church and you'll freeze him to death."

* * *

"What surprises me is that God is doing as well as he is with the bunch he has to work with."

* * *

"Do you know what a décolleté gown is? It's a dress with a collar around the waist."

* * *

"There are men in Philadelphia whose checks are good for a million dollars in the bank, but whose names are not worth a picayune in heaven."

* * *

"The devil's gang will be up and dressed, with their faces washed and hair brushed, and forty miles on their journey, while some members of our ice-box churches are getting out of bed."

* * *

"The early Christians had no literary clubs, sewing circles or pink teas in their churches, at which they ripped their neighbors up the back."

* * *

"God's got to play second fiddle to too many things in your life. Give God a chance."

* * *

THE TELESCRIBE.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison predicted that we would not reach perfection in telephonic communication until means were discovered for combining the telephone and phonograph.

To that end he has worked, and at the great Exposition we are to see his latest invention, the "telescribe," in operation. This is an ingenious device that is to be attached to the telephone. It will record both sides of the conversation and is destined to become a most valuable part of our commercial and legal equipment.

* * *

The Great Teacher was not a Christian, but a Hebrew Humanitarian. He formed no sect. He lived, loved, and worked and forgave the infirmities of his fellow creatures.

We call the attention of our readers to the letter from Mr. R. H. Brotherton, printed elsewhere in this number. We know that the project Mr. Brotherton has referred to is a good one and worthy of consideration.

* * *

Knowledge is one of the greatest benefits of God. To acquire knowledge is incumbent on all. These visible arts and present implements are from the results of His knowledge and wisdom, which have been revealed from the Supreme Pen. In this day the mysteries of this earth are unfolded and have become visible before the eyes.—Baha'o'llah.

* * *

Animosity is the cause of war and disunion. But love will bring all the people of the earth into one fold.

* * *

The only method to be adopted for the perfect safe-guarding of the financial market is by government legislation. This is also true of the excessive accumulation of wealth by individuals, which under the present status helps to create poverty and dependence.

* * *

The women of the United States, as a neutral nation, are urged to organize and lead the women of other countries in a movement which should result in a world wide organization of women, whose influence will be felt when the time comes to make the terms of peace.

* * *

MISTS TEACH FAITH.

Mists, mists, wonderful mists up the valley today, and back of them we know are the snow-capped mountains. The mists came down to veil the mountains, to dress them in their filmy breakfast caps for tomorrow. Their emerald petticoats are all edged with wonderful orange greens; they are scented with exotic perfume—for those who will come tomorrow—today they would not believe there were any mountains. The witch of the mists, whispering low in soft winds down the pine ridges, through deep canyons laughs with us for—we know—always behind the mists are those mighty bulwarks. The mists teach us to have faith in the unseen. What we cannot see today we may tomorrow.

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THE WOMAN OF TODAY.

(Continued from page 2.)

I do not wish women to become men, but I do want them to be regarded as human beings, free, equal human beings.

"But," says the objector, "she might engage in occupations unfitted for her." I reply that she has never had opportunity to discover that for which she is best fitted. Free competition has never been open to her. "Why do we hesitate to trust woman free, when she has fulfilled so many precious trusts in bondage?" Maybe she would not want to do some of these dreaded things. Certainly she would not continue to do them unless she did them well. To quote Mrs. Charlotte Stetson Gilman:

"Can you imagine nothing better, brother,
Than that which you have always had before,
Have you been so content with wife and mother
You dare hope nothing more?

She has been yours, in uttermost possession—
Your slave, your mother, your well-chosen bride—
And you have owned, in million-fold confession
You are not satisfied.

Peace, then! Fear not the coming woman, brother!
Owning herself, she giveth all the more.
She shall be better woman, wife and mother,
Than men hath ever known before."

What, then, do we ask for the free woman?

In the educational realm, allow her to enter any position as student or teacher for which she is intellectually qualified, receiving the same respect, consideration and emoluments as a man.

In competition with boys and men, women have always predominated in the first half of the classes in our schools and colleges. Five-sixths of our teachers of the academic grades are women. They are "inestimable as mediators between those who have knowledge and those who have not." And yet they are paid less than men who render similar service, they are shut out of university professorships almost altogether, and as I have said, they are even debarred from studying in some of our renowned universities.

Take down all the bars and let their faculties have full play in our modern education.

In the economic world, we need not dread woman's competition unless she can do the work more efficiently, and in that case, she ought to do it.

As to her fitness for the world of industry and commerce and finance, it is to be hoped that she would not take congenially to our present economic system and customs. Possibly she might not believe in our planless, hopeless and loveless monopoly and stock-watering and railroad-wrecking and general frenzy of greed and gambling and graft.

Maybe she would not allow five men to so control the coal output and restrict production and advance prices, that, in one year, it is said six thousand people were frozen to death in New York City alone.

Maybe she would not tolerate conditions under which one-tenth of the population own more than half of the national wealth. While on the one hand the very rich squander their substance in riotous living, on the other, more than one-tenth of the population of New York and one-tenth of the population of London are buried in Potter's field.

Possibly she would really believe in brotherhood, not simply to sing about in church, but to practice in industry and commerce.

But even at the awful risk that this should be, I say, "Unscrew the bolts from the doors and unscrew the doors from the jambs and let her enter where she will."

In the political sphere, there is the most striking injustice in refusing to give her the ballot and the privileges and responsibilities of office-holding, while we also see great progress toward her national enfranchisement.

In 1797 Charles Fox said: "It has never been suggested in all theories and projects of the most absurd speculations, that it would be advisable to extend the elective suffrage to the female sex." It would have surprised him to know that one hundred years later, municipal suffrage would prevail in Great Britain, that full equal suffrage would be established in her most enlightened colonies, and that this great reform should be almost accomplished in the motherland.

There was a time when no men voted. Then only some were allowed to vote. Now the privilege is extended to all men.

One hundred years ago no married woman owned property or controlled her children.

Less than thirty years ago a prominent senator said of female school suffrage in Massachusetts, which has since prevailed to the great improvement of the educational system: "If we make this experiment, we shall destroy the race, which will be blasted by the vengeance of Almighty God." But our great Emerson was right when he said: "Slavery it is that breeds slavery; freedom, freedom. The slavery of women happened when men were the slaves of kings." And the participation of women in the anti-slavery movement in America was the beginning of the movement for equal suffrage which shall soon fully triumph in our beloved land.

We have partial woman's suffrage in nearly all the states and full suffrage in ten states and one territory, and instead of being smitten by the vengeance of Almighty God, it is the Holiest Spirit, the Spirit of Justice and Enlightenment, that leads us on to the full political recognition of woman as the equal of man.

At the Columbian exhibition Miss Willard's portrait was exhibited with the heads of a pauper, an idiot and a criminal, typifying the classes denied the ballot in America.

Men now make laws especially for women and their children, concerning minors, education, women's property, marriage, divorce, the social evil, the liquor problem and other questions that concern women more nearly than men.

On the other hand, men constitute almost solely the "criminal class," and there are two places where they are in the majority—in the prisons and at the polls.

"But," says the objector, "women are not fitted to administer public affairs." I answer that they administer their societies as well or better than the men do their's. The W. C. T. U. has been magnificently organized and generaled. The women's trade unions have accomplished wonders in improving the condition of labor for women and children. The women's clubs far surpass the men's clubs in their objects, their methods and their achievements. Their hospitals and settlements and other philanthropies are excellently conducted. The average woman ad-

(Continued to page 12.)

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

On February 6th, a reception and luncheon was given by the prominent women of San Francisco to Mrs. May Wright Sewall, the Honorary President of the International Congress of Women and Chairman of the International Committee on Peace and Arbitration, who is in San Francisco on a mission of great importance.

In an interview with Mrs. Helen K. Williams, during the luncheon, Mrs. Sewall told of her hopes and aspirations in the work that she is organizing among women workers to promote permanent peace, and expressed her great satisfaction at the endorsement and affiliation of the Honorable Chas. C. Moore, in her work of organizing and conducting an International Conference of Women Workers for the promotion of permanent peace at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Mrs. Sewall gave an interesting account of her work during the last twenty-five years on international questions as concerned women, and it is curious to note the connection which such questions have had with great expositions.

In 1889 she represented the women of the United States in the first International Congress of Women ever convened under the auspices of a government. There, at the French Capital, she made an appeal to the women of European countries to unite with the women of the United States in working for the cultivation of a new internationalism.

Mrs. Sewall's contention was that internationalism had, up to that time, been either the internationalism of discovery, of war and conquest, or of commerce. She also maintained that the internationalism of commerce was hardly less energetic than the internationalism of war.

When asked what was her specific appeal at this hour, she answered that she "appealed to the women of the world to cultivate internationalism along the lines of friendly understanding, of mutual good will, and of a hearty desire to understand the customs, habits, life and ideals of all countries.

These ideals she has expounded in congresses, at the expositions of Chicago in 1893, at Paris in 1900, at the Pan-American in 1901, and at St. Louis in 1904, besides numerous other occasions.

Since 1889 Mrs. Sewall has made twelve visits to Europe, totaling nearly four years of travel and observation in England and on the continent. This experience has given her a remarkable international friendship.

She was asked if the war had interfered with her work to any great extent. Her reply was that it had only temporarily paralyzed the plan that was presented last April for convening under the auspices of the Exposition, of the International Women Workers, but that the war was an additional argument for a conference of this kind. It compelled a modification of the plans but this only enlarged the scope of the proposed conference that has since been approved by the Exposition authorities.

To prove how universally Mrs. May Wright Sewall has been appreciated in her fitness for this great work are the many words of commendation from the best known peace advocates of all countries, but especially of America.

Among her loyal friends and supporters may be counted Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Stanford University and Director of the World Peace Foundation; Mr. Edwin Mead of Boston, Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago; Monsieur Jules Simon, Paris; Mrs. Andrea Hofer Proudfoot of Vienna; Prince de Casano, Rome; Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Mary Eastman, Northampton, Mass.; President Burton, Smith College.

Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall.

Mrs. Sewall shows that she is a thorough democrat, not in a political but in a humane sense. She says that the motto, "San Francisco invites the world," can not be interpreted to mean merely that San Francisco invites the world to bring hither its material products. It has opened its brain and its heart in hospitality to the ideals of the world, and one of the greatest of these ideals is international amity and permanent peace, based on frank, sincere good will and intelligent understanding.

The patriotism which teaches one to love his own country and implies that he may love his own country well at the expense of another country is a false patriotism. A true patriotism is based on the recognition that all nations are component parts of one whole and that the true patriotism of a citizen of any one of those national parts will be tested by the degree by which he feels his relationship to the whole.

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The First Offender

By HON. JOHN J. BOYCE

(If the State of California could so treat criminals that the first offense would be the last, it would become indeed El Dorado, of which its native sons might well be proud. Then it would be Progressive in fact as well as in name.—Editor's note.)

THREE OF THE CHIEF CAUSES for the commission of crime are emphatically manifest in first offenses.

First: Ignorance; either from lack of general intelligence, or that want of knowledge of the law which society in self-protection has declared that every man is conclusively presumed to know. In this class some of the most moving incidents of "man's inhumanity to man," are found on prison calendars.

Second: Inadvertence or criminal carelessness; arising often from a wanton disregard for the rights of others. Types of this class are often gang leaders in city slums. There the "law of the jungle" teaches its human wild beasts that true greatness consists in gaining one's ends by excelling all others in power, skill or craft; that force and fraud have for many long ages carried on governments and captured the coveted prizes in the game of life.

Third: Self-will or conceit; probably the chief cause for the commission of crime is by far the most difficult to deal with. In this class are found the long series of crimes, from murder most foul to trespass most slight, in which the offender, disregarding the rights, feelings or respect of others, seeks the selfish gratification of his own unbridled will. Most of such crimes not only break the laws which society has enacted, but often violate natural and divine laws as well, thereby shocking the common sense. The judge, the jury, the prosecuting officer, the public press and public opinion, all regard such an offender as a public enemy who should be punished or destroyed, rather than a fellow creature who through uncontrolled impulse or unbridled passion has yielded to temptation that a stronger would have resisted.

The tendency to commit offenses of either of these classes can, in nearly every case, be overcome by proper education and training.

The State should establish and maintain a College of Civics and Institute for Technical Training, in which an education of brain and hand would fit its graduates to be good citizens and self-supporting individuals. To this institution every first offender, without exception, should be committed under an indeterminate sentence, to remain until able to satisfy a competent tribunal that he was able to, and would, conduct himself properly, if allowed to resume freedom and citizenship, and support himself in a legitimate calling.

Such a tribunal, under the name of "The Court of Rehabilitation," has been admirably described by the accomplished pen of Roland B. Molineux of New York and New Jersey, whose enforced residence of two years or more within the walls of Sing Sing Prison as an inmate, gave his well trained intellect ample time and opportunity to reflect at least upon the errors of the State of New York toward a first offender.

Every first offender may justly be held a rebel against society and excluded from the benefits thereof, which he has forfeited by his transgression, until such time as his changed condition indicates that he is worthy of being again received into social life. He should remain within this institution, unless under exceptional conditions, until discharged after a hearing before that tribunal, conducted according to public rules and regulations, and closely akin to trials in court.

The Court of Rehabilitation should have power to grant liberty, or supervised liberty, to any applicant who, under the regulations established, was able to satisfactorily prove that he has become "a useful and safe member of society." This court would also have power upon the application of the proper authorities or on its own initiative to commit any occupant of the institution to any other appropriate state institution; that is, to a state hospital, reformatory, penal or curative institution for treatment, discipline or care.

Every person sent to the College of Civics and Institute for Technical Training, after an examination by competent experts, will be educated, trained and cared for in the appropriate manner to overcome defects and develop qualities that will best fit him to become "a useful and safe member of society." Good habits, pure tastes and a social disposition would be cultivated, so that on graduation his state could expect a law abiding citizen, a man of character and capacity, whose influence on society would be constructive rather than destructive. He would return to his family and former neighbors as a college graduate and not a prison convict. He would be under obligations to the state for his new start in life. He would feel that society has forgiven his mistake and helped him to an education and training that he had been deprived of in his youth or had neglected through error; all his nobler instincts would be aroused to show himself worthy of that confidence and appreciation. Conscious that his own error has brought down on his head a merited reproof, he would recognize that the state had all along sought to help him in self-development and self-control, the better to succeed in life; that it had given him an education and training because it was interested in his becoming a good and law-abiding citizen of the commonwealth, just as a father educates and trains his son that he may become an honor to the family. Let it be held a self-evident truth of democracy, that the state reproveth its citizen in whom it honoreth, "even as a father the son in whom he delighteth."

Such an institution, beside educating the intellect by disciplinary studies, should develop character and habits which will make its graduates law-abiding and useful members of society. In addition to that, instruction should be given in manual arts and trades, so that all who pass through should be equipped with a self-supporting ability that would make them self-reliant and qualify them to be worthy members of an industrial democracy.

Although the primary purpose of this equipment would be the making of self-relying citizens, the output of these technical departments would more than supply other public institutions and their inmates with necessary supplies; thus effecting a great saving in appropriations; reducing the tax rate and promoting a self-sustaining, self-respecting commonwealth.

The present system has admittedly failed to check the growth of crime or to reform the criminal. Under the proposed system the increase of crime will surely be checked; the immense cost be rapidly cut down after the initial cost; and even that would not be disproportionate, in face of the constant demand for higher appropriations to enlarge the capacity of our prisons to receive the increasing number of convicts with each advancing year.

Society would gradually improve as education was forced into new and now inaccessible vacant spaces; its foundations would be strengthened in moral stability and reliability. In this way alone will there be moral progress and race improvement; and the deteriorating influences which now seem to threaten our civilization be checked.

Only thus can an intensive study be made into the causes for the admitted defects of our social system in order that intelligent and needed remedies may be applied. Through these instrumentalities scientific experience can be tested and verified and public opinion enlightened. By these means will the standard of character in the average man be improved that he may become better qualified to exercise the high function of sovereignty. In no other way can the State fulfill its duty to all classes of citizens, justice to all demands, help to those who need. If a building or structure requires strengthening, it is the weak timbers that demand renewal or perfecting; for these are the ones most likely to give way and involve the strong and sound members in destruction.

The foundation of democracy is the average man; he is the one to be improved and developed toward perfection.

It is undemocratic and unjust to break a law which the people themselves have deliberately enacted. Such an offender seeks for himself some special privilege which his fellow citizens do not enjoy. The State should enlighten every citizen who falls into that error, be he a millionaire magnate who demands and receives unlawful rebates, or the man down and out who burglarizes a bakery. In either case society should by appropriate machinery supported by public opinion, so open the eyes of any citizen who falls into such error, that he may see and acknowledge what mischief he has done to the rest of society of which he is a member.

To quote the words of that brave reformer, Thomas Mott Osborne, who in order to see and know Auburn State Prison from the inside, and thus be able to improve the lot of the prisoners, put himself in their place for one long week, taking on their infirmities, and bearing their privations in order that he might bring to them the new freedom, which they now enjoy. Society can not advance "upon the false and cruel assumption that the prisoner is not a human being like the rest of us, but a strange sort of animal called 'a criminal,' wholly different in his instincts, feelings and actions from the rest of mankind."

Enlightened and progressive democracy can only approach its ideal by admitting the basic truth that the first offender is one of ourselves who, unable or unwilling to resist temptation, has committed error and was caught.

Around My Tea Table

By ANN DARE

(Editor's Note.—This much-traveled and gifted author has written us these delightful letters while on her travels. Next month her letters will be from Moscow, and later we shall hear about Japan, a country and people that she has studied and appreciates.)

Warsaw, Oct. 1.

Dear .....:

Poor Poland, it is such a weepy place—in spots. Were I a caricaturist I should make all its lines droop, turn down the corners of its mouth and eyes, drop the shoulders and give it long arms with lean, tapering fingers.

The Jews in Poland especially suggest these lines, for the poverty, squalor and utter hopelessness among them is appalling. After an hour or two spent in their miserable quarters, I simply have to run to cover,—that being the Hotel Bristol. Here I hide in the farthest corner of the room from the door and wonder where in the world the freedom and sunshine of lovely California has gotten to, or the cleanliness of Holland and Germany.

After living so long in clean, cheery Germany, the dirt and poverty of Russia's poor comes very near to getting on my nerves.

I wish that Germany might come over here and carpet-sweep Russia mentally and practically. She would at least teach the poor creatures to stand erect! They need freedom. I do not see any droopy lines in freedom, do you? Germany looks after her people individually; so does Russia, but in a different way. She does it in order that they shall not look after themselves individually.

The honesty of the working class here surprises me.

When I arrived in Warsaw I was told to leave my extra baggage with a porter and enough money to buy my ticket to the next section of the railroad. I gave the man at the station about one hundred roubles to get ticket and sitz-platz, and found everything arranged when I returned to get tickets two days later.

For his honesty and work you reward him with half a rouble or more as you please; if it be a rouble entire he has become an American millionaire in the twinkling of an eye.

This porter at Warsaw asked me to give him a useful sentence in English which he might write down in his book, kept for that purpose. He showed me the book and he had sentences written in a dozen different languages which he proudly read off to me. I added mine and this he repeated to me in very good English as I drove away from the station with my ticket to Moscow and the change for fifty dollars safely put away in an inner pocket.

Things have been rather interesting since I arrived. For instance, I have a German artist friend here who is visiting her husband-to-be and his mother. Her passport was up last Wednesday at midnight, and as Thursday was her "to be's" birthday, we decided to have her remain over for it. Mr. N. took her passport down to police headquarters to have it extended a day. He left about ten o'clock in the evening, as her remaining over was decided upon at the very last moment. One o'clock came and there was yet no sign of Mr. N.'s return. We were getting very anxious when we heard the bells of a droski outside.

"There he is," exclaimed Fraulein M. "I will let him in."

She opened the door, not to her beloved, but to two tall gendarmes, who walked right in. They informed the Polish mother that, as the Fraulein was on Russian territory after her passport had expired, she was under arrest and must come to the police station with them. The mother explained that her son was then at headquarters getting the passport extended, but it was of no use, and poor little Marie was carried away without even her hand satchel.

Half an hour later Mr. N. rushed in with the passport and the twenty-four-hour extension on it. He was frantic when he heard what had happened to Marie, and dashed off for police headquarters once more. There he was told that Fraulein had already been taken to the train by the gendarmes.

It is a lucky thing that the horses of Russia are trained to go like the wind, for Mr. N. just arrived at the station in time to see poor little Marie being put aboard the train as it was starting, and the guards were to escort her to the frontier. Think of it! The extension saved her and we had a very exciting time on her return with Mr. N.

Yet, after all this, she is going to become a Russian subject when she marries Mr. N. this fall. I think her very brave; don't you?

We had another piece of excitement, though the ending was not happy like that of Marie. It was not a love story; perhaps that is why.

There was a young Pole about twenty-one years of age living across the street. He was a fine musician and a student. His father had warned him that he should not be seen with some of his friends who were very radical in their ideas, fearing that he would get into trouble with the Russian police.

Saturday, his father left for Cracow, where he has business affairs, and a young Russian friend of the boy came to spend the week-end with him. They were playing the piano and violin somewhere between one and three in the morning of Sunday, when there was a loud pounding on the front door.

"It is the police!" the Russian exclaimed, jumping to his feet.

"Nonsense," said the young Pole, as he placed his violin on the piano and went to listen at the door. There was more, and much more violent pounding.

"Who is there?" the boy inquired.

"Open in the name of the Czar!" was the answer he received.

"It is the police. What will we do?"

"There is nothing to do," answered the Russian, "save open the door."

The young Pole put on his heavy fur coat and hat, and throwing his arm about his mother, who had been brought out of bed by the noise, opened the door to half a dozen of the police. He was instantly arrested "In the name of the Czar," and we never saw him again. When his father came back with papers for his son's release—having quite a little influence—he was informed at police headquarters that they regretted it exceedingly, but that the boy had caught cold and had died during the night. This was impossible—unless, one does not dare to think of it. His little mother has lost her mind and his father is broken-hearted. The boy was their only son, but it is useless to protest.

The beggars of Warsaw are almost as bad as the beggars of Italy and quite as persistent. Yesterday a small boy led a blind man after me for over an hour, and do what I would I could not lose him. I went into stores only to find the two awaiting me somewhere when I ventured out again. They evidently had a good line of vision on my movements, for the moment I appeared they were hugging up so close to me that I was becoming afraid. I ran; so did they. I hurried across the street; so did they. I was desperate. Then I happened to see the Consul, who is on his way to China. He was across the street, and without thinking, I dashed under the noses of some horses, and just escaped being run over by a sleigh-full of peasants who were taking some wares to market.

When I reached the Consul he was laughing.

"It isn't nice of you to laugh," I almost sobbed. "I have been hours trying to escape that wretched beggar, and you ought to be sorry for me and not laugh at my plight."

"Oh, really, I am not laughing at you, but at your being called 'an omen of bad luck' and 'due to spoil the business for the day,'" he said.

"Who is calling me all that?" I inquired.

"The men in the sleigh across whose path you ran just now. For a woman to run across the path of a peasant in Russia is to bring bad sales at market. But you ought not to mind, for they have rid you of the beggars. They have been using that particular Russian word—it is untranslatable—which, as a rule, frees one from all living nuisances in this country. It acts like magic. They are saying now that because you are a rich American, perhaps you will bring them good luck. They are discussing the pros and cons and looking you well over for signs. These people are very superstitious."

"Well, I'm not rich; so take me back to my hotel, please. I am going to leave for Moscow to-morrow."

"So am I, and we are going to have two very interesting companions to travel with us."

"Who are they to be?" I inquired.

"A Russian woman who went through the Japanese-Russian war as a soldier. She carried dispatches for the famous General K., and now carries some scars and a medal for bravery. She speaks many Chinese dialects, Japanese, pure Chinese, French and German. She wears men's clothes by special permit of the Czar, and is now traveling as interpreter for a well-known young Russian doctor who is going to Mongolia to study hypnotism for use in the hospitals. The Mongolians are supposed to be experts in the art."

"Is he the other traveler?"

"Yes; and you will find that your journey will be made smooth as if by magic, because this

(Continued to page 13.)

THE CLUB WORLD

E.D.King

WOMAN'S CLUB DIRECTORY

Alaska Cruise Club, Union Square Hotel, Post and Stockton Sts.—President, Mrs. Mary E. Hart (Douglas 1990). Club rooms open to members at all times and to the public on Friday afternoon.

Ashbury Heights Women's Club—President, Dr. C. C. Coffin, 1362 Grove St. (Fillmore 405).

Association of Pioneer Women of California—President, Mrs. Laura Phelps, 73 Dorland St. Fridays, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Association of Collegiate Alumnae, California Branch—President, Miss Amy Sussman, 1819 Octavia St. (West 67). Meets third and fourth Saturdays.

California Club, 1750 Clay St., near Polk (Franklin 3516)—President, Mrs. D. J. McMasters, 1849 Jackson St. (Franklin 8724).

Cap and Bells Club, 1509 Gough St. (West 1245)—President, Mrs. F. H. Coburn, Windmere Apts.

Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Pacific Bldg. (Douglas 3024).

Catholic Humane Society, 1112 Market St. (Market 1529)—President, Mrs. Garret McEnerney, 2898 Broadway (Fillmore 1470).

Century Club, 1355 Franklin St., corner Sutter Franklin 3131)—President, Marie Withrow, 2016 Pine St. (Fillmore 1312).

Channing Auxiliary, Unitarian Church, Franklin and Geary Sts.—President, Mrs. Aurelius E. Buckingham, 2808 Jackson St. (Fillmore 1985). Meets first Monday.

Cloninn Club, 220 Post St.—President, Mrs. Emily Louise Secombe, 1520 Willard St. (Park 6786). Meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

Coronn Club, 536 Sutter St.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Council of Jewish Women, 2137 Sutter St. (West 5141)—President, Ada Goldsmith (Fillmore 1553). Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Daughters of California Pioneers—Meets second, third and fourth Mondays, at Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.

Denman School Club—President, Mrs. George H. Irving, 902 Taylor St. (Franklin 1869).

Dolores Mothers' Club.

Forum Club, 220 Post St. (Kearny 460)—President, Mrs. D. C. Heger, 2428 Jackson St. (Fillmore 892).

Francesca Club, 560 Sutter St. (Sutter 1200, 1201, 1202)—President, Mrs. Latham McMullen, 2517 Broadway (Fillmore 3692).

Girls' Recreation Club, 507 Harrison St. (Kearny 2888).

Glen Park Political Club—President, Mrs. Theodore Pinther, 211 Hoffman Ave. (Mission 2388).

Hypatia Club—President, Mrs. Lyman D. Staples, 1144 Church St. Meets at members' homes.

Land Marks League—President, Congressman Jos. Knowland; secretary, Laura Bride Powers, 1242 Taylor St. (Franklin 5211).

La Puerta del Oro Chapter, D. A. R.—Regent, Mrs. I. N. Chapman, Alameda.

Laurel Hall Club, 1750 Clay St. (Franklin 3516)—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474). Meets first and third Wednesdays.

Mills Club, 220 Post St.—Meets third Tuesday.

Native Daughters of the Golden West, Claus Spreckels Bldg. (Sutter 366)—President, Mrs. Alison F. Watt, Grass Valley.

New Era League, 816 St. Francis Hotel (Douglas 1000)—President, Mrs. Geo. Sperry, Redwood City, Cal. Meets Tuesday mornings.

Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, Sequoia Club Rooms—President, Miss Ina Coolbrith, 1067 Broadway (Franklin 2273). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Pacific Musical Society—President, Madam Tojetti, 2848 Scott St. (Fillmore 4071).

Papyrus Club, 420 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Florence L. Richmond, 838 Clayton St. (Market 3984), meets first and third Wednesdays.

Philomath Club, 538 Sutter St.—President, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln Brown, 28 Presidio Terrace (Pacific 1771). Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Presidents' Assembly—President, Miss Christine Hart, 1804 Leavenworth St. (Franklin 4474).

Potrero Women's Club, Nineteenth and Iowa Sts. (Mission 4365).

Richmond Women's Club, 400 Thirty-fifth Ave.—President, Mrs. J. W. Felt, 466 Thirty-ninth Ave. (Pacific 1356).

San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, 220 Post St. (Sutter 387)—President Mrs. A. E. Graupner, 2030 Broadway (West 536).

San Francisco Colony of New England Women—President, Mrs. Geo. Miller, Burlingame.

San Francisco Musical Club—President, Mrs. John Birmingham.

San Francisco Women's Club, 1006 Bosworth St.—President, Mrs. Theo. Pinther, 1006 Bosworth St. Meets Wednesdays.

Sorosis Club, 538 Sutter St. (Kearny 5270)—President, Mrs. Joseph Fife, 3870 Jackson St. (Pacific 2767).

South Park Settlement Mothers' Club—President, Mrs. Emma Seaton, 121 St. Mary's Ave.

Susan B. Anthony Club—President, Mrs. Austin Sperry.

Tamalpais Center Woman's Club—Mrs. Peter Hamilton, President.

Te Kalon Club, Calvary Annex, Jackson and Fillmore Sts.—President, Mrs. George Mullin, 2520 Octavia St. (Franklin 8909). Meets first Tuesday.

Town and Country Club, 218 Stockton St. (Douglas 4951, 4952)—President, Mrs. C. Osgood Hooker, Eucalyptus, Burlingame, Cal. (Burlingame 621).

Vittoria Colonna Club, Hotel Richelieu, Van Ness Ave. and Geary St.—President, Dr. Mariana Bertola, 1050 Jackson St. (Fillmore 3398). Meets second and fourth Saturdays.

Women's Club of Occidental Kindergarten—President, Mrs. E. A. Ward, 220 Irvington St.

Woman's Political League, 243 Pacific Building (Kearny 5186)—President, Claribel David. Meets Wednesdays at 2:30. Headquarters open every day during business hours.

Young Women's Christian Association—General Secretary, 1249 O'Farrell St. (West 3858).

Yerba Buena School Women's Club—President, Miss E. B. McFadden, State Normal School (Park 2923).

Alpha Neighborhood Club—Miss Mary C. Bell, 260 Frederick St. (Park 5216), San Francisco, Cal. Meets at Grattan School, second Thursdays.

Local Council of Women—President, Mary T. Gamage, 3010 Pierce St. (West 4090). First Saturday in the month, Hotel Bellevue.

Changes or corrections and names of other clubs will be added from month to month and should be sent in at once by secretaries.

A GREAT EVENT.

Club women of all parts of the United States are planning to visit Portland, Ore., for the Council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Many of the Eastern women will go to the Northern city en route to San Francisco and the fair. The opening of the Council meetings will be a reception to be held at the Hotel Multnomah. The first three days in June will be devoted to meetings and conferences among club leaders. Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the General Federation, will preside. Mrs. Sarah A. Evans, president of the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs, and her assistants are planning delightful forms of entertainment for the visitors. An auto trip up the Columbia River Highway, one of the scenic wonders of the world, will be a feature of the hospitalities dispensed. Several California women will go to the City of Roses for the Council.

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PRESS ASSOCIATION ENTERTAINS.

The Pacific Coast Women's Press Association held open house on Washington's birthday at their club rooms, 1725 Washington Street. Miss Leonore Croudace entertained the guests with an address and poems.

GREETINGS FROM OREGON.

Resolved that the National Council of Women Voters of Oregon in convention assembled, send greetings and good cheer to the women voters of California and every suffrage state through our National President, Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe, with the hope of meeting you face to face at our great National and International Convention to be held in San Francisco, July 8, 9, and 10, 1915.

(Signed) ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY,
Honorary President.

VIOLA M. COE,
State President.

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SANTA MONICA CLUB.

We congratulate the Santa Monica Bay Woman's Club of 350 members on the completion of its new home, which we saw recently for the first time.

The Club has only been in existence since 1905, but it has made for itself a very prominent place in the community.

Much of its energy and vitality is due to the efforts of the president, Mrs. D. J. Stephens, who had the honor also of being the Club's first president.

A BERKELEY PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Dane Coolidge, President of the Berkeley Branch Civic Center, California, is stimulating women to additional work in the department of civics. Mrs. Coolidge is a well known educator, a graduate of Wellesley, and a factor in Berkeley politics. Her talk before the Alpha Civic Club was inspiring. Her personality is charming.

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AT THE EXPOSITION.

The California Club will hold monthly meetings within the Exposition for educational purposes.

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"SIERRA" TO TRAMP.

Both the Southern California and Northern California sections of the Sierra Club are going on mountain climbing trips from the 20th to the 22d of this month. In consequence there are a few hundred anxious eyes studying the barometer these days.

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Most of the San Francisco women's clubs are to take an active interest in the Exposition by holding regular sessions within the Exposition grounds from the day of the opening until its conclusion. All the art meetings of the Channing Auxiliary will be held at the Exposition instead of at the club rooms.

WOMEN·WORTH·WHILE

By ELOIS DAVENPORT-HARRISON

GENERALS, it is said, are born, not made. If this be true, then Mrs. Frederick G. Sanborn, President of the Woman's Board of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, must have been born a leader.

Many years of active service in civic and philanthropic activities have written her name indelibly upon the roll of those who have achieved much in California. Gifted with rare executive ability and possessed of extraordinary personality, Mrs. Sanborn has won a coveted place not only in the fore ranks of California women, but as one of the most distinguished and successful citizens of the Golden State.

Such a career she now has brought to a brilliant climax as executive head of the Woman's Board, the first body of women ever to perform officially a share of the work of creating a universal exposition.

Displaying her mastery as an executive, Mrs. Sanborn not only has led the divers activities of the Woman's Board, but she has taken a leading part in organizing the women of the State into county auxiliaries, bringing them together into a mighty organization of 10,000 members, working harmoniously as a unit.

And through this efficiency, due largely to the leadership of Mrs. Sanborn, women have worked side by side with men in building this Exposition, in itself a lasting monument to the equality of womankind.

Mrs. Sanborn is essentially a woman who succeeds. As a worker she is indefatigable. As a leader she is masterful, with as great a care for trivial details as for things more important. A more democratic woman there could not be. Kindness and sympathy she displays in large measure.

Happiness is one of her dominant characteristics. She is always supremely happy. In moments of sudden perplexity, that would tax the good disposition of many a woman, Mrs. Sanborn maintains her usual genial demeanor, ever gentle and good-humored.

San Francisco is Mrs. Sanborn's adopted home. New York claims her for a native daughter, but San Francisco is proud to be her foster mother, the scene of her brilliant successes. As a small child she came here with her parents and it is here that she grew to womanhood.

At an early age, Mrs. Sanborn came to be known as a worker who works; as one who achieves. She identified herself with divers activities, civic and philanthropic, winning scores of friends by her ability and charming personality.

One of Mrs. Sanborn's favorite institutions has been the Protestant Orphan Asylum, of which she has been president for more than twelve years.

With her ability as a leader already demonstrated in countless activities with which she was identified, Mrs. Sanborn was selected to play an important part in the Red Cross work performed by San Francisco women at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. San Francisco was the recruiting station, in a measure, for soldiers from nearly every State; men of all ages who had been rushed from their homes, most of them poorly provided.

The local Red Cross leaders, with Mrs. Sanborn well in the fore, performed meritorious work in aiding the soldiers and ministering to their needs before they sailed for the battlefield.

When San Francisco faced the crisis of its history, following the disaster of 1906, leaders were wanted to assume the work of relief, so necessary in those days of dire distress.

Workers there were aplenty, but leaders, as usual, were scarce. Again was the executive ability of Mrs. Sanborn recognized. She responded to the call and rose marvelously to the crisis. With Father Crowley and Mayor James Rolph, Jr., then in private life, Mrs. Sanborn led the relief work in the Mission, and the untiring efforts which she exerted earned for her even greater distinction than she had ever before enjoyed.

These are but the high-lights of her work. To tell of her accomplishments in civic affairs, of the clubs which she has directed and of deeds of charity admirably performed, would be an almost endless narrative.

When the prominent women who had been meeting informally to devise some means of assisting in the building of the Exposition decided to organize as the Woman's Board, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst was asked to accept the honorary presidency of the organization.

Mrs. Hearst agreed conditionally. She said that she would accept the honorary presidency if Mrs. Sanborn would take the office of president. And Mrs. Sanborn, realizing that a new opportunity for hard work in a worthy cause was at hand, agreed to assume the leadership of the Board.

The untiring work of that organization and the importance of the results it has accomplished are known in every part of California. Composed of thirty-six prominent women of San Francisco and the bay cities, the Woman's Board has formed county auxiliaries of women in every part of the State. These auxiliaries, augmenting the Board itself, have worked together as one immense club, having for its membership 10,000 women of California.

To lead such an organization has required extraordinary executive ability and that has been displayed remarkably by Mrs. Sanborn. In spite of the vast number of her co-workers and the fact that they are scattered from one end of the State to the other, she has handled the minutest details of the work as though the mighty State organization were a small women's club of one community.

Mrs. F. G. Sanborn.

While the Women's Board has successfully managed the furnishing and maintaining of the California Host Building, a task imposed upon the women by the Exposition directors, it has gone many steps further, exploiting the Exposition in divers ways.

One little incident of Mrs. Sanborn's activities as president of the Board, related by a friend and co-worker, is illustrative of her endless activity. With a few of her closest associates, she was on her way to Los Angeles last year in the interests of the Exposition, when the train was stalled by floods close to San Luis Obispo. Unwilling to waste her time, Mrs. Sanborn left the passenger coach, walked to town, made herself known to some of its leading women, and in a few hours organized an auxiliary to the Women's Board that since has done admirable work. Then she returned to the train in time to continue the trip south.

One of Mrs. Sanborn's latest accomplishments, and one of the greatest, has been the organization, with the earnest co-operation of the Young Women's Christian Association, of the Travelers' Aid Society of California.

Realizing the need of extending moral protection to traveling women, girls and boys reaching

San Francisco, especially during the Exposition year, Mrs. Sanborn suggested the forming of a State organization. Travelers' aid work previously had been carried on by the Young Women's Christian Association, which gave valuable help in forming the new organization. A call for an organization meeting went out from the Women's Board. Men and women, coming from every walk of life, responded, and an association of incalculable benefit has resulted.

Another work which Mrs. Sanborn has directed has been the securing of the Pioneer Mothers' Monument, one of the sculptural gems of the Exposition. As chairman of the Pioneer Mothers' Monument Association, Mrs. Sanborn contributed a large share to the work of securing this colossal tribute.

"I am glad to serve the cause, that's all," says Mrs. Sanborn modestly, in telling of her work with the Women's Board. "The very existence of a Woman's Board such as ours means much to womankind. It means that at last women have taken their place on an equality with men and are recognized as fit to work side by side with men in the building of a universal exposition.

"Indeed this is the first international exposition in which women have been recognized as the equals of men. There is no Woman's Building in the Jewel City. For now both sexes are equal and the work of women in the industries and in the arts is shown together with that of men.

"And what is still more important, women have had a share in the building of the Exposition, working on the same footing with men. It signalizes a new era of sex equality, the latest step in human progress."

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THE WOMAN OF TODAY.

(Continued from page 6.)

ministers her home far better than the average man does his business.

Women, today, may be wives, mothers, teachers, doctors, scientists, historians, lawyers, ministers, authors, poets, artists, musicians, farmers, manufacturers, merchants, bankers, directors in corporations, city, county and state superintendents of schools, responsible officials in the work of the government, the supreme rulers in Spain, Italy, Germany, Austria, Russia and Great Britain—and yet—they can't vote.

But here is a man who says he "reveres woman too much to let her go into politics." Col. Thomas W. Higginson well says: "It is contempt, not reverence, that has kept men from allowing women to vote."

I believe that is true—contempt and fear and conceit and selfishness. If we are told that women do not want to vote, I reply that I do not believe that this is true concerning the most progressive and enlightened women of our time. If I thought it were, I should answer as Dr. Channing did, when he was told that the slaves did not want their freedom: "The less they want it, the more they need it."

We are told that participation in politics would unfit women to be wives and mothers. That depends on what fits a woman for wifehood and motherhood. We do not want harems nor female parasites in our modern world. The ideal woman will not be a slave nor a toy nor a pet nor a queen, but any experience that fits her for a noble, useful participation in life will fit her to be a wife and mother. As another says: "Let women have an opportunity to be as good as men sometimes profess to think they are—free to think, act, live, study, experiment, exercise judgment, assume responsibility and be held responsible."

It may be that women would not naturally give themselves to participation in politics as at present administered. They might not manifest a natural taste for corruption and jobbery and boss-rule and subjection to the liquor power and unholy financial interests. But even at the risk that they should prove as corrupt and incompetent as the men, I say: Take off the shackles and give them freedom.

But I believe that woman's influence would tend to purify our politics. Emerson says: "All my points would be carried sooner if women voted." Judge Lindsey, of Denver, says he could not administer his almost ideal Juvenile Court, if the women were not in politics. In fact, the politicians had made all arrangements to turn him out, when the women sounded the alarm, aroused the city, and compelled all the parties to renominate him, so that he received over 48,000 out of a total of 49,000 votes, and when a judicial decision declared the election void, another was held, in which 60,000 votes were cast and Judge Lindsey received all except fifteen.

When the Hon. Hugh H. Lusk was asked of the effect of equal suffrage in New Zealand, he said:

"We see it in the changed character of the men who are elected. Character is more regarded than cleverness. It is asked about every candidate, 'Has he a good record? Is he above suspicion, an honorable man, a useful citizen, pure of any suspicion of corrupt politics?' That is the man, who, under the combined suffrage of men and women, gets the largest number of votes and is elected."

I believe that the full enfranchisement of women would, in time, make the polls as clean as the school. I think it would bring the liquor power under control. I think it would abolish the dives and such an enormity as occurred in a police court, where, when men and women were arrested for the same crime, the judge fined the men $3 each, and the women $10 and sent them to jail for thirty days. I think our courts would become more honest, more intelligent and more humane, and our prisons become houses of regeneration rather than demoralizing hells for the manifestation of social vengeance. I think the influence of money in dictating legislation would be decreased, and the policies of city, state and nation be nobler and more progressive. I think that militarism, that strangles the life of Europe and sends its poisonous influence to America, would meet its doom and the brotherhood of man approach nearer to realization.

The latest product of evolution is the free woman, and it is a law of nature that the superior product appears later rather than earlier. The removal of restrictions upon women, educationally, religiously, economically and politically, is doubling the effective power of the human race.

STEELE'S

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AROUND MY TEA TABLE.

(Continued from page 9.)

doctor comes from a very noble Russian family. His passport will be bowed and scraped to everywhere along the line."

Moscow, 19.—I did not have time to finish this letter before I left Warsaw. The Trans-Siberian express leaves Moscow in the afternoon for Paris, so I shall send this letter as it is.

General K's dispatch-bearer wore sheepskin top boots with the wool turned inside. A sheepskin coat with a very full skirt drawn in at the waist, with a belt of leather and silver; the wool of this coat is also turned inside. Her head is covered with a hood and she wears sheepskin gloves. She looks more like a man than a woman.

Her experiences while on the battlefields are most interesting I can assure you. She is very anxious to have me take her to America in order that she may speak to "the brilliant American woman who is so free" on—well—as I am still in Russia I won't write it. There is no telling what might happen to her if I did. Her sentiments have changed greatly since she fought with the soldiers in Manchuria.

As you know, I am seeing Russia and the common people. You will not be treated to princes and princesses in my letters; you will have to live with the people of Pushkin and Destoievski.

They understand the ideals of their people and these are wonderful. There is a seething force pent up in these common people of Russia. It is strong. It is not unlovely, because there is a great ideal hidden in the depths of it. A common people so full of music, poetry and perception of art, strength and endurance must win some day over their slavery.

It seems to me that if I were a ruler I had rather be a king to intelligence than ignorance. Wouldn't you?

That reminds me of a saying of our strong man, Robert G. Ingersoll:

"If I were a god it seems to me that I had rather have the esteem and love of one grand, brave man with plenty of heart and plenty of brain than the blind worship, the ignorant adoration, the trembling homage of a universe of men afraid to reason."

Good-bye. I'll write about this beautiful Moscow in my next letter to you. From there I am going to Siberia and on to Japan.

Yours etc.,
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A LETTER OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

Helen K. Williams,
Publisher Woman Citizen,
No. 3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco.

Dear Madam: The greatest demand in all the world is the demand for food, and all food comes from the soil. One can therefore realize why there is no form of investment more sound than the purchase of good land which is producing, or can be made to immediately produce, food products. Most anybody can appreciate that agriculture will be the great factor in the development of California, and that the purchase of good land for subdivision and resale is a profitable form of investment if combined with a knowledge of land and of operating it for the production of income, which are essentials to success.

There must be many of your readers who would be glad to know where they can invest moderate sums with safety, and at the same time reap the same profits as the large investors who buy land at wholesale and sell at retail. Our company is managed by persons experienced in all these lines, with the purpose of taking advantage of the low prices that prevail now and the splendid market for retailing which is just commencing and will be better every year. In buying and developing our land we not only make the profit between wholesale and retail prices, but also greatly increase the selling value, facilitate the selling, and the company derives an income while the selling is going on.

The present opportunity for your readers lies in the fact that we are now purchasing a valuable tract of well located land, at an extremely low price, under forced sale, which is ideally suited to the culture of budded walnuts. Alfalfa and hogs are to be raised on the same land while the walnut trees are growing. The land will then be sold in subdivisions at a handsome profit.

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The investment is entirely safe because the major portion of it is in the land, which is always there, cannot run away or disappear, and its value is always increasing.

Our estimates of profits are based upon what others are doing, as well as our own personal experience, and on the records of the College of Agriculture, and on the particular features of the land itself, coupled with the extremely low price at which it is to be purchased. We will be glad to furnish all details and authoritative data upon application.

As you are personally acquainted with the writer, and also with others interested in this company, you will no doubt be willing to publish this letter as an advertisement so that your readers may apply to you for information if they wish, or make application direct to us for stock.

Yours very truly,
R. H. BROTHERTON, Manager,
California Agricultural Shares Company.
418 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco. Phone, Sutter 939.

Or through the office of The Woman Citizen, The Book Concern Bldg., No. 3 City Hall Ave.

Twelve Lessons in Parliamentary Law.

Lesson V.—The Motion to Rescind.

(Written especialy for "The Woman Citizen," by Mary Fairbrother, teacher of Parliamentary Law.)

The motion to rescind naturally follows in a lesson directly after the motion to reconsider, although they have nothing at all to do with each other.

The motion to rescind is used to correct a record or to enact justice, after an injustice has been done. As there is no season for justice, so there is no time limit against this motion. It may be made after any lapse of time. At first glance it would seem that a motion to rescind after some had forgotten might be an opportunity for rogues to set themselves right, but as there is no other way except to do the best one may, this is the motion to allow an organization to express remorse or to set right a wrong, intentional or unintentional.

The form of the motion is usually, "I move to rescind the action of so-and-so and to expunge it from the record." The last clause is not necessarily a part of the motion, but as long as a thing is of record there is no use to set up another record, for who would then be certain which was correct?

The expunging is done by crossing out the words in red ink so they cannot be read, and a clause interlined, "Motion rescinded and record expunged by vote of organization on"—date given.

If it is a trivial affair, the words may simply be enclosed in a circle and the same notation made.

The motion to rescind may be used to correct minutes after they have been adopted, but a more parliamentary motion would be, "I move to correct the minutes of such a date by so-and-so," adding the proper words or phrase.

A simple majority is required to rescind a motion, and if the record is not expunged, the fact that the motion was rescinded must be noted on the page of the original motion.

The thing to remember about this motion is that it has no time limitation.

Answer to B.:

Query: Does a chairman necessarily have to vote in case of tie?

Answer: When a motion is voted upon openly by those present, if the chairman does not wish to take any particular part she may declare the motion lost, as it is, because it failed to receive a majority vote. All motions to be adopted must receive one over half—a majority. If the chairman wishes the motion to be adopted or carried, she may say, "I declare the motion carried, as the chair votes with the affirmative." Or she may simply declare the motion carried, and the members will understand that she wishes to vote with the affirmative. There is no way for a chairman to dodge this duty, because if she does not vote she is counted with the negative. A wise chairman who wishes to vote with the negative simply declares the motion lost for lack of a majority. The more things a chairman apparently allows the assembly to do, and the less advice she gives them, the more stars will she wear as past president. It is not her organization. She is the organization's presiding officer. Very few chairmen will allow an assembly to have the benefit of this democratic fact—if a fact can be democratic.

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FOR WIDOWS AND CHILDREN

Every woman should read this article over carefully and then hand it to her husband to read. After he has finished, sit down and think it over, as it means much to your home and family. The advocacy of this article heretofore has been confined to insurance men and the insurance press. Now comes the daily press with the same preachment. Mr. Harry Bowling, editorial writer of the Los Angeles Times, has a contribution in that paper which is so valuable that it is reprinted in full:

"After Christmas comes the finish of another year and various possibilities.

"Some figures supplied by insurance experts caused me to link these two events. These figures are instructive. They will make thoughtful people think. They are full of human interest. Listen:

"There are in this country 3,100,000 widows.

"Of these 2,000,000 are more than forty-five years of age. Over 1,000,000 are at least sixty-five years old.

"Ninety per cent of widows who reach the age of sixty-five are either wholly or partly dependent on charity or the generosity of others.

"Six million women in America are now working for wages, and 32 per cent of all widows are compelled to earn their own living.

"Ninety-four per cent of rich men's sons have died poor, and—most amazing of all—90 per cent of the adults have died without leaving anything behind. You would be surprised if you knew how few look far enough ahead to pay funeral expenses.

"I don't know how the above figures strike the imagination of others, but to me they picture a sad revelation of national unthrift. We are a home-loving, home-building nation. There are few living men but would die to protect their wives and homes, yet how many die and leave them unprotected. No threat of anarchy, no fear of socialism and its accompanying dissolution of family ties need disturb a people in whom the love of home is so ingrained.

"One thing only is wanting. We must learn a little more thrift. We must be a little less careless about the future. We must reduce the number of dependent widows. There are too few lives properly insured.

"Don't tell me very many are unable to afford the yearly premium. Figure the amounts spent on pleasure and amusement every year. We are not a hard-up nation. Of the 1,000,000 aged widows who are at present dependent on charity or generous relatives, at least 900,000 could have been assured an income in old age, had their husbands been taught the value of thrift. Of the million and more widows who are compelled to work for a living in at least 900,000 cases, this would have been unnecessary did people remember their obligations to society do not finish with their own deaths.

"Often, too, in this respect wives are as thoughtless as husbands, since they value immediate millinery and theater tickets today more than provision against hardships that may or may not mature. Sometimes when a husband dies these hardships do mature, instead of the life policy that would have staved them off.

"America is the best generally-insured nation in the world. Perhaps this is why our standard of citizenship is so high. For these two go together, and against them the doctrines of Prudhomme will beat in vain. But even America is badly under-insured as the above-quoted figures will prove. There is still too much gambling with the future of families.

"Surely provision against want for those we love is an appropriate way of celebrating birthday and anniversary. We see around us thousands of future widows and orphans. A small subtraction today from the money spent annually in pleasure and amusement will provide ease and comfort for these in the future that is bound to become the present.

"Neglected life insurance makes working widows. Faithful service should not be rewarded with possible poverty. Said the president of one of our insurance companies once to a hesitating man: 'That paper you can make worth $5,000 to your family. You may tear it up. I will not dare.'

"Is this providing for widows and orphans a strange plea for this special season of the year Is life insurance too commercial to be included in our giving? Why, bound up in it is the principle of Christianity, of patriotism, of home love and home duty; and such as these are never out of season."

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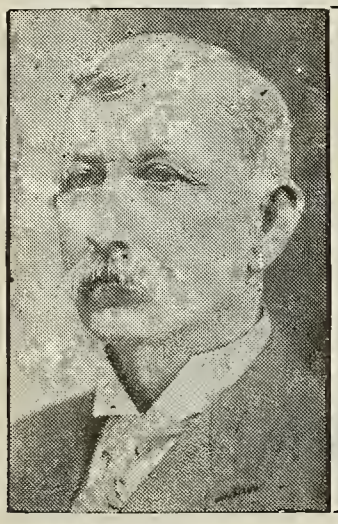

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This mystic was one of the original East Indian Fakirs, a term now of reproach, but centuries ago it only meant a doctor of magic and occult lore.

The present Prince of India is a gentleman of many accomplishments. After receiving a broad and comprehensive education in his own country he came to America, where he has taken degrees in a number of American colleges. He is cultured and traveled, and has a remarkable fund of practical information of tremendous service to business men and others suffering of worry and mental perplexities. It will be the purpose of this circular to refer only to one or more of the Prince of India's professional accomplishments.

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He is a spirit medium and this gift has come to him from living a life of asceticism and by conquering the flesh. He places mind over matter—the soul first and above everything else. The Prince is of an intensely devout disposition, and these attributes taken in their entirety have enabled him to contribute to the happiness of thousands of persons afflicted by mental and bodily maladies. Don't hesitate to see him.

The Prince of India has a sublimated nature from which the gross has been eliminated. He is gentle, wonderfully sympathetic, generous in his opinions, yet firm, almost unyielding in establishing the promises for his advice.

The Prince is a strong character and a good man to trust under all circumstances.

Please read the beautiful philosophy of the Prince of India.

The Prince knows nature's laws, and can tell you the cause of your sickness and how to get rid of it. For proof of Divine Healing read for reference St. Mark viii., 22 to 25, Luke x., 8 and 9, Romans 8, 11. Read the 9th chapter of St. John, 9th chapter of St. Matthew; read all of it. St. Luke, 8th chapter; read all of it. St. Mark 1; read all of it. After reading those scriptural references aren't you convinced that Divine Science lies in the hand of mortal man if he accepts God's word.

The Prince of India is permanently located at 1514 Franklin Street, Oakland, Cal., and can be called upon with perfect confidence. He does not profess to be infallible, but will banish all doubts on the part of his clients by instantly performing the most remarkable exhibition of divination ever made in this city or any other by a Professional Psychologist.

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By GAIL LAUGHLIN

Address Delivered at a Meeting of the Congressional Union Held in the Exposition Grounds, San Francisco, March 4, 1915

THE policy of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage in concentrating effort on the securing of an amendment to the Federal Constitution guaranteeing to the women of every State the right of suffrage is no new policy. On the contrary, it is the historic policy of the National Woman Suffrage Association. On page 11 of Volume IV of the History of Woman Suffrage, written by Susan B. Anthony and Ida Husted Harper, appears the following: "The Association (i. e., the National Woman Suffrage Association) does not discourage attempts in the various States to secure from their respective legislatures the submission of an amendment to the voters which shall strike out this word 'male' from their own constitutions. On the contrary, it assists every such attempt with money, speakers and influenee, but * * * it is confirmed in the opinion that the quickest and surest way to secure woman suffrage will be by an amendment to the Federal Constitution."

One reason for this belief was found in the fact that, once a proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution is before the legislatures of the various States, it is before them until it is adopted. If such an amendment fail at first to receive the necessary ratification of the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, that is not the end of it. It is not defeated permanently. It is not necessary to begin all over again and get another resolution through Congress. The next year or the year after, legislatures which voted against it may vote for it, and just so soon as the legislatures of three-fourths of the States vote for it, it is adopted.

Another reason for favoring the Federal amendment method is that, to secure its adoption, it is necessary to win over only a majority of the members of the legislatures in three-fourths of the States. To win equal suffrage by amendment to the State constitutions it is necessary to plead our case before every man in the several States—white or black or red or yellow—for in some States Indians vote, and in some States are hundreds of native born sons of Chinese or Japanese parents, with whom the daughter of the Pilgrim fathers and mothers must plead for her rightful heritage of a voice in the government of her country. Yes, sometimes she must even ask aliens for that right, for some States do not even require citizenship of their men voters—unless the laws have been very recently changed.

But there is a more fundamental reason for a Federal amendment. The United States Constitution is and has, from the beginning, been used by men to guarantee to them their fundamental rights. Every right that men hold dear is guaranteed to them by the United States Constitution. The United States Constitution guarantees to every man freedom of religion, freedom of speech and the right of petition. It guarantees to every man trial by jury and that no man shall twiee be put in jeopardy for the same offense. And no State can make a law depriving any man of the right of freedom of religion or freedom of speech or the right of petition or the right of trial by jury or of other fundamental rights. And if any State should attempt to deprive men of any of these rights or if any State should attempt to deprive all men of the right of suffrage, the most rabid "States rights" man would be the first and the loudest to demand that the United States Constitution forbid such tyranny—nay, rather, to contend that, under the United States Constitution, no State had any right to enact such legislation; and President Wilson, with his professed "passion for liberty"—men's liberty, never women's—would lead the van, and would find no constitutional difficulties or opposing party poliey to block the way. President Wilson, in his attitude toward human liberty, reminds one of a eertain doctor who had as patients a carpenter and a blacksmith who were each sick with the same disease. To each he gave the same treatment. The blacksmith died, the carpenter got well. The doetor made a note of the disease and of the treatment and wrote of the treatment "Good for carpenters, bad for blaeksmiths." Liberty is just as good for women as it is for men; the rights of women are just as sacred as are the rights of men and just as entitled to the protection of the United States Constitution.

From 1869 until 1875 the National Woman Suffrage Association sought to have Congress deelare that women were enfranchised by the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution—as they were by every rule of law or reason and by every rule of interpretation which had been followed previous to the adoption of that amendment. But, in 1875, the Supreme Court of the United States stultified itself by declaring otherwise. The mental jugglery which the court used in order to enfranchise the negro man under the 15th Amendment and to avoid enfranchising women under the 14th Amendment should convince anyone who reads the decisions that some court decisions are not the interpretation of the statutes or the constitution, but are the enunciations of the prejudices of the judges who sit on the bench.

There is little doubt, I think, that the framers of the 14th Amendment designed it to enfranchise negro men. But, in drawing that amendment, its framers had forgotten all about women, and, forgetting, had inadvertently guaranteed to women rights which they had intended to guarantee only to negro men. So the provisions of the 14th Amendment meant to guarantee the right of suffrage were nullified by the Supreme Court, and the 15th Amendment was adopted and so worded that no sueh mistake would be made as to guarantee to women the right of suffrage thereby guaranteed to negro men.

In 1875, therefore, the National Woman Suffrage Association began its work for a new amendment specifically guaranteeing to women the right of suffrage; and to every Congress from 1875 until 1915 theplea has been made. The amendment asked for today by the Congressional Union is word for word the same as the amendment asked for all these years by the National Suffrage Association. In 1915 as in 1875 the demand is that the women citizens of the United States be protected by the United States Constitution in the most fundamental right of all rights, as they are protected by that constitution in other essential rights.

From the beginning of our Government, the doctrine of "States rights" has been invoked whenever certain men or certain sections (not always the same men or the same seetions) have been opposed to any proposed governmental action. The man who shouts the loudest for "States rights" when it is proposed to deal nationally with child labor is the first to ask for national money for the extirpation of the boll weevil which is damaging crops in his particular State or section. The man who is most hysterical in his devotion to States rights as a barrier to giving political freedom to women is the most determined to get a national appropriation for deepening the rivers and harbors of his State.

Year after year the women who went to our national Congress asking only justice for women came away disappointed. But, at last, through the darkness of disappointment, from the mountain heights of the Rockies came a gleam of light from the toreh of liberty there held aloft. Four mountain States, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, to their undying glory, established an area of free soil, which has widened and widened until, today, it embraces nearly one-half the territory of the United States; until the number of voting women exceeds four millions.

With the widening of that free area, the enaetment of a Federal Amendment has changed from an abstract principle in 1875 to a practical problem in 1915. Those four millions of voting women, of whom we here in California are a part, can, if they will, say the open sesame which will throw wide the doors of liberty to all the women of the United States and, after them, to all the women of all the world. If these four million women will put the liberty of their fellow-women above the lesser things of party policy, if they will make the liberty of women the paramount issue, victory will lie within their hands. And it is paramount—as much more important than questions of tariff or finanee or trust regulation as justice is than economics. These four million women can win liberty for other women, **if they will**—and they will. If not today, then tomorrow. Woman suffrage is coming. We know it; the antis admit it; and those who sit on the fence are beginning to get down on our side.

No people have ever played a great part in the world's history unless they were big enough in spirit to grasp the national idea, and no people ever will. It is time that "we, the people of the United States," make of ourselves, in spirit and in truth, one people with one flag and that flag the flag of the free.

The Woman Past Forty

By EUGENE J. SIEBEN

ONE is struck most forcibly while traveling abroad at the serious-minded countenances of the women past the meridian.

Cora Harris has been giving the women of America her story of the woman of the war zone. If she had used a hot iron instead of a pen she could not have seared our feelings more, at least those of us who understand heart tragedies. The Spartan youth with the fox eating at his vitals under his tunic just about describes the feelings of millions of women at this very hour. I want to show that even if war is not tearing the heart of the American woman she has other troubles of an invisible character which act in similar vein.

Acute pain is often a satisfactory symptom to the physician. His diagnosis shows him when there is vital force in reserve. Pain is the result of nature's struggle to attain mastery over wrong conditions, which would have a fatal termination if it were absent.

It is the same with the woman, as I have noted in previous talks. Decay is your Destroying Angel. Those of you who have been in the tropics know how Mother Nature delivers within the hour the most gorgeous and bewildering array of plant life. Hardly have you had time to admire its beauty when, lo, it is struck into a fetid mass by the hot blast of Death, and blooms no more.

All poets use the simile of woman and the flower. For reasons of sentiment and to preserve our traditions, we will not intrude upon the poet's views, God bless him; much of his finest work is accomplished under actual privation. As his imagination soars and is free, it naturally takes the finest themes it can encounter in its flight, and woman, lovely woman, is always the flower or jewel. Unfortunately, in these days we are so busily engaged in fighting for betterment that poetry has lost its place.

The philosopher Franklin was a keen analytical student of woman. He held most to the woman of full bloom. Some of his private essays on the sex were given to his intimates and make most interesting reading—for men.

We are here chiefly concerned about the woman who is passing through the cycle between forty-five and sixty-five. Twenty full years.

Those of you who have drained the cup to the dregs at forty-five and found it bitter, have my regard and sympathy. Had you asked me twenty years ago what to do with the remaining years I might have advised the cloister, but today, thank fortune, your bitter sorrows and disappointments can be used as foundation-stones in the uplift of your more unfortunate sister Let not your mirror expose any lines of envy, hatred, searing jealousies and hopes destroyed. You dare not use these most destructive agents in your work of upbuilding to-day. Remember, that you are now a citizen and bear new responsibilities. The world beckons to you in large measure. When you were the chattel of the harem we fed you sugar and dainties in quantity so that fat would keep the hate lines out of your countenance. Then you were precious in the way that all a man's valuable possessions are precious—and you were well guarded.

Some of you are still sighing for the flesh-pots and the eunuch to feed you their contents, but you who feel that way cannot take count with us. We are up and away—we are at work —Allah be praised!

I will not have much to say to the woman who still has a husband on her hands. Let her fervently pray that he does not go stale and that his interest in her can be maintained until "death do us part." That silent tragedy in a million homes, of a disappointed pair glowering at each other across the table, is one that is not for me to picture. My interest centers in the one who is alone or almost so. Some income or estate is her fortunate possession, so the haunting fear of poverty is at least not her daily companion. What does she do with her time, her talents?—if she has any. Alas, the reckoning casts up but a trivial balance in her favor.

I have followed this type of woman closely. You find her largely in evidence in family hotels. Unless she mends her ways and can give account of her stewardship I am afraid judgment will rest heavily upon her. Already this judgment has come to bear. She is suffering from neurasthenia and all the variations thereof. She is a devoted attendant of the fortune-teller, the neuropath, chiropractor, osteopath, beauty factory, faith healer, physician's office, drug store, sex hygiene clubs and prohibition meetings. She is forever telling the story of her life to her pastor, and it keeps her a long time in his study. The poor cleric is forbidden to relieve his feelings by swearing. Perhaps it is for want of this relief that so many of them go to the devil.

Unfortunately (for the clergy) the beautiful have few troubles to complain of; it is always the woman whose face does not inspire sentiment that is most in need of consolation. And this very type of woman is his most regular contributor. So what can the poor man do but remember Job and be patient.

These various manifestations of unrest keep money in circulation, and perhaps it is for the best that the woman should subsidize so many who contribute to her vagaries, impulses and diversions. Some of us think it is a bad sign; men drink prodigious amounts of whisky and smoke innumerable cigars and cigarettes with the same end in view. Both are wrong in their respective premises, both owe an apology to the Creator.

No corporation would purchase a high-power locomotive, turn it loose on the track and watch it go to destruction to prove its efficiency. But that is just what men and women do when they misapply their time or talent or energy. You owe your body, brain and influence to your community, and they should share the gifts you can bestow.

If your face is plain be good enough to us to give some attention to your other points of beauty. If the mirror shows that your shoulders are white, satiny and finely molded, with delicious dimples in the back, use your talents, in conjunction with your modiste's, to dress them so as to make them especially attractive. This will be a kindly act and you will make the discovery that more people are interested in you than ever before. This prescription was recommended to a matured woman of Puritan stock. Her husband knew little about her except that he paid the bills and usually kept his eyes glued to his newspaper to avoid being annoyed by her face. She was becoming desperate with neglect and ennui. Her gowns were of the style worn by ministers' wives. Like so many American women, she had poor hands. She considered it unnecessary to give them care in her earlier years, and thus she paid the penalty of her neglect. Her case was almost hopeless, because with her plain face and poor hands went a mind without elasticity. It is, indeed, fortunate that the average man is no connoisseur. Otherwise, her case would be more deplorable.

Her adviser, who was interested in the matter only as an experiment, had induced her to buy an evening gown in which too much material was not wasted in the bodice. Our Puritan friend wore this gown only in the privacy of her bedroom for weeks before she could bear the gaze of others. Her dressmaker was a decent sort

(Continued to page 21)

IT'S LOTS OF FUN
FOR OLD AND YOUNG

FULL OF NONE BUT
PLEASANT THRILLS

Ride on the Bowls of Joy

IT'S ON THE ZONE
AND POPULAR WITH ALL

RIDE WITH A PARTY
OR ALL ALONE

EDITORIAL

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Our Sympathy to the Mother of Beachey We feel that words are inadequate in the presence of such affliction to do more than condole the wounded mother-heart, that kept such courage and faith during these last ten hazardous years of her beloved son's life.

Every woman citizen of the State and city that gave him birth has felt a tender interest in Lincoln Beachey's fame as the greatest of aviators. Those who had come into personal contact with him were unstinted in their praise of him as a man. One of the most general compliments paid him in life was that he was an unassuming gentleman, and a friend worth while. He made the supreme sacrifice. He loved and was loved. No mother can take sweeter unction to her soul than this.

In death we can offer no greater eulogy to his memory than that he was true to the best that was in him.

NOTE

We incorporated **The Woman Citizen** February 16, 1915, to enlarge its scope. We wish to make it a National publication with a National circulation second to none.

We are going to permit its workers to secure an interest and share in the profits.

Our readers will notice that the present issue is greatly enlarged and much more attractive.

Beginning with the April number we will have more departments, ably edited, that will be of interest to every member of the family.

We are now the official organ of The Congressional Union of Woman Suffrage, with a membership of over four million women voters.

* * *

Patronize Your Home Merchant California women, ever loyal to their cities, should confine their patronage to their home merchants. The money they earn here or the money made here by their husbands, should be spent where it will circulate again and contribute to local prosperity.

There is a bond between the merchant and the consumer, a deep-laid unwritten obligation for the purchaser to trade with the merchant nearest home, that the local businessman may reap the benefits of trade within his own city.

Each spring there is an exodus of European manufacturers' agents to the Pacific Coast. They come by the score, bringing samples of the latest in gowns, lingerie, fabrics and other articles of dry goods. Putting up at a hotel, they avail themselves of drummers' rooms to display their samples. Their presence is advertised, women come and select their clothes for the season. Away go the salesmen to the East with money earned in the West, money that should be spent only with western merchants.

The Eastern agent has invested no capital here, he has contributed nothing to the commercial prosperity of the city, he has given nothing to the wealth of the community. But he has carried away thousands of dollars.

Those dollars should be spent with local merchants. Patriotism and loyalty demand it, the merchant has a right to expect it. And the woman who buys her clothes of the Easterner, not only is acting unjustly toward the merchants of her community but is working against the advancement and commercial development of her city.

San Francisco women stood by the merchants in the hour of tribulation that followed the great disaster of 1906.

They supported the businessman with their patronage and made possible by their assistance the restoration of the great department stores and distinctive shops that have spread the fame of San Francisco.

Now that the merchants again have invested their capital in San Francisco and Oakland, and have staked their fortunes upon the loyalty and co-operation of the women, it is for the women to do their share and confine their support to loyal business men and not purchase from New York houses at a greater cost than if they dealt through their local firms.

To keep western earned money on the Pacific Coast should be the slogan of every patriotic woman of the cities by the Golden Gate.

* * *

For the Cause of Equal Suffrage The power and prestige of "The Woman Citizen," as a force working relentlessly for the advance and welfare of womankind, is being recognized today in every part of the United States. Recognition has come in the way of appeals for assistance in waging the fight for equal suffrage in three distant States of the Union.

To the women of these three States, as well as to the women of every section in the United States where women do not enjoy the ballot, **"The Woman Citizen"** does now, and ever will pledge its undivided aid and assistance in securing equal suffrage.

Pay Shop Girls a Living Wage "The Woman Citizen" has raised its voice time and again against the paying of outrageously low wages to shop girls in some downtown stores. In these columns we protested vigorously last month against the shame of these employers, the inexcusable sin of many department store owners in San Francisco.

We have pledged ourselves to fight for better pay for the shop girl and "The Woman Citizen" is determined to carry this fight relentlessly until the scale of wages of girls in department stores has been raised.

There are hundreds, if not thousands, of girls in their teens working for less than $5 a week in department stores of San Francisco. Eight hours a day they toil behind the counters, constantly on their feet and breathing stifling atmosphere. Yet their wage is not enough to give more than a miserable existence to one, and many of these girls have aged fathers and mothers to care for.

As we have declared before, police court records show these low wages directly responsible for the downfall of many girls. Sworn testimony of countless victims of the white slave traffic has been that an innate desire for necessary recreation which their miserably-low salaries could not furnish, led them to accept attentions of designing strangers.

One well-known department store of San Francisco contributed a large sum to the Exposition and boasted of what it did. Yet the public did not know that the employees were compelled to raise the "generous subscription" of the firm when the toilers already were denied a comfortable existence through their low wages.

Let us have a minimum wage law that will make such salaries impossible and shop girls at least will earn enough to keep them from want.

* * *

Women Can Reduce the Cost of Living They can force down the price of foodstuffs. Their power is the strength of numbers and the force of collective energy. All that is needed is an exertion of that power along well-defined lines and the cause is won. The result is inevitable.

This has been demonstrated during the past month in Houston, Texas. There women have succeeded in legitimately cutting the price of bread and meat at a time when an increase of price seemed unavoidable.

So successfully was the cost of living reduced there that "The Woman Citizen" desires to place before its readers and friends an outline of the situation, for what is possible in Houston is just as possible in San Francisco, in all of California and throughout the Union.

Houston was threatened with an increase in the price of bread. Rumors spread through the city that the cost of loaves was about to soar as it had in other parts of the country. The rise seemed unpreventable, it would have been but for the determined action of the women. The situation was taken up by the Houston House Wives' League, an enterprising organization of progressive, intelligent women, resolved to work untiringly for the welfare of the community and the home.

First they laid down a definite course of action. Then exerting the unified strength and support of their organization, they persuaded a baker in the heart of the city to sell bread at four cents a loaf. He handles every brand of bread made in the city and his business is flourishing. Every woman who can buys her bread from this man. He is literally swamped with trade. The increase of business more than pays him for his reduction in price.

Should the long-talked of increase in price from five to six cents a loaf be made by other dealers, this baker will continue to sell five cent loaves at four cents. But there is little danger of the increase. The others are having trouble enough in competing with the price-cutter.

Similar measures were taken by the House Wives' League to lower the cost of meat and prevent a threatened increase. A well-known butcher was induced to sell the choicest cuts of packing house meat at not more than 15 cents a pound. Since he reduced his prices he has been compelled, through increased business, to double the size of his shop and he employs four additional cutters. Houston no longer is in danger of a price increase.

Thus was the cost of living reduced by the women of Houston, and thus can it be reduced by the women of San Francisco and every other city.

There are clubs as strong as the House Wives' League and women as determined. All that is needed is concentrated energy, properly organized and directed with sufficient force.

Reducing the cost of living is a cause not lacking in sympathizers. Every sympathizer can be made a supporter in the movement. With these possibilities for concentrated effort and the recognized power of strength, it should be easy for the women of every community to emulate the example of their sisters of Houston. The situation is in their hands. The result depends only upon determined and forceful work.

* * *

Health Certificates Before Marriage Fathers and mothers of today, why are you wholly indifferent as to the health of the men your daughters marry? Why do you content yourselves with inquiries into their financial standing and blindly permit your girls to marry men whose health you know nothing of.

Death, disease, suffering and misery are the penalties inflicted upon those who wed in spite of disease and physical unfitness. The toll is exacted not only upon husband and wife, but "the sins of the father are visited upon the children." They are the innocent victims of society's indifference to the health of couples entering upon matrimony.

Parental indifference to the physical fitness of the men the daughters wed is appalling. Health is forgotten in the wild scurry after assurances that the finances of the man are sufficient. Is money a greater key to happiness than health?

Money is the first subject that dawns in the mind of the father confronting the suitor for the hand of his daughter. He inquires at length into the financial standing of his prospective son-in-law. "She is yours is you can take care of her," declares the father, and "taking care of her" to him, means bringing home money.

Are Animals More Valued Than Children We do not contend that the father should not satisfy himself that his daughter will be made comfortable financially when she leaves his roof. But how many fathers inquire into the health of the man? How many fathers seek to know if the man is physically fit to marry? How many fathers realize that lack of health will bring infinitely more misery, unhappiness and sorrow than lack of money?

The thinking man is reluctant to breed his thoroughbred dog until he has assured himself of the health of the mate. He will not breed his horse until he has had the other animal examined by a competent veterinary. He knows the result of disease in a union of the lower animals.

But does he inquire into the health of the man his daughter will wed? If he does not, must we believe that he holds his dog or his horse in higher regard than his child?

Such a conclusion we are loath to accept. A mock modesty that savors of sin, the indifference of modern society is the reason. For the good of the race, for the sake of happiness and of future generations that indifference must be wiped out. The eyes of the fathers must be opened.

Eugene Brieux has given to the world a powerful appeal for the protection of the race by health regulations before marriage. That appeal cannot be evaded. It must be regarded. Certificates of health before marriage should be demanded by the State. Every father should fight relentlessly for the passage of such a law. And not until it has been written upon the statute books, should a father rest satisfied that he has performed his duty to his child and to the race.

* * *

Girls Should Have Vocational Training The financial comfort of her parents should make no exception to this rule. A profession or a trade is as essential to the education of a girl, irrespective of her father's wealth, as a knowledge of the history of art or a familiarity with good books.

In San Francisco, as in every other city in the United States, there are today thousands of unhappy young women who virtually are in want because they cannot earn enough to provide themselves with suitable comforts. They were raised and educated as the daughters of rich or at least "comfortably-situated" fathers.

Vocational training for them was never so much as thought of. Had it been mentioned to the fathers, the very idea would have been scorned. The fathers were wealthy or comfortable then and they stubbornly refused to consider the possibility of financial reverses. Their daughters received classical educations, excellent in their way, but valueless in providing a livelihood.

Then reverses came. The girls were compelled to face the world and support themselves. They could translate Virgil and calculate logarithms, but of a means of earning a proper livelihood they were hopelessly devoid. Inferior work, with miserable compensation and unpleasant surroundings, was all they could obtain. And from such a condition, unhappiness is inevitable.

The French National Pavilion

By H. GUILLAUME, Architeet of the French Government.

THE French National Pavilion at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco is the reproduction of the Palace of the Legion of Honneur in Paris.

The two principal facades, the one with the rotunda surmounted by a dome and the other with the Court of Honor before which stands a small triumphal arch, "are the reproductions of that masterpiece of the style which is a transition from the style Louis XVI to the style of the First Empire.

The interior has been disposed into large galleries for the exhibits of the French government and for all the industries pertaining to articles of luxury; a large room will also accommodate the beautiful laces and the works of art of the Belgian section, which France deems it an honor to harbor in its pavilion.

"Mobilier National." In the rooms adjacent to this last gallery and to this rotunda will be on exhibit the objects sent by the French National Factories of Sevres, of Gobelin and of the "Societe des Artistes Decorateurs du Musee des Monuments Historiques of the City of Paris."

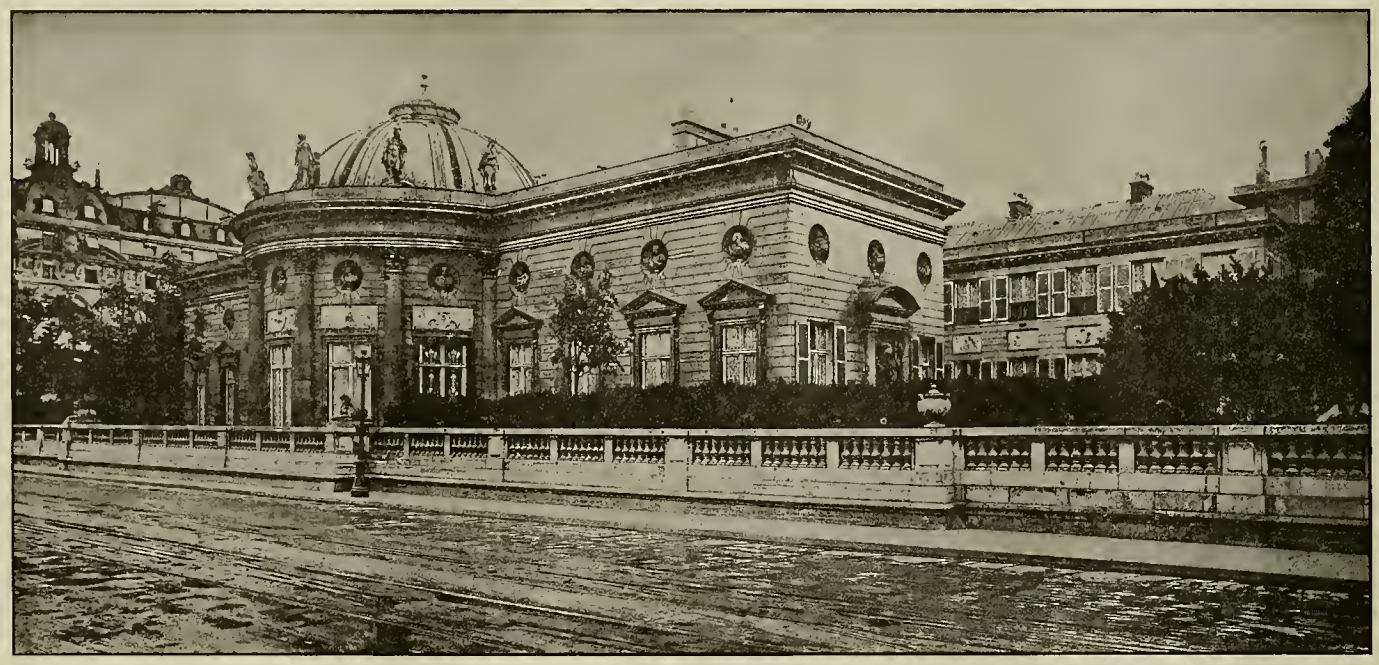
One will also find there an Exposition of Architecture, a retrospective of painting and of sculpture, an exhibit of models in clay, of theatres and show windows, which will contain many features embodying and illustrating French thought.

At the entrance of the Gallery of Honor will stand the "Gallia" of Statuary Boucher. This "Gallia" is seated with both hands clasped on her sword, helmeted and wearing her cuirass, calm and resolute. Surrounding it will be found four large decorative vases of the Sevres factory.

sier, representing the history of Joan of Arc, the Conquest of Africa, the Duke of Berry at Bourges, Fontenoy, etc., and charming panels of Jules Cheret.

The Sevres factory will send the busts of Washington, of Lafayette, of Franklin, a statue in colored granite of Larche, biscuits after Dalow, Lenoir, Gardet; a dainty fountain of Max Bloudat; vases, plates, jardinieres, etc., and in the garden a large piece in Kaolinic granite of Maignow, as well as the vase "Ronde d' Enfants" of Dalou. The Direction of Historical Monuments will send a series of photographs of the most characteristic monuments of French architecture with some engravings showing some monuments and reproducing works of French monumental statuary.

The retrospective exposition of painting and of sculpture will include works ex-



The National Pavilion will have in front of it a large garden gently sloping, with French parterres surrounding a large central avenue.

After passing under the "Arc de Triomphe" the visitor enters a Court of Honor surrounded by a portico with Ionian columns capped by a balustrade. At the end of this court looms the peristyle ornamented with six great Corinthian columns and under this peristyle is found the main door opening into the official part of the French exhibits.

On either sides of the Court of Honor are doors opening into the galleries of the exhibits of objects pertaining to articles of luxuries, such as jewelery, furniture, bronze, etc., and into smaller rooms ingeniously lighted, where will be found the latest models and newest creations of the most renowned Parisian dressmakers.

The large gallery of honor and the rotunda will be under the supervision of the

The Gallery of Honor will contain four tapestries made at the Gobelins from 1664 to 1685, recalling the episodes of the History of Alexander from sketches of Lebrun. The floor of the gallery, with the exception of the public passway, will be covered with tapestries of the Savonnerie of Louis XIV's time. Consoles, divans chairs of the same period will complete the decoration. Upon the consoles will be placed busts of Louis XIV, of Colbert, Louvois, Lebrun and Meignard. The rotunda right after the gallery will be a copy of the Rotunda of the Palace of the Legion of Honor. On the floor will be spread the carpet made for that rotunda known as "tapis des Cohortes," and in some show cases will be placed some souvenirs of Napoleon the First: his hat, his sword, his pistols and the insignia of the Legion of Honor.

The Gobelins factory will send ten modern tapestries from the sketches of Jean Paul Laurens, Rochegrosse, Gorguet, Tapis-

ecuted between 1870 and 1910 by French masters: Cures de Chavannes, Elie Delaunay, Gustave Moreau, Faustin, Latour, Breton, Bastien-Lepage, Monticelli, Rebot, Meissonnier, Rodin and many others.

Finally, near the halls consecrated to letters, to Romanticism, to Victor Hugo, Balzac, Flaubert, etc.; the collection of autographs will recall the genius of the French classic and historical patrimony. There will be seen the handwritings of sovereigns from Charles the Fifth to Napoleon the Third, the handwriting of the President of the French Republic, of great statemen, of poets, litterateurs, musicians, artists and of many illustrious women. Then will come an interesting series of exhibits of Franco-American souvenirs, where will be recalled echoes of the Lafayette, Rochambeau, who in days of yore shed their blood for the independence of the United States of America.

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"We just seem to have drifted at first. I don't ever remember having a serious business talk with Bob—until little Bob came.

"We were living in a little seventh-floor apartment. It was fun, just for us two; handy for Bob, and not much work for me. But for little Bob, when he began to run around! We must look ahead, and plan—for him.

"We figured far into the night. We had some money—about five hundred dollars—that we called our nest egg. Eating less dinners down-town, we could spare twenty-five dollars a month. We summed it up; but it did seem so little!

"Then one night Bob came home—with his old whistle again. 'It's all settled, little woman,' he said. 'We're going to grow olives! We stay right here until the grove is bearing, then move on to our own place—just when little Bob's wanting to use his legs. Yes, you bet we've got money enough!'

* * * * * * * * * *

"That was twenty years ago—and here we are, still on our olive grove. It's grown since then, but our home is on our first little five acres yet.

"Little Bob is out there now, irrigating the trees. You should see the pride he takes in them—he never has left home for more than a few weeks.

"And he should be proud. As bookkeeper for Bob & Co. I can inform you that those five acres we first owned always make $1400 a year for us.

"Yes, of course we've worked; but we've been healthy, every one of us—and happy!"

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How Women Can Organize to Prevent War

By MRS. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL

THE women of Europe are looking to the women of the United States for help in the overwhelming catastrophe in which they are involved. Madame Rosika Schwimmer of Budapest, Hungary, who was in London at the outbreak of the war, immediately devised a plan for bringing the moral influence of the world to bear upon the situation. Being the Secretary of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, Madame Schwimmer naturally turned first to the National Alliances, that are united in that international body. It was her hope that in the capital of some neutral country leading men and women of different nationalities could be convened to devise a plan for stopping the war, which had already caused such devastation in the treasure houses of all the countries that it had invaded. Madame Schwimmer arrived in Boston on the second of September and has since been traveling in the United States lecturing, in the endeavor to arouse the people of the United States to feel what power a great neutral country possesses at this time. Madame Schwimmer's addresses, besides inducing thousands of people to think upon the subject who probably have never thought before, has made us all consider the character of American neutrality.

The neutrality of our country is demanded by the degree to which our population is already internationalized. Not only is it the duty of Americans to follow the earnest appeal of our wise President to maintain, in private life, as well as in public utterances, a neutral attitude, but it is the impulse, the intuition, or one may say the instinct of any one who realizes the obligations of a cosmopolitan people, to do this. The complex character of our population is our chief glory. Every nation involved in the awful tragedy that has for its stage a battle line of hundreds of miles has contributed its quality to our people.

For Americans, the expansion of the pronoun We, as used by us from 1620 to the present hour, is one of the most marvelous and most blessed examples of expansion that can be found in human history. When the early inhabitants of the Massachusetts Bay Colony said WE, they meant the little group of Englishmen and women who inhabited its narrow domain; but now, when any intelligent American, man or woman, statesman or private citizen, as an American, says WE, he means "We, a people in whose veins flows the blood of all the nations of the earth."

As members of the family always have favorites within the limits of consanguinity, so WE may be more proud, or more fond of this and that nation which we recognize as a component part of our nationality than of others, also its component parts. But an American who is really conscious of the complexity of our national life and of the significance of its complexity knows that although its complexity may imply difficulty, it also implies the charm and the power that are to be ours when all the nationalities are harmonized and unified in our national consciousness. Such an American knows that to him, the war now waging in Europe can have no victories. Such an American feels every battle to be the defeat of that ideal of the unification of the races for which our nation stands. It was right, therefore, for Madame Schwimmer, the Hungarian, to come to us. Only a month later Madame Vandervelde, the Belgian, was here. Since then Mrs. Pethick Lawrence of London has arrived, and now Mrs. Philip Snowden comes to us on her return trip from New Zealand. Whether these women of the warring countries touch the western or the eastern shore of our country they have but one theme—the tragedy of the war, how to end it, how to make it the last; these are the questions to which women of all countries are propounding various replies. All, however, appeal to the women of the world to unite for the prevention of war and for such an education of public opinion as will make it impossible for any government hereafter to seek through war a solution of its international difficulties.

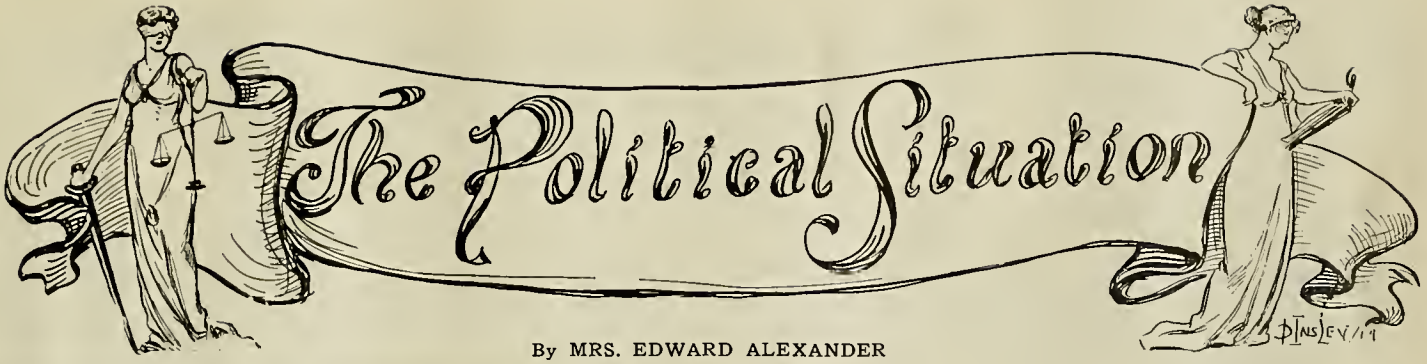
The women of Germany have sent out a letter asking the women of other countries to protest against the barbaric cruelties that are being perpetrated by the armies of some of the warring nations upon their victims; at the same time urging in their letter that German men are not and could not be guilty of such atrocities, because "the German is always a man of culture."

To this the President of the National Council of the Women of the Netherlands has sent a splendid reply; a letter full of sympathy for all the Germans who are suffering, but urging that the women of all other countries involved, feel in regard to the men of their respective nations, just as German women feel in regard to German men.

The President of the National Council of Austria, a woman unique for the degree of tact, wisdom and acute intelligence with which she has administered the duties of her high office in a country so difficult as Austria, has issued a letter asking the women of England to protest against the barbarities that have been practiced on Austrian soldiers.

The time has come when we must all acknowledge that it is futile to try to civilize war. It is impossible to trim war of its barbarities, for the barbaric law of physical force is its very basis. Futile have been the efforts of all who have endeavored to organize war as a nice, refined, drawing-room game. War means organized murder, conducted under governmental auspices, not merely by governmental approval but by governmental authority; nay by the command of heads of governments. We must admit that it is not within the power of women, who in very small numbers hold either legislative or executive power, to stop the present war; but it is in the hands of women to devise and promulgate such plans for the organization of human society as will make this the last war.

(Continued on page 18)



By MRS. EDWARD ALEXANDER

IN deciding on a Candidate for the office of Commissioner of Public Health and Safety (Commissioner No. 2 on the ballot), it is incumbent on the women voters of Oakland to act with particular care.

The head of this department controls not only the health conditions of our city but also the enforcement of the laws looking toward its moral welfare.

For this office we must NOT have a man whose record shows that he will be swayed for political reasons—we must NOT have a man who NOW promises but whose record will not stand up—we MUST have a man whose record shows that he will stand staunch and true for Oakland's good.

Dr. F. F. Jackson is the man we need.

His record both as a public official and private citizen will bear the closest scrutiny. He has always been found battling for Oakland's betterment. He has always been found battling against graft, waste and extravagance which have caused our exorbitant TAX RATE.

He it was who introduced the first resolution calling for the establishment of the Children's Play Grounds, which have proven such a blessing for the children of Oakland.

Let us choose a man whose record proves that he will do his full duty fearlessly and honestly.

Let us not continue to be fooled.

Let us work and vote for Dr. F. F. Jackson for Commissioner No. 2.

JACKSON CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

A WOMAN FOR MAYOR OF EUGENE

To the Editor of the Woman's Page:

It is not that I love either the present incumbent or any of the announced candidates less, when it comes to a question of the next Mayor of Eugene—but that I would love a woman in the position more. Well, why not? Is there any good and sufficient reason against? We have a woman State Senator and another a member of the lower house of the Legislature. We have women lawyers and doctors and college professors, and they all have "made good." Is there anything so wonderful or mystic about the administration of a city's affairs that a woman could not do the work as well, if not better, than a man?

I have nothing against a man as a man. On the contrary, I find him a very useful as well as ornamental creature, on occasions; but I can find nothing in either physiology or holy writ that bespeaks for him any managerial ability greater than that of a woman. If women can and do manage the affairs of a million homes all over the country, and those of many big business establishments—certainly one of them could run a city of this size, and probably improve on the way things have been done in the past. A thorough house-cleaning would seem to be in order—and did anyone ever know a man really to clean a house?

And this question of economy of which we are hearing so much—a man does not even begin to understand the meaning as a woman comprehends it. At least we would have a more beautiful city, with no "dust" left in the corners, no filthy jail, no half way enforcement of the moral laws, and no graft. And, if the right woman will announce her candidacy, she will be elected.

THE WOMAN'S CHOICE

The male citizens of Berkeley have various views in regard to the candidates for the mayoralty, but the women seem unanimously in favor of the man who has fought the cause of female suffrage for twenty years.

The women say they do not have to be told who their friends are. They know them, and they know that J. Stitt Wilson is one of the few who has never been found wanting where the welfare of the people was at issue.

* * *

Pennsylvania is going to join the ranks of the Suffrage States as soon as the preliminary red-tape has been smoothed out.

David Starr Jordan says, "The United States is particularly fitted, as a democratic nation looked to by all the democratic peoples in Europe, as a model and an inspiration, to take the first step in forming a world alliance."

* * *

What we need in our democratic government is more democracy.

* * *

The only method that will successfully prevent great poverty and dependence and safeguard the financial market must come from government legislation in excessive accumulation of wealth. A system that permits an individual to hoard millions of dollars must suffer the alternative of paupers and dependents.

THE situation in Oakland over the election of a new city government is one of unusual interest to the women of that city. It is the first time that women in Oakland have had the opportunity to vote for a Mayor of that city. It is generally conceded that the women's vote may be the determining factor in the final result.

The search for a man in whom all can have confidence was a long one and a thorough one. Over a year ago Mr. Frank W. Bilger announced that he would be a candidate, and as the Oakland city charter provides for nomination by petition solely there is no place in Oakland today for anything resembling politics or politicians. From the very first there was a favorable reception given to Bilger's candidacy, and as one man after another was brought out it was seen that the die was cast and that Bilger was the popular favorite.

One of the strongest features of Bilger's strength is the fact that he is absolutely the nominee of no clique or machine. His nomination petition bears the names of almost as many women as men, and his candidacy is equally popular with both sexes, because he is known as a strictly business man who can be depended upon to run the city as he has so successfully run his own business. One of the most commendable principles of Mr. Bilger is that he has never seen any sex in efficiency, but believes that the most competent man or woman in any given place is the proper person for the position.

The people of Oakland feel that they can trust Mr. Bilger, and it is freely predicted that he will be given a majority over all his competitors at the primary election on April 20.

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The Congressional Union in California

HEADQUARTERS: CONGRESSIONAL UNION BOOTH IN THE PALACE OF EDUCATION, EXPOSITION GROUNDS

Organizer: Margaret Fay Whittemore

A FULLER account of the opening of the Congressional Union Booth at the Panama-Pacific Exposition has come from San Francisco. Miss Whittemore writes:

The meeting held to open the suffrage booth at the Exposition was a splendid success. It was held in the Auditorium of the Young Women's Christian Association Building, at the Exposition, and was followed by a reception in the Suffrage Booth.

The hall in which the meeting was held was decorated with flags and flowers, and looked very beautiful in the Congressional Union colors of purple, white and gold. The presiding officer was Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, who gave warm praise to the Congressional Union and its work. Miss Blanche Moore of Berkeley spoke on the duties of enfranchised women toward unenfranchised women. Her speech was a tissue of Biblical quotations, applied to the present suffrage situation in a most pointed and telling way. She was followed by Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who made inspiring addresses. Mrs. Lawrence said in part:

"It is an especial joy to speak in this place for the opening of the Congressional Union. It seems to me to be the fundamental and underlying idea of this whole Exposition which the people of California have prepared, that the world is wide and the world is ours;—that California is not just a beautiful State shut off by the Rockies and happier for its isolation; but it is showing us that it realizes that it is part of the whole world. It is opening its arms so hospitably and inviting all the world to share the beauties of its climate, its scenery, and to learn that humanity is one and indivisible.

"This too is the underlying idea of the Congressional Union;—that woman suffrage is not a small matter for local option, but that it is a great issue affecting the whole world and to be dealt with by legislative bodies representing the entire nation. Since the dawn of Christianity, no movement has been so revolutionary, no movement so religious, no movement so calculated to influence and modify the destiny of the human race. That is why it has called out the highest devotion of any movement of modern times. This is why in England we have been content to give of our health, of our substance, and of our lives * * *.

"As I came through the east, I met women who were on fire with the ideas of this fight, who had left behind all thoughts of social pleasure and self-advancement, and were devoting their lives to the advancement of womanhood. Then I came to the places where you have this great boon of suffrage, and I realized that those who are striving in the eastern half of the country were indeed one and indivisible with all of you,—that you are helping and strengthening this national organization and that the one way to help most in the deliverance of your sisters is to be conscious of the solidarity of purpose of women.

"We have heard of the solidarity of man; it is this very fact that has revolutionized nineteenth century politics. Men, however, have many interests and many ambitions, and these conflict oftentimes one with the other, often tending to separate their forces. But the solidarity of women is, speaking broadly and generally, the vocation of creating and nurturing human life. That is the fact in which the solidarity of women is rooted.

"Today the bonds of humanity are strained by war. The bonds of commerce are broken, and the bonds of religion. The bonds of science are broken; there are no meetings of men of science,—the physicians who care for and restore health. Only one bond holds through all this terrible time, and that is the bond of motherhood—of ten million women drawn together by a common grief.

"The time will come when there will be one great party of women all over the world, for the day is here when we are conscious of this great race motherhood. Our movement is international — women standing not for the sacredness of property but for the sacredness of life—a cause, my friends, worth living and dying for."

After Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Gail Laughlin gave a most powerful address on the federal amendment; her speech will be printed later in "The Suffragist." The Auditorium was crowded and the spirit of the meeting immensely sympathetic.

After the meeting we all went over to the booth and held a reception. People came streaming in for about two hours. They all seemed to enjoy it and said that it was good to be doing suffrage work again. Twenty-five new members joined the Congressional Union.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, who is a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union, was chairman of the reception committee. She was assisted by a score of women who have long been identified with the suffrage movement. Among the members of the reception committee were: Miss Julia George, Mrs. Frank Deering, Miss Julia Lee, Miss T. Brookman, Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Mrs. Austin Sperry, Miss Louise Brigham of New York, director of the Home Thrift Association; Mrs. A. B. Johnson, chief docent of the Fine Arts Palace; Mrs. Bert St. John of Detroit; Mrs. George Hough Perry, Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, California's pioneer suffragist; Mrs. John Swift of Berkeley; Mrs. Frank Havens of Piedmont; Mrs. F. M. Ray, Miss Maude Younger, Miss Ethel Moore, Mrs. Orlow Black, Mrs. William Keith, Mrs. George Sperry, Mrs. Robert Dean, Miss Fanny McLean, Mrs. Genevieve Allen, Mrs. A. E. Graupner, Mrs. Charles Blaney, Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Aked, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stitt Wilson, Mrs. Albert Elliott, Mrs. Warren Cheney, Mrs. Dane Coolidge and Mrs. Alvin Pope, chief of the educational and social economy department of the Exposition.

The booth itself looks perfectly charming. Miss Charlotte Williams, an artist, has spent days here putting it in shape. Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding has given some furniture and curtains for the shelves, and we have had bowers of flowers in purple, white and gold, and fruit blossoms; and most magnificent baskets of magnolia leaves hanging from the corners of the room; these were sent us by Miss Ethel Moore, head of the playgrounds in Berkeley. Beautiful flowers came from Mrs. Phoebe Hearst also. The Remington concession has very kindly loaned us a typewriter for use throughout the Exposition.

The Rhode Islands Suffrage Association has sent us a picture, an oil painting, of Susan B. Anthony, which we will receive tomorrow (March 5th). I am very much delighted with the work and the cordial way in which it is being received.

* * *

THREE HIGH CLASS SHOWS

The Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco has been accorded the honor of being the most selective international celebration in the history of such undertakings. Only the best of the world's offerings in the various phases of human achievement are to be seen in the different departments of the Exposition, making it truly representative of the great engineering feat which it celebrates.

This selective quality is seen in the architecture, in the colorful pictures which the Exposition as a whole presents to the eye, in the sculpture, in exhibits and in its amusements. "The Zone," which is the joy trail of the Exposition, unquestionably represents the greatest collection of high class amusements that have ever been assembled at any Exposition.

Every attraction that was booked by the Exposition management for the Zone was selected largely on its educational merits. The Zone is delightfully free from anything savoring of clap-trap. Among the best of the Exposition spectacles which are both entertaining and educational are "Creation," "The Battle of Gettysburg," and the "Battle of the Merrimac and Monitor."

These spectacles have been produced by E. W. MacConnell, noted European concessionaire and a genius in this particular field of dramatic endeavor. His reputation, based on his achievements at every Exposition since that held in Chicago, is guaranty enough for most who visit the Zone. As a matter of fact, however, these three great productions stand absolutely on their merits.

The Honorable Myron T. Herrick

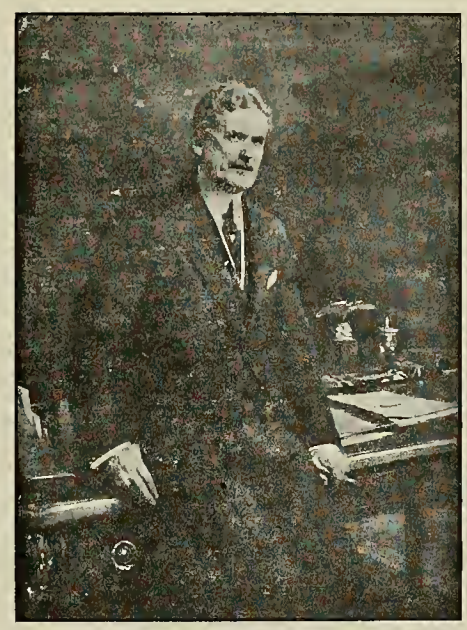
Late U. S. Ambassador to France

By S. Y. BRUN

THE story goes that when the Honorable Myron T. Herrick was Governor of the State of Ohio, his office door was never locked and any of his constituents were free at any and all times to pull the latch string and go in. Under such a democratic regime his visitors and callers were so many that the chairs often could not go the round. Then the Governor would yield his own seat and entertain and chat with his callers and friends the while leaning against his office desk. This attitude of partly sitting and resting over an office table became a fixed habit with the Governor, and when he went to represent the U. S. Government to France he took the habit along with him. So one day, receiving at his home the French artist, Henri Royer, unconsciously the Ambassador leaned against his table. The painter must have thought the pose cleverly artistic and possibly also characteristically American, for he immediately begged leave to paint the American Ambassador's portrait in the pose which cannot be but familiar to the ex-Governor's former constituents. But with the pose went also some others of the Governor's democratic leanings. In Paris, as in Ohio, his office door was never closed to Americans. Nor was Mrs. Herrick less forward in welcoming her compatriots in her handsome residence, Rue Francois Cremier. And clothes mattered not. "But," once said a westerner to the Ambassador, "how can I go to Mrs. Herrick's reception? I have not the proper clothes." "Never mind your clothes," replied the Ambassador, "at Mrs. Herrick's you are on American soil, where clothes don't count, so don't fail to come." And the westerner went and had no occasion to repent.

As with his compatriots so with French statesmen and foreign diplomats, Mr. Herrick never departed from a wholesome American straightforwardness and democratic simplicity. He represented the United States and had no devious ways nor no secrets for his government. "I might very confidentially tell you, but this for you alone," once broke out a statesman. "Please," interrupted promptly the Ambassador, "do not tell me anything I cannot convey to my government."

Mr. Herrick may, in the parlance of newspaper paragraphers, be known as a "shirt-sleeve diplomat." That is, like most of our ministers and ambassadors, he had not the special training which a "diplomate de carriere" is supposed to have. But, as the Hon. John Bright once said in the House of Commons, speaking of statesmen: "I am not, nor did I ever pretend to be a statesman; and that character is so tainted and so equivocal in our day that I am not sure that I care to be known as such." Mr. Herrick might well say: "The highly trained diplomats have recently made such a sorry mess of diplomacy that I care not to be counted as one of them." But surely enough Mr. Herrick had something better and of greater value than the supposed acquirements possessed by Europe's highly trained diplomats. He had a closer and more intimate acquaintance with the common man, the man of the plough and of the factory, and a deeper sympathy with his aspirations and wants. So in assuming his duties as Ambassador all of his kindly smiles and courteous bearings were not reserved for the powerful and great, some went to men in humbler walks of life, and no wonder, then, that he became persona grata with all in France, from the President of the French Republic to the janitor in his office building. When he left France he



Hon. Myron T. Herrick

went away as one of the most highly esteemed diplomatic agents the United States have had in France during the last half a century. His popularity with all classes of Frenchmen can only be compared to the popularity the late Elihu Washburn acquired and enjoyed in the seventies in France.

Both fell on evil days for Europe. Mr. Washburn saw the Franco-Prussian war, remained in Paris during the siege of that city by German troops, and during the sad days of the Commune. Charged with representing German interests he became a valuable and appreciated intermediary between the French powers and Prince Bismarck, and was able to give aid and assistance to many stricken Frenchmen.

Mr. Herrick saw the beginning of the greatest of human calamities history records. From the very start he sized the situation and understood his duties as Mr. Washburn had in former days sized and understood his. Instead of following the French government to Bordeaux, he believed he could be more useful in Paris, so he stayed where his initiative and energy were most needed. He soon infused life into the always generous and open-handed American colony, and with the co-operation of Americans in France equipped ambulances, established hospitals, organized medical services for the wounded. Then this done, having in his charge German interests, he traveled throughout France visiting hospitals and detention camps where German soldiers, wounded or captured, were treated and detained. From his tour of inspection he could report that all was done which could possibly be done under the circumstances by the French government, thus quieting the minds of Germans at home who had dear ones in France and rendering justice to the French authorities for their humanity and fair treatment towards those which the fortune of wars had placed in their keeping.

Also for all those services when in December last he surrendered his post to his successor the best wishes of the French people accompanied him home, and the French government expressing the feelings of the whole French nation honored him with the greatest reward in their gift, by making him "Grand Croix of the Legion of Honor."

But Mr. Herrick had not waited until the eve of his departure to make himself useful to his country, to France and to humanity. From the day he set foot on French soil he endeavored to draw closer the bonds which happily have always existed between the two countries. Yet many problems had to be settled. Troublesome questions of trade arose consequent on a change of custom tariff in the United States. Treasury regulations to prevent undervaluation and custom frauds were too narrowly drawn up in Washington and very narrowly construed at New York. This proved very vexatious to French trade and naturally to the American Ambassador fell the duty to smooth over the ruffles those regulations and their interpretations had created. The task was not always an easy one, especially in view of the fact that in the Limoge porcelain controversy the Treasury Department acted as if it and the Department of States were not part of one and the same government.

Then the Mexican problem came to plague the American Ambassador. Citizens of France claim to have upwards of a billion francs invested in Mexico. They could not quite understand the policy of our President, who believed that Senor Huerta (who in the opinion of European statesmen and publicists was the only general capable of bringing order out of chaos in Mexico) having deliberately throttled a duly elected government could not be countenanced by a government founded as ours is on constitution and law. The French press indulged in some severe criticism of President Wilson's Mexican policy. Now those compe-

(Continued on page 28)

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY

Alaska Cruise Club, Union Square Hotel, Post and Stockton Sts.
Alpha Neighborhood Club, Grattan School.
Ashbury Heights Women's Club, 1362 Grove St.
Association of Pioneer Women of California, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.
Association of Collegiate Alumnae, California Branch, 1819 Octavia St.
California Club, 1750 Clay St., near Polk.
California Women's Republican Club, 501 Book Concern Bldg.
Cap and Bells Club, 1509 Gough St.
Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Pacific Bldg.
Catholic Humane Society, 1112 Market St.
Century Club, 1355 Franklin St., corner Sutter.
Channing Auxiliary, Unitarian Church, Franklin and Geary Sts.
Clionian Club 220 Post St.
Corona Club, 536 Sutter St.
Council of Jewish Women, 2137 Sutter St.
Daughters of California Pioneers, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.
Denman School Club, 902 Taylor St.
Dolores Mothers' Club.
Forum Club, 220 Post St.
Francesca Club, 560 Sutter St.
Girls' Recreation Club, 507 Harrison St.
Glen Park Political Club.
Hypathia Club.
Land Marks League, 1242 Taylor St.
La Puerta del Oro Chapter, D. A. R.
Laurel Hall Club, 1750 Clay St.
Local Council of Women, Hotel Bellevue.
Mills Club, 220 Post St.
Native Daughters of the Golden West, Claus Spreckels Bldg.
New Era League, 816 St. Francis Hotel.
Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, Sequoia Club Rooms.
Pacific Musical Society, 2848 Scott St.
Papyrus Club, 420 Sutter St.
Philomath Club, 538 Sutter St.
Presidents' Assembly.
Potrero Women's Club, Nineteenth and Iowa Sts.
Richmond Women's Club, 400 Thirty-fifth Ave.
San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, 220 Post St.
San Francisco Colony of New England Women.
San Francisco Musical Club.
San Francisco Women's Club, 1006 Bosworth St.
Sorosis Club, 538 Sutter St.
South Park Settlement Mothers' Club.
Susan B. Anthony Club.
Tamalpais Center Woman's Club.
To Kalon Club, Calvary Annex, Jackson and Fillmore Sts.
Town and Country Club, 218 Stockton St.
Vittoria Colonna Club, Hotel Richelieu, Van Ness Ave. and Geary St.
Women's Club of Occidental Kindergarten.
Woman's Political League, 243 Pacific Bldg.
Yerba Buena School Women's Club.
Young Women's Christian Association.

THE OAKLAND CLUB

"Service is the motto of this large woman's club, second in point of numbers in Oakland. Although not yet in their own clubhouse, a site has been chosen in the beautiful Lake district where soon the Oakland Club hopes to gather under its own roof tree.

Since its organization in 1899 the successive presidents have been Mrs. George Woodbury Bunnell, Mrs. Cora E. Jones, Mrs. Francis H. Gray, Mrs. Leon M. Hall, Mrs. C. S. Chamberlain and the present president, Mrs. G. W. Harrison.

In the history of Oakland this club has played an important part, as through its active and philanthropic members the probation officer became a factor, the club paying for the maintenance until the county became able to assume the financial responsibility for this important office.

Next, the playgrounds were opened and cared for, members donating time and money to the perfecting of this far-reaching blessing.

At present the Linen Loan Closet is doing much good. From its well-filled shelves the city nurse gets her supply of clean linens for her work among the indigent sick. It is maintained by donations from members and friends, and laundry and upkeep are a club expense.

During the month there are two fine program afternoons with tea service, a luncheon, followed by a program, and a business meeting.

French, current events and dancing sections are maintained. All questions for the betterment of conditions in general are given serious consideration, thus giving each and every club member the privilege to work under the banner of Service.

WOMAN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS

Early this month Gail Laughlin gave an interesting talk to the members of the Berkeley Twentieth Century Club on "To What Extent Do Women in California Own Their Own Property?"

There was also an explanation of the community property bills.

These are discussions of vital importance to women, and the clubs would be doing a lasting good if they concentrated more on these topics. They are woman's affair, consequently women should know something about such laws.

* * *

SAN JOSE CLUB

The Young Woman's Club has been devoting much attention to the home, beginning with an illustrated talk, "The Building of a Modest Home," by A. P. Hill, Jr. At the following meeting "The Garden" was discussed by Mrs. Herman Rosse, who is widely known in Holland both for her planning of small gardens and in superintending the work done in beautifying the park of twenty acres which surrounds the Peace Palace at The Hague. Other meetings which have been of highest benefit to the many young matrons who form this club were "Furnishings" by Mrs. Jane C. Higbie of New York City, "The Choice of Furniture" by Mrs. H. J. Alderman, and "Interior Finish" by Mr. Boyle, as well as "Artistic Napery and Bed Linen" by Miss Scott. Mrs. Higbie illustrated her talk by a display of hand-painted velours done by the workers of the Mountain Community in New York under the leadership of Mrs. Wheeler-Jones and by hand-blocked linens from the studios of German and Austrian artists. This helpful series is closed by the "Household Budget," illustrative of the culinary department of home making. Mrs. Orren Harlan is president of this interesting club.

* * *

SAN JOSE CIVIC LEAGUE

Under the able chairmanship of Mrs. E. C. Hurff the Civic League has done much to acquaint women with an understanding use of the ballot and has made investigations in the matter of safety in theaters and playhouses, as examination of the milk supply, as well as aiding in civic reforms of various character. At the present time this organization of public-spirited women are holding many meetings for the purpose of enlightening women citizens upon the provisions of a new charter, as an election will soon be held to determine its selection or rejection.

In addressing the Civic League on the contents of his latest book, "A Christian View of Amusements," Robert Whitaker made the following remarks:

"I believe the time is coming when there will be as serious provision made for the play as for the education of a child. Instead of having a few trained athletes in each school, every child will be developed to his fullest physical strength. When we have solved the matter of play we will have largely learned about work. Pure fun is just as important to a city as pure milk."

Owing to the large membership of the club it has been found advisable to divide its membership into sections, viz: Civics, art, literature and a home economic section.

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GLEANINGS

By May F. Bruker

They were an old couple patiently trudging up and down looking at each new feature with inquiring eyes and awe in their faces.

"I'm tired," quivered the voice of the old lady, "I want to sit down somewhere and eat lunch."

"Not yet," quickly answered the old gentleman. "There's a concert in Festival Hall at twelve-thirty, and I've made up my mind to hear it."

"I want my lunch," repeated the woman. "I've got hard boiled eggs and chicken sandwiches and cake, and I'm going to sit right down here and eat."

"I want to hear that music," insisted the old gentleman, stubbornly. "I don't want to sit down yet. I aint been nowheres."

"It says on the programme that there's going to be a concert right here at two-thirty and you can have all the music you want without paying extra for it."

"All right, Sara, I aint spoilin' no one's good time." As the wife untied the package of luncheon he added jubilantly, "We can have a right good time on the Zone with that extra money."

* * *

HAIR AND SKIN DISEASES

The times are passed when my lady consulted the hairdresser when her hair was falling out. Hair diseases are today part of the curriculum of every dermatologist and are treated with as much care as other diseases of the integument. Microscopical and bacteriological examinations are very often necessary to facilitate diagnosis. A fully equipped office for this kind of work, including the treatment of cosmetic disease of the skin, is located at 566 15th street, Oakland, in charge of G. C. Lammers, Ph. D., M. E., favorably known to Oakland people for many years.

* * *

The "Jitney" bus may go down in history as the car of Democracy. The potent leveller of class distinction.

SHE WHO IS TO COME

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman

"A woman, in so far as she beholdeth
Her one beloved's face;
A mother, with a great heart, that enfoldeth
The children of the race;
A body, free and strong, with that high beauty
That comes of perfect use, is built thereof;
A mind where Reason ruleth over Duty,
And Justice reigns with Love;
A self-poised, royal soul, brave, wise and tender,
No longer blind and dumb,
A human being, of an unknown splendor,
Is she who is to come."

* * *

THE LADIES' TAILOR

Ladies desiring man-tailored garments will do well to see Joe McCall, the ladies' tailor, 597 Fifteenth street, Oakland. Mr. McCall is an original designer and his work is classed among the very best west of New York. He makes suits, waists and costumes to order and gives an absolute guarantee as to workmanship, style and fit. He has an elaborate array of new spring cloths and welcomes visitors to inspect his establishment, which is one of the most attractive and modern in California. His advertisement will be found elsewhere in this issue of "The Woman Citizen."

* * *

"John Barleycorn" has been adopted by the Oakland high schools for use in the English classes, since the State board passed favorably upon it as a text book. The author, Jack London, would seem to have come in for all the honors that we have to bestow on the successful novelist.

* * *

When you have any eye troubles take them to Dr. J. H. Sohn, 223-224 First National Bank Building, Oakland, Cal. He will see you Sundays or evenings by appointment. Phone Office Lakeside 815.

FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC IN A HALF HOUR

One of the most expensive, in point of construction, of the Zone attractions, is the Panama Canal concession.

Major Frank Cranston Boggs of the Army engineering corps, after his inspection of the plant, said: "It is just such a reproduction of the Panama Canal that I should liked to have had the Government install at the Exposition. It is the most perfect working plant that I have ever inspected. Every detail has been carried out with exact relation to the facts. In a half hour trip one can get a better idea of the topography of the Isthmus, the location of the canal and its workings, than in a three days' trip through the canal itself."

We first visited the concession at night and the lighting effects along the canal and on the ships were so realistic as to fill us with enthusiasm. The wonder of the thing grew upon us. We visited it again in daytime and discovered other mechanical devices that are not brought into play at night. Ships moved in and out of the locks and along the waterways, and miniature trains wound their devious way from ocean to ocean in a business-like manner that gives the impression of viewing the actual scenes through the big end of a telescope rather than of seeing them in miniature.

Young folks enjoy it as much as their elders, though for them it may have an entirely different significance. But for young or old every minute of that half hour trip is filled to overflowing with interest.

Dr. Adolf Warburg Leman

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WOMEN·WORTH·WHILE

A STATELY young woman, with sparkling eyes, stood before a little coterie of seasoned business men in Oakland two months ago and calmly volunteered to make a paying institution of a monstrous 700-room hotel they had abandoned half-completed two years ago.

"I'll make that silent structure hum with business and set your dormant dollars to work," she said. "Give me the means to finish and furnish it according to my ideas and you'll have a paying hotel instead of a vacant shell."

They knew that this was no idle boast, this offer to perform a Herculean task. And full well they knew that failure had been stricken from the vocabulary of the speaker. "We can judge the future by the past," they said, "put your plan into execution."

On the first of May the monstrous Hotel Claremont, standing at the base of the Berkeley hills, will open its doors to the public, a monument to the energy, resourcefulness and marvelous enterprise of a woman, Miss Florence M. Nace.

Not as the millionaires' hostelry that was planned by its builders, will this huge institution open for business, but rather as a modest home-like abode for people with more respectability than dollars. There will be no glittering decorations of gold in this unique hotel, nor will there be priceless draperies and extravagant bric-a-brac. The decorations, instead, will be baskets of blooming flowers, and the furnishings will be provided for comfort and restfulness rather than for show.

And instead of the rates that would have gone with the millionaires' hotel, guests will be given comfort and congeniality.

Miss Nace, with years of extraordinary business achievements to her credit, is confident of success, and no one with the slightest knowledge of her genius questions her expectations. For they know that when she attempts, she succeeds, and they too are confident that the immense hotel, which for ten years has stood half finished, at last will throb with life and become a uniquely successful institution.

For years she has been identified with the Frank Havens estate and has built up an enviable reputation for business acumen, originality and resourcefulness. A woman of charming personality, and winning smile, she has won a host of friends. She is a typical daughter of the Golden West, cherishing a love for the flowers, the birds, and the trees, for she worships at Nature's shrine.

This fondness for the out-of-doors has given her inspiration and dauntless energy, which, in turn, have brought success.

As business manager of Key Route Inn properties, Miss Nace demonstrated her ability in divers ways while trained business

Florence M. Nace Boye Photo

men eyed her accomplishments in wonder. It was soon after Miss Nace had assumed management of the Inn, several years ago, that she discovered the back rooms were always vacant. She looked about for a cause and soon found it. A large vacant lot in the rear of the hostelry had been transformed into a dumping ground for garbage. It was stacked with tin cases, boxes and the like.

"If you will give me free rein with that lot I'll rent your back rooms," she told the management. She was instructed to proceed and in little more than a month the unsightly ground blossomed forth as a park, so beautiful that former President Taft faced an assemblage there on his last visit to the West. And incidentally the rooms in the back of the hotel have been rented ever since.

So it was with the same dauntless spirit and persistent will that Miss Nace volunteered to assume the management of the Hotel Claremont, the foundation of which was laid by capitalists a decade ago. After it was half finished, work suddenly stopped, when it was discovered that it would have to be a "dry" hotel. The idea of a millionaires' hotel without liquor was deemed preposterous.

But the businessmen did not think of making it a residential hotel, a plain, comfortable home for people of smaller means, a simple family abode. Their half-finished structure stood untouched for years, a monumental failure and an eye-sore to all, until Miss Nace came to the fore. Immediately a gang of workmen was sent to the structure and the work of completing the hotel is being rushed night and day.

The lobby of the Hotel Claremont is to be decorated with beautiful hanging baskets of flowers and plants. Evergreens will be used to make reception rooms bright and cheerful. Artistic furniture, simple and comfortable, will be put into the place. The hotel is set in the heart of the twenty-six acre Claremont Park.

It will have, also, another alluring feature, a splendid cafeteria with wholesome food at reasonable prices, and a private dining room. There will be attractive parlors, a large roomy porch and a roof garden.

The hostelry will be made to appeal to refined men and women, Exposition visitors, college students and families grown tired of housekeeping. Unaccompanied women will find there the respectability and safety of home. One whole floor has been set aside for women exclusively, where a cultured, refined woman will be in attendance to cater to their wants.

One of the best things about the proposition is that no liquor can be served in the hotel, it being within the mile limit of the State University, and must be strictly "dry."

"It will be a great hotel of 700 rooms, as comfortable and as respectable as home. And it is going to succeed, too," declared Miss Nace with enthusiasm. "No hotel ever had more beautiful surroundings, and the building itself is splendid. It will especially appeal to people of larger culture though small means, and everything will be provided to make them comfortable. The rooms will be nicely furnished and the lobbies will have open fireplaces, flowers and plants.

"We are near San Francisco and Oakland, and in direct line with the Exposition. The rooms are large and airy with an abundance of sun. The majority of the rooms will have accommodations for two, three and four persons at 50c, 75c and $1 a day per person. There will also be small single rooms at $1 per day. There are rooms for one person at $2 per day. We will have sufficient rooms for transient trade, but I believe the hotel will soon be occupied principally by permanent guests.

"I know we will succeed. We can not fail."

The
Woman Citizen
Cordially recommends the Representatives of the Women's Clubs in attendance upon the Panama-Pacific Exposition to visit MLNE. M. E. JOHNSON if in want of DRESSMAKING.
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DR. J. H. SOHN NOW READY FOR BUSINESS IN THIS CITY

It is such able and intelligent professional men as Dr. Sohn who are doing much to aid in the progress and general development of this growing city, which is destined to become in time one of the most noted cities in the United States.

Among the specialists of this State the name of Dr. J. H. Sohn, formerly of Southern California, is well and favorably known, because he is an optician of note whose work has always given satisfaction to those who use glasses and needed help for the eyes.

Dr. Sohn has been for the past year associated with Mr. Geo. Fake, jeweler and optician, and his work has brought him in contact with many of the residents of this section of the State, and he is today perhaps one of our best known opticians, with a trade extending among the best families of the bay cities.

* * *

E. A. WRIGHT'S JAM KITCHEN

E. A. Wright of 34th and Chestnut streets, Oakland, whose jams, jellies and marmalades have become so well and favorably known throughout Alameda County, is exciting a great deal of attention with his kitchen and exhibit in the Horticultural Palace at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It is called the Wright Cottage and they certainly show the right method of making these sweets, for the results speak eloquently. They are doing a big business, because the goods are the very best and the prices most reasonable.

CONSERVATORY TUITION

There can be no doubt that a good musical conservatory has many advantages over the home or private instruction. In the first place there is a larger musical environment. There are greater advantages for ensemble playing for the concert platform or operatic stage. In conservatories like the Adolf Gregory Western States Conservatories of Music, where over 10,000 pupils have studied during the twenty-three years that it has been established, every branch of music, both practical and theoretical, is taught.

For singing and oratory, the latest European methods are employed in voice building, articulation and breathing.

The study of harmony, composition and orchestration receives special attention.

All string or wind orchestral instruments, grand pipe organ, piano, for both solo and orchestra.

No extra charges are made for these advantages.

* * *

SAFE INVESTMENT FOR WOMEN

Mr. Seymour Hall of the Oakland Street Improvement Bond Company, which company has specialized in the Standardized form of California Street Improvement Bonds, reports that a little over 50 per cent of their clients are women. Inasmuch as these bonds are remarkably well secured, are convenient in form, and yield a satisfactory rate of income, they are admirably adapted for the funds of women, as they do not fluctuate in value, and the payment is prompt.

Fortunes in Food Products
The annual dividends paid by food product companies surprise every one except the owners. They understand.
A few packages sold monthly in each of half the grocery stores in America yields a money return little understood by the layman, or small investor.
If you wish to save for middle age or old age, we believe you can find nothing safer or more certain than the investment we have to offer. An interest in a company that had "no bills payable," and a substantial balance in bank, at the close of the year, Dec. 31, 1914, is not always obtainable. You can acquire an interest in such a company on easy terms.
The product, "Grants Hygienic Cracker," is on sale in nearly every grocery store on the Pacific Coast, and is now being introduced in Eastern territory. It is a food product of the highest order and is strongly recommended by the medical fraternity.
The company has been on a profit-showing basis for 52 consecutive months, should eventually pay large dividends to its stockholders, and we believe we can show you that any woman owning 500 shares need have no fear of old age, care or anxiety.
The product possesses unusual merit, has no competition, and is a steady repeater wherever introduced. Our "Data D" gives full information regarding the enterprise. Write for it. It's free.
Full size pkg. of "Grant's Hygienic Crackers" mailed on receipt of 25 cents. A cracker that cures dyspepsia, constipation and allied ailments.
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BEAUTIFUL HOTEL CLAREMONT
Ideally situated in the Berkeley foothills

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

WORDS OF KING LEMUEL

The Oracle His Mother Taught Him

A virtuous woman who can find
For her price is far above rubies.

The heart of her husband trusteth in her,
And he shall have no lack of gain.

She doeth him good and not evil,
All the days of her life.

She seeketh wool and flax,
And worketh willingly with her hands.

She is like the merchant ships:
She bringeth her food from afar.

She riseth also while it is yet night,
And giveth meat to her household,
And their task to her maidens.

She considereth a field, and buyeth it;
With the fruit of her hands she planteth a vineyard.

She girdeth her loins with strength,
And maketh strong her arms.

She perceiveth that her merchandise is profitable;
Her lamp goeth not out by night.

She layeth her hands to the distaff,
And her hands hold the spindle.

She spreadeth out her hand to the poor;
Yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy.

She is not afraid of the snow for her household;
For her household are clothed with scarlet.

She maketh for herself carpets of tapestry;
Her clothing is fine linen and purple.

Her husband is known in the gates,
When he sitteth among the elders of the land.

She maketh linen garments, and selleth them;
And delivereth girdles unto the merchant.

Strength and dignity are her clothing;
And she laugheth at the time to come.
She openeth her mouth with wisdom;
And the law of kindness is on her tongue.

She looketh well to the ways of her household,
And eateth not the bread of idleness.

Nearly all women work. Perhaps none work harder than the very rich who are slaves to society, and who have a hundred cares that the humble housewife or shop worker knows nothing about.

* * *

A Los Angeles concern made a test case of the eight-hour labor law for women. It was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States and upheld as constitutional for women employed in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, except in harvesting and canning fruit, boarding houses and for graduate and student nurses in hospitals.

* * *

A bill passed the Oregon Senate providing that men and women school teachers should receive the same pay for equal service.

* * *

A little mother who was asked if she could note any special advantage her "college boy" had over his brother who trained for his work in the commercial world, gave this emphatic answer: "Oh, yes, through his college associations he is able to create an atmosphere. He is always jolly—and I love to be called 'Mater.'"

* * *

The war against war will never be won in Hague Tribunals, but in the playroom, in the schoolroom and in the home. And all these three spell, after all, but one word: "Woman."' It is only Eve who can make the world an Eden without a Cain.—The Ladies' Home Journal.

* * *

California has a woman as forest fire lookout. We ought to follow New York's lead and have women fire inspectors.

* * *

Mrs. D. R. Heckman of Pennsylvania has been admitted to the bar as an attorney at law.

* * *

Miss M. Alvera Miller, one of our advertisers, whose studio is in Oakland, is exhibiting her work at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in the Palace of Varied Industries, and also the California Building, Alameda County.

Miss Miller is a pupil of George Leykauf, having studied under his instruction continuously for two years. Her work covers the various branches of China decorating, but is distinctive for its pen etching with gold and bronze effects.

Visitors will find it worth while to visit her studio, located in the Delger Building, 473 14th street, Oakland.

Only one-eighth of women college graduates marry. They evidently learn too much about men.

* * *

William J. Burns has "detected" that the women of this country who are working for suffrage are also promoting good citizenship. He said in Oregon lately, "I wish I could put the white slave problem into the hands of a group of women and give them the power that men have. They would soon clean it up. He had seen the women of Seattle clean up "the worst political cesspool that any city ever had."

* * *

Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey voters will be given an opportunity at their next elections to say whether women shall have the privilege of the ballot in these three States. We think we know the outcome and we smile.

* * *

Mrs. David C. McCan, who has been chosen president of the Civil Service Commission of Los Angeles, is one of our associate editors, and this new honor that has been conferred upon her is richly deserved.

It is said that to Mrs. McCan was due very largely the credit of bringing to Los Angeles this year the National Civil Service Association. As president of the Los Angeles commission she will act as hostess to the national association.

Mrs. McCan is the first woman to hold such a position in this country, and we have no doubt she will acquit herself favorably and give an edifying demonstration of the desirability of admitting women to public office.

* * *

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence of England has come to us with definite suggestions as to world peace.

First. "That there be some machinery for insuring a democratic control over the foreign policy of nations, so that no alliance or treaty can be made without being submitted to the representatives of the people."

Second. "The nationalization of armaments and a firm prohibition against allowing a private firm with international stockholders to manufacture arms and make a profit out of war."

Third. "That women as well as men be represented at the next Hague conference." (Jane Addams, for instance.)

* * *

Two-thirds of the women workers in Japan factories receive less than sixteen cents a day.

* * *

Finland is the only nation that has its constituency of women in parliament, and Russia is taking notes.

Among the women of Oakland who have made good in the business world is Mrs. Sternberg, owner of the Sternberg Pleating and Button Co. in the Sherman-Clay Building, opposite Taft & Pennoyer. Mrs. Sternberg, who is a woman of unusually pleasing personality, has probably the most up-to-date shop of its kind in that city. She does the highest class of work in picoting, pleating, button making, etc., and in two years' time has built up a wonderful trade.

* * *

The cause of woman suffrage in New Jersey was advanced another step toward the final test of next September when the house by unanimous vote passed the proposed amendment to the constitution extending to women the right to vote.

Throngs of suffragists in the galleries, including leaders of national repute, cheered the announcement of the result of the roll call, showing fifty-eight affirmative votes.

When the Senate has taken such action it will then remain for the voters of the State to say at a special election to be held next September whether the fight of the suffragists in New Jersey is to prevail.

* * *

Eastern women who visit here this summer will find a wonderfully appointed, licensed Marinello shop in Berkeley, 2223 Telegraph avenue. Special attention is paid to oil skin, pimples and blackheads, sunburn, dandruff, oily scalp, dry and itching scalp and falling hair.

* * *

A San Francisco woman who has fallen into the habit of being happy, when asked how the gods had blessed her, explained that she had become an active member of a club, whose purpose was to work for the welfare of individuals and the improvement of the community. This pulled her far enough out of her shell to afford a perspective. She got a glimpse of the universal. Previously she had seen nothing beyond the confines of her own little shell, and this inverted vision had a tendency to make her "cross-eyed."

* * *

Mrs. B. S. Howe, the manager of the Spirella Corset Shop in the Plaza Building, Oakland, has just returned from an Eastern trip, where she gathered all the latest data regarding corset fashions.

Mrs. Howe is the corsetiere for many of Oakland's best known women.

The five points of excellence of the Spirella, i.e., unbreakable, non-rustable, flexible, hygienic, retains shape —have made it very popular.

EFFICIENCY PAYS

"GREAT OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW"

If you have by your own efforts turned efficiency into money and did so by conquering difficulties, write your story inside of 350 words and address it to the Efficiency Editor, "The Woman Citizen" Office. If your story is published you will receive one dollar or more. Enclose stamped addressed envelope for return.

SUCCESS THROUGH A COOK BOOK

A few years ago I issued for the benefit of the Telegraph Hill Association a volume on "High Living." I had been interested in the culinary art since my girlhood days, and the success of this book spurred my ambitions.

I had made a unique collection of cooking recipes from sixty nationalities, ranging alphabetically from Algeria to Venezuela or from China to Peru. Other pet recipes I had gathered from many of California's most discriminating housewives, to whom cooking was considered a fine art.

I selected from a large stock of material, keeping in mind the general necessity for reducing the high cost of living. I took into consideration the cosmopolitan character of San Francisco and its environs and determined that I would publish, at my own expense, a cook book that would embrace all these features and be typical of our city and State.

My experience with cook books taught me that there was need for a sixth sense if one would be sure of the authors' ideas in many of the recipes given. I took particular pains to be explicit and clear, concise and comprehensive. I have chosen those recipes that though being delightfully palatable did not require the expenditure of too much time or money.

I arranged them as far as possible for six persons. They do not necessitate any guess work yet are intended for those who understand the rudiments of cooking. The keynote of my cook book is common sense, the character is variety.

It is a contribution to the greatest of Expositions, The Pan-Pacific Cook Book. I am going to sell it at a reasonable price to visitors at the Exposition in a central booth in the Food Products Building, opposite the Horticultural Palace, and its success is already assured.

(MRS.) L. L. McLAREN.
Food Products Bldg., P. P. I. E.

* * *

PRESERVES AND "PLEASANT JOURNEY" BOXES

Life taught me that the one thing absolutely essential to permanent success in any form of work or any kind of business was efficiency.

I learned that this was accomplished largely by unity of purpose and persistent endeavor. One may gain efficiency with or without natural talent, always it is practice that makes perfect.

It is a good thing to have a hobby. My hobby was in trying to retain the natural colors of fruits when preserved. To do this I cooked them by the sun or under glass. I took delight in making odd flavors with spices or combinations. Fruit Chutney and Chow-Chow that gave a special relish to a meal and was not soon forgotten.

I then got an idea that these delicacies would be particularly acceptable to the traveler or as a gift to a departing friend. So often I had seen others or had myself been at a loss as to what would be acceptable to a convalescent friend. I gave a good deal of attention to the details of an attractive box that would be a keepsake when emptied.

A limited output makes the personal touch possible, just as the products of our kitchen in the hands of one person preserves the important points of flavor, color, texture, etc. The boxes I have named "Pleasant Journey Boxes," and from the amount of attention and numbers of orders I have received since I have been exhibiting at the Panama-Pacific Exposition I know they as well as my preserves are meeting a certain need.

I have a model kitchen in embryo, and some day I am going to develop it, for I believe that along those lines there is also a crying need.

(MRS.) F. E. GARRITT.
San Mateo, Cal., or Food Products Bldg., P. P. I. E.

WHEN WOMEN WILL THEY WILL

This speaks well for the ingenuity of the American woman. The members of the Civic League of Edinburgh, North Dakota, in order to make up their yearly expense budget, rented an acre of ground and planted it in potatoes. In due time they harvested 300 bushels, which sold for sixty-five dollars.

* * *

CALIFORNIA POPPY MOTIFS FOR SOUVENIRS

When you are visiting the Horticultural Building at the great Exposition do not fail to get some of the dainty souvenir cards that have been designed by Mrs. E. Wood Schneider, the Alameda County artist. It is a typical California motif of poppy design. Sells for only five cents and is just the thing to send away to friends or keep as a souvenir. Mrs. Schneider will be glad to meet you at the Basket Booth, Street 8, Economic Section of the Horticultural Building.

My Golden State—My California

I love thee, Golden State, yes, I love thee!
For thou art young and strong, and full of play.
If I should spend the remnant of my life
Shut in—upon the outstretch of thy heart,
Another chance would then be mine to know
The vibrant life of thy immensities.
Why do the poets mourn o'er human woes?
Why do they cheat themselves, in ignorance,
With dreamings of such joy as the frail lip
Can say? And what's the labour consequence?
The days go on and most unworthy are,
Forgetting song forever at their door.

I know the ruffled course of man's conceit.
Perhaps 'tis well he falters by the way.
More wonderful he'll find thy gifts—the right
To claim them all; and satisfied, at last,
To work anew. To praise the list'ning God,
On bended knee, for liberty and thee.
How otherwise conceive of love, fair flower?
Thy gifts are known to all the greedy world—
Thy golden cargoes drift from shore to shore.
But now I speak to prove what lies beyond
My speech. The soul of God was born in thee—
My Golden State—my home—right legacy!

—Florence Richmond.

A SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVER

Singleness of purpose, application and efficiency were the strong factors in working out my successful remedy for the removal of superfluous hair. Unsightly moles or hairy faces can not contribute to a woman's beauty, happiness or usefulness. The success of my "discovery" is very gratifying because it adds to the sum total of the world's progress.

* * *

Mrs. Cohan, formerly manager and owner of a large private hospital in Forest Grove, Oregon, has just started in business in Oakland. Mrs. Cohan has discovered a new remedy for removing superfluous hair, and in order to demonstrate the practibility of the article will give one free treatment. Her offices are at 1225 Broadway, and already her Ki-Ko hair remover has made a great success.

* * *

FROM HOUSEWIFE TO FACTORY OWNER

Every woman can do some one thing better than another, but it is not every woman who can create a market for her specialty as Mrs. M. A. Porter did with her famous salad dressing.

She was an ambitious young woman with two babies and a husband to care for when she determined to find out if her salad dressing, that her friends praised so highly, had any commercial value.

She talked it over with the family grocer across the street from her home in Seattle, Wash., and gave him a sample of her specialty. He pronounced it "the best ever," and gave her permission to put a demonstration table in his store. She took a bowl of the dressing and some dainty crackers and introduced her product to the grocer's customers.

Her family and household duties prevented her giving all of her time to the work.

She put up a few dozen bottles of the dressing and took them to several other grocers. The business grew slowly because of many handicaps, but Mrs. Porter had the commercial spirit of persistence. Her kitchen had to be enlarged several times during the year that followed her entrance into the business world and eventually she had to open a factory. She had added mayonnaise dressing and peanut butter to her products.

When the Panama-Pacific International Exposition started Mrs. Porter secured space in the Varied Industries Building, and there is no doubt but that her goods will have a national significance hereafter.

(MRS.) M. A. PORTER.

HOW WOMEN CAN ORGANIZE TO PREVENT WAR

(Continued from page 8)

Socialists have proclaimed the birth-strike as the means to stop war. While war is decimating the population of ten European countries it seems not the time to call on women to crucify their maternal feeling and aid the war god in his extermination of the human race. Better than that, is to appeal to women to unite in a great campaign of education of the public mind. The object of this education is implied in the phrase Co-operative Internationalism. The principle involved in this phrase has, through long centuries, been slowly working out; lifting humanity out of the isolation of the tribal state into the larger social, civic and political companionship implied in the words—province, state, nation.

As a fact, many citizens of great nations still know only the provincial life, or the life of their respective states. In our own country much remains to be done to nationalize our people. On the Atlantic Coast can be found many men and women of culture whose consciousness of citizenship and its obligations hardly goes beyond the boundary lines of Massachusetts or Virginia or South Carolina and whose imaginations seldom carry the conception of their country farther west than the Alleghany Mountains. On the Pacific Coast one finds people who are only Californians, with no consciousness of their individual relation or even of the relation of their state to the great national life of the Republic. Men and women who do not yet realize their national citizenship have before them a great duty. The performance of that duty will enable them to perceive the next still greater duty and give them power to perform it. That next greater duty is to cultivate world consciousness, a sense of the simple fact that as the glory of France is to be found in the union of its departments; the glory of Germany in the union of its former isolated Duchies, Principalities and Kingdoms, the glory of the United States in the union of all its states and territories—so the glory of each nation can be realized only in the popular conception of the fact that there is an international life in which all nations participate, where all regardless of territorial extent, of relative populations, and of relative wealth, are peers—each knowing itself and every other nation as an indispensable part of the world whole.

* * *

OLIVE DAY

California is going to celebrate Olive Day on March 31st, and it is expected that all, or nearly all of the California babies born on that day will be named Olive or Oliver.

We can not be sure as to whether the day will thereby honor the baby or the baby honor the day. This much is certain, California is producing prize babies and prize olives at an increased ratio annually. Only more olives than babies. This most delicious edible should be so familiar to us that the reciting of its many nutritive qualities would seem superfluous.

No other article of food holds such a prominent place in the world's history.

Strange Friendships

Under this heading we publish stories from real life, contributed by our readers

THE SKIPPER'S RIVALS.

By Lou Colby.

It was after a trip to the African coast, where the ship's crew had acquired a good sized menagerie that The Skipper was discovered to be the "chosen one" of Susie, the much-petted darling of the monkey tribe—the ship's favorite, the elusive, though tyrannical coquette that showed no tendency to play favorites until she suddenly made up her mind that she owned The Skipper. He tried to evade her advances for a while, but her little pink face was too nearly human—so was her affection—so was The Skipper. They became inseparable. There were no more lonely days. The Skipper opened a kindergarten. Susie was an apt pupil. She did everything but navigate the ship. She even tried to "take the sun" a few times, and might have succeeded if the sextant had not been upside down. When the ship was laboring very hard The Skipper would unroll his map on the cabin floor. It was the signal for Susie to hunt up his eye-glasses—he never knew or remembered where he had left them—she would carefully adjust them on her own nose, and in order to hold them on her head had to be held high. It was also necessary for her to walk erect till she reached the map, when she made a great bluff at discovering the ship's position.

It is needless to say Susie would tolerate no rivals. Tabby, the feline autocrat of the cabin for five long years, had been ruthlessly and ignominously ejected without a moment's notice. They had hardly seemed aware of each other's presence for days, after the first questioning glare, and until The Skipper quite indiscreetly and before the very jealous eyes of Susie, tenderly transferred the sleeping Tabby from the couch to his own bewhiskered chest. Tabby was not in the least to blame. She was perfectly contented to remain on the couch snuggled into her very own sofa pillow for twenty-three out of the twenty-four hours, but she was soft, and sleek, and purry, and clingy, and The Skipper couldn't resist her beauty. He didn't suspect he was leading her into danger, and so, when he was surfitted with fondling he laid her back on her pillow, where she stretched luxuriously. Her long tail hanging over the edge of the couch spoke in short, swift waggings the story of her glad content.

Susie crouched disconsolately at The Skipper's feet during this amorous demonstration and leaned her head against the corner of the couch wearily. What she thought no man can know, but her dejected attitude spoke volumes. The sudden revelation that perhaps she was not sole owner of The Skipper was almost too much for Susie.

The Skipper, in one glance, got a little light on the subject, but not much more than a man usually gets when speculating on the female of the species. Hence The Skipper thought to watch the play without seeming to be interested. He turned his back on Susie and crossed the cabin.

Tabby's tail continued its expression of satisfaction and within four inches of Susie's nose.

Then was verified the truth of the poet's words: "There is no fury like a woman scorned." Susie got a tight hold of that taunting tail and gave a vicious pull that brought Tabby out of dreamland with cruel haste. She clutched her pillow and held it close while Susie dragged her to the companion-way and up on deck. The Skipper followed, startled but amused. Susie sprang to the side-rail and clutched it firmly with her tail and one strong arm. She gave poor Tabby a jerk like a boy with a sling-shot, and no doubt would have accomplished her murderous purpose had she been dealing with a nature less alert than that of her feline rival.

Tabby sensed her danger and let go of the pillow on the outward swing. It fell into the sea and Tabby, making a double hand-spring at the moment Susie released her tail, managed to get a hold on the mizzen rigging and saved herself from a watery grave.

Whether because of this danger-warning or the fact that her pillow being lost any other sleeping quarters were as acceptable as the cabin, Tabby was not thereafter in evidence aft of the main hatch. But then, Susie spent much of her time watching for such an event. When many days had passed and Tabby did not appear, Susie's curiosity took her to the fo'castle. Tabby was giving an interesting performance to an audience of sailors. She had caught a rat and was playing with it in cruel joy. In one of its attempted escapes she had snapped at it too viciously and broken its leg. Susie at that moment appeared on the scene. Tabby forgot her prisoner and surreptitiously flew through the opposite door. Susie picked up the poor maimed rodent and carried it to The Skipper. This being an evidence of a better nature than The Skipper had credited to Susie, he took the suggestion and placed a splint on the injured limb. The patient seemed grateful and after some hours nibbled at the bit of cheese The Skipper placed before it. He was called on deck and did not return to his cabin for some hours. When he did he discovered Susie with the rat on her arm as a mother holds an infant. There were quantities of cheese all over the cabin floor, and Susie was trying her best to force a large piece of it down the rat's throat. The Skipper left the splint on the limb much longer than he really thought necessary because it interfered with the rat's making its escape and he did not want to deprive Susie of this rare opportunity of exercising her maternal instincts.

After a few weeks the rat showed no inclination to leave its adopted mother. It became extremely tame and would eat out of the The Skipper's hand. The joy of its life was to have Susie hunt fleas through its hair. It fairly rolled in delight during the process and no doubt this was one of the means by which Susie cemented their very extraordinary friendship.

* * *

San Jose has many women's clubs which have done much for social and civic betterment, and one of the latest activities undertaken by the San Jose Woman's Club, of which Mrs. J. E. Hancock is president, is to build a new club-house. The present club-house has proven inadequate to the growing needs of the many clubs, which because of the central location have found it an admirable meeting place. A building committee, with Mrs. A. D. Grant as chairman, has been appointed.

Oakland's Commercial Activity

By JOSEPH E. CAINE
Managing Director of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club Consolidated

THE Oakland Chamber of Commerce was started November 22, 1905. The Oakland Commercial Club was organized February 18, 1913. The combined organizations now have a membership of more than 1,800, with every member a "live wire" for the advancement of Oakland's business prosperity.

No commercial organization in America ever has made a gain such as this. During the last year it has increased more than four hundred per cent, and still is growing at a rate that is astonishing until one realizes the work that it has done for Oakland and for Alameda County, and the interest that its members take in it and its achievements.

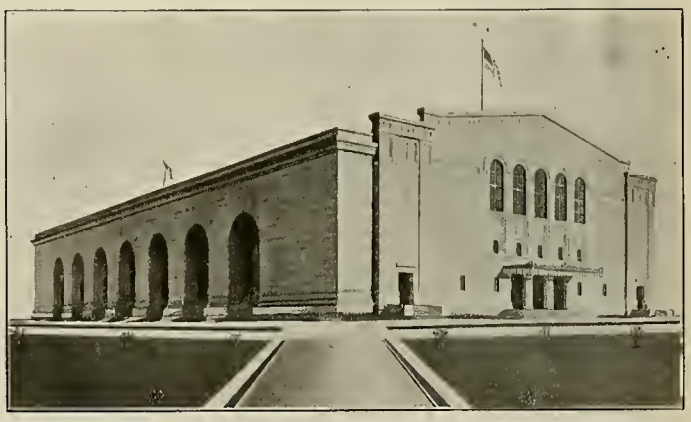
The business men of Oakland realized recently that the work done by the Commercial Club and by the Chamber of Commerce was, in many respects, identical, and decided that the best interests of the city would be furthered by a merger. Consequently, the two organizations joined forces under the title of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club, Consolidated, and the following officers were elected: President Victor H. Metcalf; first vice-president, Joseph H. King; second vice-president, A. S. Lavenson; treasury and depository, First National Bank of Oakland; managing director and secretary, Joseph E. Caine. The following were named as directors: A. S. Lavenson, Victor H. Metcalf, B. A. Forsterer, T. B. Bridges, Jules Abrahamson, O. E. Hotle, Joseph H. King, F. A. Leach Jr., Chas. L. Smith, J. W. Phillips, Geo. W. Hatch, W. H. Weilbye, V. O. Lawrence, Curtis Wright Jr., A. H. Irving, D. E. Perkins, D. L. Aronson, C. F. Gorman, Henry W. Lachman, Dr. George C. Pardee and Dr. J. Loran Pease.

The activities of the Commercial Club have covered every field of endeavor that might advance the business prosperity of Oakland, its neighbor cities and the surrounding country. During the last few months it has been the agency through which many millions of dollars of new money have been and will be brought to Alameda County.

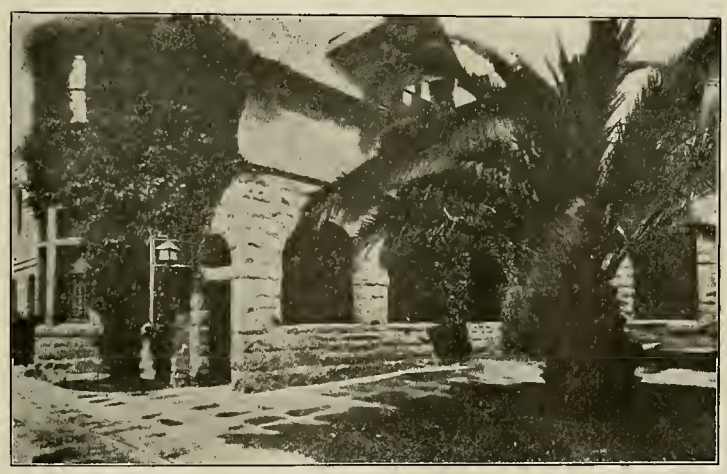
Much of the attention of the club was devoted to bringing State and national conventions to Oakland during 1915, and in this work great success has been achieved. Already 138 big conventions are scheduled for Oakland during the time the Panama-Pacific Exposition is open. These conventions mean that hundreds of thousands of persons will make their headquarters in Oakland and the other east bay cities next year, and the money return from such visitors is, in the aggregate, enormous.

James A. Barr, Director of Congresses for the big Exposition, has declared that these meetings will bring ten million dollars to Oakland and vicinity. Two of the conventions alone, the National Education Association and the World's Congress of Education, will bring 60,000 visitors to Oakland.

High among the achievements of the Commercial Club stands the securing for Oakland of the headquarters of the Lincoln Highway Association, which were moved from San Francisco to the east bay metropolis. The secretary of the Commercial Club is the State consul for the Lincoln Highway, and Oakland is the western terminus of the transcontinental road that will bring more than 15,000 automobiles during 1915. Two million dollars is a conservative estimate of the amount of money these motor tourists will spend during their visit to California, and the east bay cities, being the natural rendezvous of the great majority of them, will receive their full share of this money and will also get a vast amount of most valuable publicity through their coming.



$1,000,000 Municipal Auditorium in Oakland, Cal., where the National Grange will hold its 1915 Convention



Oakland Woman's Club

The establishment of a direct ferry service between Oakland and the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds was the work of the Commercial Club. This ferry already has shown that it will result in untold value to Oakland and all of Alameda County. The traffic experts of the Exposition and the Key Route have figured that at least 4,000,000 persons will make the trip from the Key Route pier to the fair grounds. At present there are about 300,000 residents on this side of the bay. The other 3,700,000 must come from the outside. Suppose they spend only a dollar each while they are here—the figures indicate in a measure what this one piece of Commercial Club activity means to the community.

In the matter of harbor development for Oakland, the Commercial Club has been busy. It wiped out all legal obstacles to leasing the city lands for factory sites; it secured the adoption of the Rees harbor plan by all the east bay cities; it induced the authorities to adopt a practical plan for the development of the Key Route basin, and it brought about the creation of the office of harbor manager for Oakland, the position now held by W. W. Keith, who has done much during the short time he has been in office to advance Oakland's harbor to the place it should hold and eventually will secure among Pacific Coast ports.

These are but a few of the most important matters that the Commercial Club has fought for and secured during the two years of its existence. In other matters it has been just as active. It has helped greatly the work of the Tourist Association of Central California, which has launched a big campaign to bring tourists to the east bay region. It was through the work of the club that the city planning exhibit was brought direct to Oakland from New York City, and that Dr. Werner Hegemann, the greatest of city planners, was employed to make a plan for the development of Oakland. It always has been in the forefront of civic activities of the higher sort.

Five months ago the Commercial Club carried out a most extensive expansive campaign, which resulted in practically every business man in Oakland becoming a member. Under this plan the initiation fee, which had been $25, was abolished, and the dues were reduced from $60 a year to $25, making it possible for everyone with a business stake in the city, no matter how small, to become a part of the business development as carried out by the club, and to feel that he was a part of that development. Out of this successful expansion campaign came the consolidation with the Chamber of Commerce.

When Oakland's magnificent $1,000,000 municipal auditorium is finished and the conventions begin to gather there; when the millions that the various activities, fathered by the club, will begin to flow into the cash registers of the city's business houses; when the smoke is pouring from the chimneys of hundreds of new factories brought here by the direct work of the organization, and their thousands of employes have bought and paid for their homes; when all the work of the last two years has borne its result, and Oakland and the rest of Alameda County has benefited by it, then and then only, the club will feel that it has done a good work—and will start to do ten times more work in a new campaign.

The Critic's Opinion

By WISE ACRE

THE PASSING OF FANNY CROSBY

We have to note with regret the passing of a great woman from our midst. Fanny Crosby, who, though blind, has written 8,000 hymns, besides other verse. Few of the many thousands who are familiar with her hymns know of the courageous woman whose inspiration has helped them to express their Christian faith and hope in song.

It is said she wrote so prolifically but so beautifully that the publishers thought it advisable to give her some 200 pen names so that the hymn books would not appear to be written entirely by one person. Among the songs most famous are: "Saved by Grace," "Rescue the Perishing," "Blessed Assurance," and "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," the last she is said to have written in fifteen minutes.

* * *

"SAVED BY GRACE"

By Fanny Crosby

Some day the silver cord will break
And I no more as now shall sing;
But, oh, the joy when I shall wake,
Within the palace of the King!

Chorus:

And I shall see Him face to face,
And tell the story—saved by grace;
And I shall see Him face to face,
And tell the story—saved by grace.

Some day my earthly house will fall,
I cannot tell how soon 'twill be,
But this I know—my all in all,
Has now a place in Heaven for me.

Some day when fades the golden sun,
Beneath the rosy-tinted west,
My blessed Lord shall say, "Well done!"
And I shall enter into rest.

Some day, till then, I'll watch and wait,
My lamp all trimmed and burning bright,
That when my Saviour opens the gate,
My soul to Him may take its flight.

* * *

BY-WAYS AROUND SAN FRANCISCO BAY

W. E. Hutchinson has given us a charmingly written volume on the many beauty spots around San Francisco Bay. The hills and picturesque canyons of Berkeley, Contra Costa County and Marin; the beaches, lakes and rivers, all beautifully illustrated and described with a master pen by an ardent lover of nature. This book is like an intimate acquaintance with whom one can converse freely of familiar scenes. It is just the thing to present to a visiting friend or an absent one. (Methodist Book Store, 5 City Hall avenue, San Francisco.)

THE AWAKENING OF WOMAN

A great many books have been written during recent years on the subject of feminism in its various aspects, but not one of them has touched the subject in the logical, concise and open-minded manner of Mrs. Florence Guertin Tuttle in "The Awakening of Woman," that is just off the press.

In the foreword of the book Mrs. Tuttle has this to say to her readers:

The European war, instead of relegating the woman question to the background in reality forces it to the front. The work of Europe today is to a large degree being done by women. While the war is making widows and orphans it is also creating feminists of an advanced type.

A feminist we assume to be a woman with an awakened sense of individual responsibility toward life, expressing this responsibility in action. Feminism becomes thus a matter of spiritual initiative and impulse.

The woman's movement has been viewed from many angles. It has been seen as a sex problem, an industrial problem, a domestic problem, and a political problem, according to the insight, or the bewilderment of the spectator. But the phychic awakening—the real cause for feminism—has been relatively overlooked.

These chapters are an effort to trace to their mental and spiritual sources the growing activities of women, and to indicate that the freeing of woman's creative energies, instead of being inimical to human progress, is in reality necessary to it.

I hope that women and men everywhere will read this book and get the broader conception of what is termed, "the woman movement."

Sold at the Methodist Book Store, 5 City Hall avenue, San Francisco.

* * *

ROYAL AUCTION BRIDGE

Edmund Robertson has written a complete guide to the conventions of the game of Royal Auction Bridge that are as useful for the beginner as for the advanced player.

Full instructions are given for declaring and playing Nullos, including, by special permission, the official laws of Auction Bridge, as adopted by the Whist Club of New York, November, 1913.

"Royal Auction," says Mr. Robertson, in the introductory chapter of this estimable book, "as now played, is a better game all round than bridge, but like all innovations it has encountered the usual storm of protest and disapproval. From Long Whist to 'Nullos' is a far cry. Short Whist, Bridge, Auction Bridge and Royal Auction have each in turn encountered the same futile opposition, and it is now the turn of 'Nullos' to face the music.

The truth is, Bridge was a more amusing and an easier game to play than whist, which it had no difficulty in ousting from the leading card rooms, and Auction has ousted Bridge for much the same reasons. The popular voice has acclaimed each innovation—and popularity is the infallible test in card games."

This volume contains 258 pages, is artistically bound and has many colored illustrative hands. No book on this subject has come on the market to date that can compare with it in point of clearness and completeness. It is published by Laird & Lee, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

* * *

"WHAT CAN I KNOW?"

Is a stimulating, thoughtful volume by George Trumbull Ladd, the result of scientific investigation and deep study.

* * *

THE WOMEN WHO HAVE ARRIVED

We commend to our readers a perusal of that interesting volume recently issued by the American Commonwealth Company of New York, entitled "Woman's Who's Who in America." It is a biographical dictionary of living women whose careers are of public interest. It contains approximately ten thousand condensed biographical sketches, by which a fair estimate of each may be formed. A particularly valuable feature is an expression of the attitude of many of them on woman suffrage. It is to be noted, however, that many refrained from publicly expressing themselves. In one conspicuous instance "through fear of her husband" —possibly an Episcopalian spouse to whom she was pledged to "love, honor and obey."

A study of this book will convince the most skeptical of the overwhelming proof of the progress made in the woman's movement in two generations since the first Woman's Rights Convention in the world met at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848.

"MY HUSBAND STILL"

A lucid, though harrowing story of the life of an English working woman, told by Helen Hamilton in such a convincing manner that it rings most pathetically true. It is the tragedy of a girl wife and her worthless husband who is little more than a boy. They have two boys who come to resent bitterly their father's jaunty irresponsibility in the face of their mother's heart-breaking struggle against poverty and crime, and finally her terrible ordeal with her conscience when she meets a really decent man whom she might marry honorably if it was not so nearly impossible for her to obtain a divorce through the severe and expensive process of the English courts.

This book will no doubt meet with a favorable reception from the public. (G. Bell & Co., London. Price $1.25.)

* * *

"CALIFORNIA, ROMANTIC AND BEAUTIFUL"

The history of its old Indian missions; a survey of its climate, topography, deserts, mountains, rivers, valleys, islands and coast; a description of its recreations and festivals; a review of its industries; an account of its influence upon prophets, poets, artists and architects, and some reference to what it offers of delight to the automobilist, traveler, sportsman, pleasure and health seeker. By Geo. Wharton James, author of "In and Out of the Old Missions of California," "The Old Franciscan Missions of California," "The Wonders of the Colorado Desert" (Southern California), "Through Ramona's Country," "Heroes of California," "In and Around the Grand Canyon," "The Lake of the Sky" (Lake Tahoe), "Handbook of California Literature," etc. Large, 8 vo., handsomely bound in silk cloth, with eight plates in full color and sixty-four full page illustrations in duogravure. Boxed, net, $3.50, carriage paid $3.75.

WHERE THE PEOPLE RULE

OR

The Initiative and Referendum, Direct Primary Law and the Recall in Use in the State of Oregon

By Gilbert L. Hedges, B. A., LL.B.

A simple, concise explanation from the highest authorities that can be easily understood by the ordinary reader

SPECIAL—To every purchaser of this book during the month of April will be given free one year's subscription to THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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THE WOMAN PAST FORTY

(Continued from page 4)

and knew just the trick. The wonderful transparent sleeves were edged with lace to cover the hands. Soft fur and the sheerest of silks were combined in the corsage. She was transformed. Some good angel of the department store had taught her how to apply a face beautifier that really made her almost beautiful. The friend had instructed her to be seated with her book in the evening so that her back would be toward her husband. It is to be presumed that she followed directions, for later, in conversation, her worn face was aglow with a new interest.

"Why, my husband was perfectly astonished and seemed greatly pleased when he saw my back and shoulders, but, I must not tell you more," she said coyly, "it would never do." Her friend was satisfied and went away content that the brown wren had been changed to a bird of gorgeous plumage.

Another woman had developed that nasty habit of watching with suspicious eye every woman who had any pretense to good looks. She invested every one with some form of intrigue. She manufactured sensational gossip out of whole cloth. She was enough of a coward, however, not to go too far in this. But see in what a slimy mess she is grovelling—through idleness and lack of proper education. Yet, this woman was an ardent church goer, a sex-hygienist, and to top it all, a prohibitionist.

You cannot cure these cases because these women are heady and of a dangerous age. But pity the poor cleric who has many of her in his parish. Her name is legion. And always it is idleness and the devil working overtime. One hears of them being supplied with chloral, morphia, strychnia and patent medicines. Oh, how sad the story. What quantities of alcohol the American woman consumes in this concealed, insidious tonic form, she will never know, and the men who are drugging her to destruction will never tell.

It may be that as the citizen woman imbibes more of the fruit of knowledge she will turn to Nature, the products of the field, the countryside, the sea.

Even at fifty she can be attractive. Let her work among the young, who need assistance. Give a poor, anaemic girl an outing, a shirt waist, a ribbon. On the days that your funds run low, deal out chewing gum, chocolates and copious smiles. Watch the circle of young people grow around you if you give them trust and good-fellowship. Notice how your heart interest grows when you promote a little match-making among the timid. It is delicious amusement. Your mirror will show you a new sparkle in your eyes and pretty plumpness in your neck that is now dressed in the more becoming style.

If you have been wise enough to arise at six a. m. a few times a week and take long walks to the park or beach, you have discovered many new secrets of beauty. Learn to plant flowers in boxes, visit the city prison and give the boys in trouble there a hopeful word, a little gift of tobacco, a cheap handkerchief, old magazines. Go to the Children's Hospital and make close friends of the little martyrs there. In other words, fill your life with satisfaction, which means activity. Indulge in some of the delicate, flesh-colored, illusive, intimate lingerie that will make you feel like a girl again—and if you are brave enough, try to make some lone man happy. Tell him you will pay for the license if he will pay the preacher. And while you are telling him this with your worn face buried in his shirt front, he will be admiring the dimples in your beautiful shoulders, and murmuring: "What a treasure she is." Above all, do not allow yourself to relax. Keep your interest keyed up to the things which are the best for you and for your neighbor, and Love.

Think of the wonderful American women in the theatrical world. More are past forty than under. Men would be the first to throw them into the discard if their brains and beauty became passee. Great sighs are heard when the beautiful hands of Lillian Russell, Julia Marlowe, Melba and Gadski dip into the strong boxes of the theatrical magnates and draw heavy tribute for their own.

Always reason that your soul essence can flame through your eyes, your voice, your personality. And remember that the man is always at the feet of the woman who has preserved her charm and is ready to share it with him for his happiness.

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Tea Cosy Chatter

THROUGH RUSSIA WITH ANN DARE

Moscow, November 2.

Dear ————:

It is the hardest thing in the world for me to write letters this morning, for there are a thousand gorgeous colors dancing before my eyes, and as color means sound to me, you can imagine how my head whirls. And all this color-sound spells Moscow.

Moscow with its purple-blue domed mosques, its roofs of vivid green, gold tipped, overhanging dull-red walls, made all the redder by the carpet of snow which covers the city. The brilliant sun intensifies the colors and makes the sky seem like a field of blue enamel in which the rest is set.

I have always wondered why the Russians and the Japanese use so much black in their work, and now I know; for the vivid colors would all scatter and be crude were it not for the strange effect black has upon them; it holds them together, while giving them an individuality which is splendid.

The Russians use black iron crosses, hinges, nails, and line the black wherever it is needed through the colors, and the black sends the colors back into the great harmonious whole and the eye is satisfied.

I am speaking about the Kremlin now, for it goes without saying that it was the first spot that I sought in Moscow. I walked there through wide streets and passed under some arches, each with an Icon on the side, or over the top of it. Every man raises his hat and every woman bows before these pictures, and as it is bitterly cold here now, I am surprised at the way the coachman can sweep off his heavy fur cap and at the same time hold on to his swift moving Siberian pony. I should think that taking off their caps so often would make bald-headed men of them, for there are numbers of Icons all over Russia, and no one appears to forget to bow to them in passing.

Just outside the Kremlin gates stands that gem of a mosque built for Ivan the Terrible, which so pleased him when finished that he sent for the architect and praising him asked if he could build such another. Full of pride at pleasing the Terrible Ivan the architect answered that he could design many more and of even greater beauty if the Tzar wished. Then the Terrible commanded that the architect's eyes should be put out in order that he might never build anything more beautiful than this mosque, that is now crumbling.

That reminds me of another temple I mean to see the instant that I reach Japan; but in this latter case the Japanese architect was wiser than the Russian, for he forestalled the jealousy of his superiors and the gods by quite a clever ruse. He built eight very perfect pillars of white and on each was carved the same fine design. When the temple was completed the architect was greatly praised for its beauty, and was asked if he did not fear the jealousy of the gods in that he had made so perfect a thing. "No," he answered, "for I have turned one of the designs on the pillars upside down; you will not notice it unless you are very careful; the gods will call it an imperfection and so I shall be safe." Oh, would that the poor Russian architect had known as much when he was questioned by Ivan the Terrible.

Before I tell you more of the Kremlin and the music of Russia I must tell you of our arrival in Moscow. I told you in my last letter of the interesting Cossack woman who was on her way to Mongolia. You remember, she had been a soldier under K— during the Russian-Japanese war. She suggested that I go with her to a Russian hotel of the people. I did, and it—was awful.

When we entered we had our passports taken away from us before we had our hand-luggage taken, so eager were they to get them to police headquarters; and let me tell you L——, dear, to be without that passport in Russia gives you a very shaky feeling inside.

My room in the hotel was large and dirty. I walked through a dozen before I found one half way clean enough to use.

The walls were of that raw blue which a cheap calciminer over in America will use if you let him alone. The four corners of the room were outlined in a deep read and beaded in gold. The ceilings were high and yellow and the carpet was a bright green—the room hurt. There was a single iron bed without any bed clothes on it, a table covered with a soiled cloth, the marks of those gone before showing plainly on its spotful surface. Over in a corner behind a screen there was a queer looking piece of furniture which resembled a piano, and there were a few red plush chairs about the room.

We had to pay extra for our bed clothes; I did, for I had forgotten that people of my class when traveling in Russia carry their bed clothes with them. I had left mine at the station with my probenick.

Before I retired for the night I meant to indulge in a fine old wash and examined the piano-shaped piece of furniture, for the Cossack had called it a washstand. It was a washstand all right, but the basin had no stopper and the water would not run from the dainty dolphin-shaped spigot over it. I pinched its nose, I twisted its tail, but it refused to divulge its secret, and I was giving up in despair when I heard the Cossack say, "Press the pedal down with your foot." I did and that gay little dolphin turned a complete somersault and lay on its back all four brass feet in the air and sent forth a stream of cold water about as big as a match.

"Where's the stopper to the basin? I called. "Hurry, the water is all running away.

"There never is a stopper. Make a cup of your hands and throw it into your face. Hurry, before it all gets away."

I did, and felt no cleaner after my wash, for it is quite a feat to keep one foot on that pedal under the basin, and catch and wash, all in the one breath.

Next morning early the men came in and had breakfast with us on the soiled table cloth. First the waiter brought in a huge brass sameover filled with charcoal and glasses for tea, the tea the Cossack woman made was better than the best wine. Round loaves of white flaky bread, more like cake than bread in texture, were placed before us and pates of delicious unsalted butter. My! I never can get enough of Russian bread and butter, it's the best in the world.

When I told my Cossack friend that were we in America we should be very severely criticized for having men to breakfast with us in our bedrooms, she asked, "Why? Isn't America a free country?"

"As a country, yes; individually, no. You would not travel about America with a doctor as you are doing now. Sometimes I think that the freer a nation is the less free the individual. Freedom is something which people fear—or abuse."

The Cossack thought this very strange. She wanted to know if our men were purer and if we had less of the fallen class. As you already know my views on this point, I need not tell you what I said to her.

After being in Moscow a week I decided that I should never leave it again. The women are so beautiful, they remind one of the beauties of the Paris stage, save that they have a vivacity all their own. They are willowly, graceful and speak several different languages fluently. I saw many lovely creatures on the evenings when we dined at the big hotel.

There were many officers and navy men at dinner all gold laced, and there were delightful things to eat. I hated to hear while dining there that a certain rich man, then in the room, had offered to feed all the little school children who go daily to school without food because of poverty, but his offer had been refused. The police thought that it would give him too much power.

The police of Europe! In England a policeman holds up his hand and the traffic stops. In Paris he holds up his hand—and the traffic stops while he argues it out with a motor car driver or a bus man. In Germany the sign "Forbidden by the Police" is as familiar as our American sign "Keep off the grass," but in Russia one carries a dread in one's heart of the police, which calls for no outward sign.

You know how much I like to move to a new place on the spur of the moment, so you can see what a curb I shall have to put on myself in Russia, for here it is necessary to notify the police twenty-four hours before you leave in order to get your passport again.

Last night I stood on a hill overlooking the old city and the moat of the Kremlin; the sun was setting. Veils of soft violet mists hung over the orange-grey walls of the moat below me, and vivid green roofs and golden turrets shone through the upper part of the veil. The sun had colored the snow a warm pink and I was enjoying the harmony that it made, when all at once hundreds of bells pealed forth on the evening air.

The tones of the little bells dashed quickly in and out of the deep underlying vibration of a deep-voiced bell which appeared to be the woof through which the smaller bells wove. Louder and louder, wilder and wilder they rang out into the night of color until I was so full of the wonder of sound that I lost completely the sense of separate tones; the numbers seemed to have melted into one great vibration, which whirred through the air like the wings of some great bird.

I dared not move, for there was a joy half gay, half religious in the sound which held me under its spell. I ceased to feel like a separate entity. I was the Great Whole of the Universe.

I remember hearing an East Indian say that we all had our own particular note in the whole Tone of Life; and that if our note be struck it would disintegrate our bodies. Somewhere in this whirring sound I had caught my own, and my soul was free. I had forgotten time and space, and I covered all that Is and the vastness of it appalled me.

As the bells ceased I could feel myself coming back from Everywhere and was weak and a bit fearsome. I turned and entered a mosque. It was dark inside, save for a bright light which shone through the golden gates which separate the people from the

(Continued on page 27)

CALIFORNIA AND THE RIPE OLIVE

Of course the olive itself is one of the oldest fruits in history. It, and the vine and the corn, were the "fruits of the earth" to the people of Biblical times.

And today, in fact, the olive is by many degrees the widest used fruit in the countries of Southern Europe, where it is grown. The Italian peasant, for instance, uses it in place of butter, lard, meat and other foods; a single olive tree provides more sustenance for him than an American gets from an average acre of his farm.

But, comparatively speaking, it is only recently that the olive has come into its own in California.

Not that olives haven't been grown here. The Mission Fathers brought with them olive seeds when they first came to California. They planted them around the San Diego Mission probably about 1769, and a little later at the other Missions.

Many of these trees are still growing, and bearing; and the variety of olive the Padres introduced is today quite the most popular among California growers. As a fitting tribute to its introducers, it is called the "Mission" olive.

Gradually the persistent growers began to find just how to handle the olive and its tree. Mrs. Ehmann of Tehama County cured her first olives on her back porch in tubs—and succeeded so well that her olives were practically the start of the new olive era in California. Today Mrs. Ehmann controls one of the largest olive-pickling and pressing plants in the State.

And here is where the "ripe olive" comes in.

The olive is never pickled ripe in Europe. If not harvested green, the grower is liable to lose his crop from frosts or storms. Also, the olive grown in these countries, even when perfectly pickled ripe, will invariably spoil in a very short time.

But the California picklers, in their ignorance, attempted to produce what these others with thousands of years' experience could not. And the miracle is they have succeeded. Today every olive packer in California produces a sweet, rich, ripe pickled olive which will keep for years.

You don't eat green peaches, or green apples. Green olives are exactly the same. You have noticed how differently they taste from the ripe: a person likes ripe olives at once, but it takes an education to eat green olives, even as a relish. Of course, California produces green pickled olives too, as fine as any from Europe, for those who have grown used to them. And California olive oil has taken highest prizes for purity, delicious flavor and nutritiousness.

But the ripe olive is the exclusive product of California: the groves of this State alone produce it for commercial use. For this reason it is known everywhere as the "California Ripe Olive"—to distinguish it from a black olive remotely resembling it in appearance which is produced in Italy.

It is only fitting that such a peculiarly California product should be popularized by the State. The opportunity to do this will come on March 31—"California Ripe Olive Day." On this day hotels and restaurants throughout the country will serve California Ripe Olives; and the hearty response already given to the publicity work of the Ripe Olive Day Association indicates that private families will do the same—treat themselves to this delicious, healthful California fruit on March 31.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE TO REST

The Hawaiian Pineapple Packers' Association in the Palace of Horticulture have chosen a most appropriate location for their exhibit. It is connected with the conservatory, under the immense glass dome. The setting is tropical, and there is a natural beauty and restfulness about the place that is particularly inviting. Entrancing music of the South Seas by ten native Hawaiian musicians and singers is heard every hour during the day and evening. Some of the finest male voices heard at the Exposition are among these singers.

For wearied or hungry visitors dainty refreshments are served by native Hawaiian girls. These refreshments consist of South Sea products made from pineapple, banana and other tropical fruits. Coffee is also served, made from the famous Kona Coffee of the Hawaiian Islands. This is certainly one of the most delightful rest places in the Exposition.

* * *

Garabed L. Najarian, who has spent twenty years among the weavers of Persian, Turkish and Caucasus rugs—the most wonderful fabrics on the globe—and who enjoys the distinction of being the foremost rug connoisseur and lecturer on the Pacific Coast; who personally collected the rug illustrated on the back cover of this issue—will discourse upon them to lovers and patrons of choice and rare Oriental rugs through the columns of "The Woman Citizen," commencing in the April number.

* * *

Fifteen years ago we were introduced to the horseless carriage; now we are married to it.

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William Jennings Bryan says that national suffrage is as sure to come as the liquor traffic is sure to go.

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COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY

A new process in color photography which is attracting keen interest about the bay section has brought the studio of Ross & Johnson, Fifteenth and Clay streets, Oakland, into much prominence. Dr. Aronld Genthe, who was one of the first to exploit this fascinating art, was besieged by many admirers among the smart set in New York City, but Messrs. Ross & Johnson are making negatives which are described as supremely beautiful. Their advertisement appears in this issue of "The Woman Citizen."

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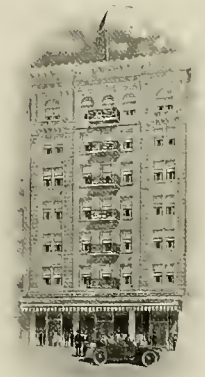

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A committee of "The Woman Citizen" have inspected these hotels and urgently recommend that our readers secure reservations at once. Either write to the Editor to make your reservations or write direct to the hotel. They are endorsed by the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Traveler's Aid Society, and by the leading professional men and women of San Francisco.

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Too many of us know more about the history of the Roman Empire than that of our own country. Many of us have a vague notion that history began on the western hemisphere with the advent of the white race.

Yet the fact is that in Central America a high degree of civilization was reached, government organized and the inhabitants lived in harmony and peace even before Greece had attained to culture or the Egyptians had erected their pyramids.

Down to the twentieth century have come many strange hieroglyphic inscriptions from this little known region that archaeologists have been unable to decipher. Several of these inscriptions are shown in the Tehuantepec Village on the Zone of our great Exposition. $1,000 in gold is offered to the person who succeeds in reading the cryptic writing.

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THROUGH RUSSIA WITH ANN DARE

(Continued from page 23)

High Priest at service. The floors were all dotted with shadowy heaps of dark, little mounds of cringing humanity.

In the center I stood for a moment; then the voice of the priest behind the golden altar gate sent out into the dark a voice as sustaining and resonate as that of the deep-toned bell that had rung out over the old city. It filled every nook and corner of the mosque with a feeling of stability and gave one a something on which one might lean and rest safely. The priest held on to this soft vibrating, compelling tone, while the choir behind me sang in and out of it. A thousand little questions and doubts sought in the dark of the mosque to reach the light behind the closed gate of the golden altar. It was like one's own soul reaching for the invisible unity which alone can quiet all doubts and fears.

One moment the all-encompassing voice seemed to support the lesser ones, then in terror they seemed to free themselves and cry out in pain, then grow so feeble that I could hear my heart beats. But the depth of tone and the voice of the High Priest never faltered; and again the trembling little tones of the choir ventured forth into the dark, until, finding at last their counterpart in the Great Whole Note, they ceased. Then the mosque blazed forth into light and the crouching forms upon the floor became living, upright people.

I felt a hand upon my shoulder and a brown-cowled monk with face and hair like a picture of Jesus of Nazareth drew me back from the gate of the altar, where I had unconsciously wandered, and bade me go back into the outside court where the women belonged.

I love the Russian people—the people and the government seem so separate; the people are so kind, the government—well, my only consolation as to governments is that they are smaller than the people. I thought of this today as I was riding my swift little Siberian pony. He was far stronger than I, but he did not recognize that strength; until he did I could ride and guide him at will.

My greetings to you. In a month I shall be in the wickedest city in the world—Irkurtz, Siberia.

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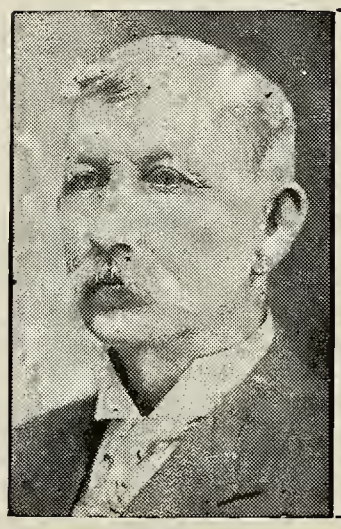
(Continued from page 11)

tent to judge do not hesitate to assert that Mr. Herrick's influence with the foremost men of the French Republic was instrumental in bringing about, if not a change, of opinion in France of the President's Mexican policy, at least a cessation of hostile criticisms towards him. And this surely is some victory in the field of diplomacy.

This year the United States celebrates in San Francisco the opening of the Panama Canal with an international Exposition. To this Exposition all the nations of the earth were bidden to come. France of all European countries was the one which promptly accepted the call, and her parliament in early July last voted the necessary credits for her participation. Unfortunately some three weeks later the war broke out and France and Germany grappled on bloody battlefields in a life and death struggle. No one thought for a moment that France could divert money from her treasury and men from her battlefields to come to San Francisco as she had promised to do. But Ambassador Herrick thought otherwise; he reminded the French government of the fact that the United States would think it incomplete an international fair held on United States soil without France's participation in it. Again his voice carried weight and France came, and today can be seen a reproduction at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds in San Francisco of her Palace of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Herrick is an apostle of peace and goodwill to men. His occupancy of the post of Ambassador of the United States to France was used by him to draw the two nations closer together. Surely he deserves the thanks of those who believe that peace should reign between nations.



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TWELVE LESSONS IN PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE

Written especially for "The Woman Citizen" by Mary Fairbrother, Teacher of Parliamentary Law

Lesson VI.
Points of Order and Questions of Personal Privilege.

To rise to a question of personal privilege or make a point of order is always parliamentary and takes precedence over everything. That is to say, no matter what is going forward, one may get the floor to make a point of order or to declare that some personal privilege is violated, or to call the attention of the chairman to an emergency.

If you are the first to discover that the house is afire, there is not the slightest need or excuse for being unparliamentary. Just rise, address the chair, and make a point of personal privilege or of privilege of the whole organization, and give the chairman the information.

If you are the one to receive an important message for the organization, the procedure is the same.

If you find yourself about to die from exhaustion on account of being bored by too long a speech, you have a parliamentary right to live and may rise and make the point as a question of personal privilege. Any event or circumstance arising out of the meeting itself and which comes like an emergency in any other place, of course takes precedence over all other things or happenings. If this did not happen in a parliamentary manner, it would happen otherwise, for accidents wait upon no rules. As the accident will not conform to the rule, the rule conforms to the accident, and while the incidents given are somewhat extreme, they show just what the procedure is and why it is.

It is the hope of the architect of these lessons that the reason for the rule will be apparent, so that the rule will always come into the mind of itself.

The proper procedure is, to rise, address the chair, and at the same time to say, "I rise to point of order," or "I rise to question of personal privilege," and state the point as briefly and as politely as possible.

There is no rule of parliamentary law that is so misused and taken advantage of by hair splitters as this privilege, and Robert says that if a chairman is convinced that the party asking for the floor is not in reality trying to make a parliamentary point, but is really trying to kill time, or worry the chairman or the person who has the floor at the time, then, says Robert, the chairman may refuse to give the floor to the one who rises too often.

In the ordinary woman's meeting, there is not so much of this. Women are more apt to let all kinds of unparliamentary acts go by and then find fault after the meeting is adjourned.

There is a happy medium where one should stand. If uncertain as to legality of proceedings it is better to inquire than to allow the vote to be taken. It is the chairman's business to know what is parliamentary and what is not, and if more queries were made the bad habits of many organizations would gradually be overcome.

No chairman can be parliamentary if the members refuse to be, and it is very difficult for members to be in order if the chairman does not know when they are out of order.

On all questions of order, the decision of the chair is subject to appeal to the assembly; it is a very foolish chairman who takes such an appeal personally. To quote authority by reading, is the best form on the part of the chairman or the member who asks a question or who disagrees with the chairman on any given point. Robert is the authority in California.

Mrs. ——— asks if a member who was not present when a vote was taken on a given subject can offer a motion to reconsider the vote at a subsequent meeting. No, only a member who votes with the winning side can move to reconsider, and only at the same meeting or the following meeting, if the meetings are not too far apart.

* * *

REAL FUN.

Credit is due the Miller Brothers' 101 Ranch, Wild West Show, for their successful efforts in keeping up the spirit of the "Joy Zone" at the greatest of great Expositions. All of the concessions are instructive, but the 101 Ranch is that and more. It is exciting and amusing, also historical. There one sees real Indian performers, two hundred and fifty cowboys and cow girls, United States cavalry and Mexican horsemen. More than a thousand head of horses, deer, buffalo, Texas steers, bears and bucking bronchos are in the performance, bringing back the early frontier life and characters as they actually were and not as they are so frequently featured by Eastern managers of the present day.

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Whole cocoanut contains about 60 per cent nutrient matter, but it is so enveloped in woody matter fibre that the human stomach can not digest it. The present discovery makes it possible to retain all the meat and milk of the cocoanut and incorporate it with the flour. They estimate every loaf of bread equal in nutrient value to four pounds of meat.

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French Gloss removes the soapy and other offensive odors and gives to the garment a delicate perfume. It comes in Carnation, Jockey Club and Lilac scents, or non-scented if desired.

French Gloss is a purely vegetable preparation and contains no paraffine, animal fats or harmful acids, and will not injure even the most delicate fabrics.

French Gloss is economical and easy to use. Just drop a single wafer in your starch when cooking or dissolve it in a little hot water and then add to the starch, stirring well.

A regular package costs only ten cents and will last ten weeks, and the pleasure of a single ironing arising from its use will compensate many times for its cost. Thousands of housewives who have learned to know the great value of French Gloss through its use, say they do not see how they ever did without it and that they now would not think of doing an ironing without the help of French Gloss. Truly, French Gloss has taken the "dread" out of laundry work, for every woman who uses it and the same pleasure awaits you who have not yet tried it.

Get a package today.

French Gloss is anxious to prove its worth and a free sample package will be sent if your request is simply mailed to "French Gloss, San Francisco."

Housewives have often been heard to say, "I wish I could do my shirt waists as nicely as the French laundry." They can by the use of French Gloss. That is one of the many reasons why French Gloss is called "The laundry marvel for home use."

French Gloss is for sale by all leading grocers. If yours does not keep it he can get it from his jobber, or a package will be mailed on receipt of the regular price of ten cents. Every package contains a money-back guarantee.

For years laundrymen and housewives had sought in vain to find something which mixed in starch would give the results obtained by the use of French Gloss. Others have used lard, tallow, butter, glycerine, borax, paraffine and many similar articles without getting satisfaction. It remained for a Seattle Chinese laundryman to make the discovery which, aided by years of experiment, has resulted in the article known to the world as French Gloss.

Ask your grocer for French Gloss and accept no substitute.

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Words and Music Written by
S. Sophia Curtis

Filing out our starry emblem bright,
Oh, fling it to the breeze;
While songs of peace in anthems swell
O'er all the land and seas.
Oh, emblem beautiful and bright
On battlements and domes;
Flag of the noble, true and brave
That waves above our homes;
Oh starry flag with crimson stripes
Wave thou, O wave in peace.

Oh fling the starry banner out
From fair Columbia's strands;
Where ships sail through the Golden Gate
From distant foreign lands;
Thy field of stars and glory stripes
In peace shall wave above;
No more in battle dust shall trail
The emblem that we love;
Oh starry flag with crimson stripes
Wave thou, O wave in peace.

Oh fling the starry banner out
Where blaze our beacon lights;
Along the stern Atlantic Coast,
And plead for human rights;
No more 'mid shot and bursting shell
and smoke of war and blaze;
In tatters never more wave thou
Where soldiers' eyes shall glaze;
Oh starry flag with crimson stripes
Wave thou, O wave in peace.

Where e'er our starry emblem waves
Should hymns arise of peace;
Let all the world shout the glad song
Till war and strife shall cease.
Of brotherhood the noble speak;
Their hands the pen shall wield,
In cause of justice truth and love;
No more the battle field;
Oh starry flag with crimson stripes
Wave thou, O wave in peace.

* * *

On April 24th the University Farm at Davis, California, is to have their annual festival, which they call Picnic Day. Visitors from all over the State gather for the occasion to view the stock, watch the process of the farm in working order, help to award the prizes for best accomplishments in students and best points in stock. In the evening there will be a dance, which a large number of the picnickers look upon as the most important number on the varied and highly interesting program.

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The Common Plea of the Common People

By MRS. N. H. GAMMON

"THE CITY BEAUTIFUL!" We hear it on every hand; on the corners while waiting for a car; in the public halls before the meeting is called to order; the men ahead of us in the car discuss it, and the women behind us exchange opinions concerning it; the very children seem to have taken up the cry; the newspapers keep the idea constantly before our eyes, and clubs of all kinds have taken up the matter without regard to creed, politics, or sectional jealousies. And this is the burden of their cry:

Repair the streets so that our guests this year may not be roughly joggled while sightseeing; lay new sidewalks that the guests may get about in comfort; remove the unsightly billboards and garbage dumps that their eyes and nostrils may not be offended; reduce the price of living so that the restaurants will not be compelled to raise prices during the fair. Yes, that seems to be the idea.

It reminds me of a slouchy housekeeper expecting company; she washes the windows and puts things out of sight, polishes the kitchen stove and cleans the children up, just before the company comes, and when they are gone goes on in the same old way, with things just helter skelter; the youngsters going for days without having their hair really combed, just "slicked back" with the snarls all underneath until company comes again.

Out where I live we are not ready for the visitors; not that it is at all likely that any of them will ever get there, at least not the bon tons that the "slickin up" is for. If any of our relations come they'll see it, of course, and that will do some good, for we don't like to have our folks in the country have a poor idea of city ways—they all think we are mighty near crazy to live in the city any way, and I don't know but they are about right—but you see we are here and we can't get away. As I was saying, we are not quite ready for company. We are all working for a sewer; some are praying; some are cussing, and others are just sitting tight, according to the individual; but we all know that we must have a sewer before the company comes.

Our cess-pools run over and the back yards are dank and smelly. They are always swarming with flies, for flies seem to like damp places. I don't know where they come from — maybe from the chicken houses, although I clean mine every month to put the manure on the carrot patch and the pink geraniums. You ought to see my pink geraniums since I got to using liquid manure—smell, of course it does, but I keep it covered, and then what's the difference—one smell more or less in this neighborhood? Pink geraniums are beautiful, that is, when the wind don't blow dust all over them, as it usually does from May to December, but, then, I always wash them when I pick a bouquet, and everybody likes to see flowers; some clubs even give prizes for the prettiest ones. There are plenty of other smells, too; nearly all the neighbors keep chickens—it don't cost much to feed them; our friends down town in flats save us their scraps and get their friends to save them too, so we don't have to buy much grain, and we usually have a mess or maybe two of real eggs every month, except when they are too high, then we turn them in on the grocery bill and do without eggs till they get cheap again; and we have chicken on holidays and when company comes, if the stray cats don't get all the chicks before they are big enough to eat.

When I came out here I didn't like the notion of keeping chickens, but all the neighbors kept them, or cows, or goats, or horses, or dogs, or something, so I might just as well do it too. Of course they breed flies to carry the typhoid and diphtheria germs that we raise along with mosquitoes in our cesspools, but I had just as well raise my own flies as to harbor them from the neighbors. Fly poison is cheap too. Fifteen cents worth will do us a year, I guess. It is a nuisance and dangerous, but no babies have ever been killed by it yet, and they'd just as well be sick from fly poison as from typhoid or diphtheria—there is just so much sickness coming to each one of them—at least it looks like it, for some of them are sick all the time.

We are all working for paved streets, too, and sidewalks; the way the streets are now it is safe for the children to play in them, that is, safer than down town, for the automobiles don't often come up here; when they do they usually get stuck and it is as good as a circus for us, in fact it is the greatest amusement we have, but when the drivers cuss and say what fools we are for living in such a place it sets us thinking. But, you see, we can't help it. We are all poor people; most of us came out here after the fire, and we are trying to get our homes paid for; some of us are nearly out of debt, and figure that we might raise a dollar and a half a front foot to pay for a sewer and fifteen or twenty dollars more for connecting up and things like that—that is, we could raise it in a year or two, if we could pay it at five dollars a month, but lots of us can't even do that, and naturally they won't sign up for the sewer because they know they can't pay without putting a mortgage on their homes or borrowing from the loan sharks if they can't get a mortgage, so the outlook is pretty near hopeless. Of course we could do all these things and sell our little places to pay for them, but what good would that do? Nobody will give us what these places are worth because well-to-do people know that they won't bring fifteen per cent net to rent, and other poor folks like us can't buy them either, for they can't pay what we want to clear us, so there we go—do without sewers or pay for them; we can't pay for them, so we just got to do without.

It is the same with the streets, dust all summer, mud all winter, washouts deep enough to drown the children when the storms set in and they fill up; but I suppose we will have to drown a few and have a dozen or two die with typhoid or diphtheria and then the folks will sit up and take notice, and make us put in these improvements, and we will sell out for just what we can get to pay for them and go down town and live in a flat, with our dream of independence gone and nothing but experience to show for it. Of course we have had some nice pink geraniums, and a few messes of chicken, and real eggs once in a while, but I am not going to worry over it; the officials are slow to move and most of the heavy rains are over for this season I guess.

John has promised to whitewash the chicken house some Sunday and mend the front fence, and a friend of mine who lives over in the Sunset District has promised me some calla lily bulbs, so we will do our part in "slicking up" for the fair.

John says I am an idealist, folks that don't like me say I am an anarchist; I don't know about that and I don't care, but what I do know is that we can have things decent if we only go at it right. I almost talked my head off trying to get some of the men here to attend the Kicker's Meetings that the Mayor has been having, but just about the time I thought I was making an impression the men began coming back at me with pieces out of the paper, making fun of the Kicker's Meetings and the people wanting sewers and things, so I just quit talking and tried to think up a way to get something done. I watched the papers and I found out that it's the clubs or the aristocrats that start things. It is no use for a common woman like me to say anything, but I can't join the clubs, for I have neither time nor money to spend that way, and the aristocrats are not on my visiting list, but I found a magazine the other day—found it in the reading table of a man's office I was in—and it is for women. It is named "The Woman Citizen." Now club women and rich women probably get that magazine so I made up my mind to write to that magazine. I may waste a stamp and some paper, but I won't go to the nickelodeon with John and the babies next Sunday night, and that will even that up.

A long time ago, when I was working out, I saw a woman (maybe I should say lady, because I was working for her) do her hair up with frizzes and a switch, too pretty for anything, then she put some pink on her cheeks—just the color of my pink geraniums it was too—and some powder over it, to tone it down, she said, and then slipped into the prettiest crinkly gown I ever set eyes on—but she put it on over the awfullest, dirtiest underclothes—and that is what the City of San Francisco is doing today!

A Civic Center is a fine thing, but will it give the children any better health, or save any lives? Will it be conducive in any way to the welfare of the common people, or the small property owners who will pay for it in this and succeeding generations? A sewerage system would. Then why not get laws that will permit the installation of a sewerage system that our grandchildren can help pay for? And why not laws and appropriations for paved streets and sidewalks, and tunnels under the sidewalks to contain all the pipes and wires and other things that cause the everlasting tearing up of our streets for their installation?

In short, why not make of San Francisco a City Comfortable!

Betsy's Faith in Good

By MRS. ERIC K. OLSEN

LITTLE BETSY, eight years old, sat flat upon the floor in front of an old-fashioned bureau, the bottom drawer half out resting upon her lap.

This was her drawer of the old bureau and among her numerous neatly folded garments were five gingham aprons. Two were a bright pink checked gingham; two of blue checked and one a dull, dull brown. She loved the pink ones best.

There she sat as flat as a stolid mound-builder, with a sober pucker of doubt on her brow.

"Yes, I'll wear one of the pink ones. Today comes the School Trustee, and I want to look as nice as Anabel Gross. She always has the prettiest aprons of any of the girls."

Betsy's hair was combed and tied with white ribbons. Looking into the high narrow mirror, a plain faced little girl solemly gazed into serious grey eyes.

The little lady in the mirror and the one in front studied every feature critically. Slowly and methodically she smoothed her hair, then aloud to the mirror child she made her complaint: "Oh! I wish my hair was curly and not so black and straight. Now Anabel's is fluffy and golden. That's why she is popular.

"Now I wonder what she'll wear today, and just how she'll act. Of course the Trustee will notice her pretty clothes and hair and no doubt call her to him and pet her. Goodness, but it must be splendid to be pretty!"

Her soliloquy was cut short by the sound of the village school bell. She ran quickly down the shaded lane and stopped with a jerk at the entrance to the school yard, for there under the big oak tree sat the grand Trustee, with eight or ten children about him. She felt too abashed to join the group, but oh, how she wished to know this good man, whom she imagined was so wise and kind. Of course Anabel was sitting right up close to him, and he had hold of her pretty curls.

Betsy settled herself by the old well, just near enough to hear what her playmates said. She did not feel as lonely as she looked, but the Trustee wondered who she was. "She might be a little orphan? Had the children teased her that she should keep to herself?" And, at the last supposition, he stood up and playfully excused himself from the group.

When Betsy saw him coming toward her she was afraid, as tho' she had been guilty of some mischief. The tall man sat down by Betsy's side with a friendly nod. "This is a real old-fashioned well, isn't it? The water is hauled up in a moss-covered bucket. But when the bucket is empty how does this little lady get a drink?"

Betsy looked earnestly into his cheery face: "Oh, the boys just love to unroll the long rope and pull up the bucket full."

"You let the big boys play knights by showing how strong they are?" And he laughed aloud.

"I wish I could guess just why you were afraid to come and sit by me and the children. Did you think I would bite you? Ha, ha, little sober face, I'm glad to see you smile. You aren't unhappy, are you?"

Betsy began to feel at ease in the kindliness and sunshine of this great-hearted man.

"Oh, no sir, I'm not unhappy, only I'd like to be a pretty girl instead of being so ugly. When a girl is pretty the children give her flowers, and the teacher has her for monitor, and the boys give her the most sled rides in winter and when we have 'pieces' on the last day of school, the pretty girls are always taught the parts of fairies and princesses, just because they have pretty faces."

Her companion did not speak. Betsy was puzzled that he kept so quiet, and looked at him timidly.

He sat with his eyes on the ground, his big muscular hand rubbing his chin; his brow puckered in a deep study.

Slowly he turned to Betsy and asked, with all the fun gone out of his eyes: "Betsy, is it yellow, curly hair, a pink face and big eyes that make little girls pretty? Or do you think it is the dainty clothes they wear?"

The plain little Betsy sat mute, knocking together the toes of her heavy, coarse shoes, her lips shut tight.

Then shyly she lifted her eyes to his: "I have always thought so, for they always get the most love and kisses." To his astonishment, two great tears rolled down her cheeks, although her trembling mouth held straight.

The Trustee put his big brawny arm around her and hugged her close. "Betsy, children think because I am School Trustee that I am terribly wise and learned, do you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, little woman, I have not grown up to be a big man without learning certain lessons and it took me several years to learn them."

Betsy forgot her tears. Her eyes grew bright and keen with interest. "Do you think I could learn the same lessons that took you so long to get?"

"Why of course you can, for from what I see of you, little girl, you are just the one to get it the quickest." He put his elbows upon his knees, rubbing his hands together. "Tell me, do you like to wash dishes, take care of babies, dust the house, pick up kindlings, run errands when there is a chance to play?"

Her reply was slow in coming. She was screwing up the corner of her pink apron and a scowl spread over her high forehead.

"No, Mr. Trustee, I honestly don't like to do those things every time."

He slapped his knee and laughed, and Betsy laughed too, just to hear him.

I found out the trouble. You think that you could be the happiest little girl in this whole village if you only had curly, yellow hair and a pretty face and white ruffled dresses and bright blue eyes, don't you? Now listen here, honey, the prettiest woman in the world, whether she is a little one like you or a grown-up lady, is the one who loves to do good things all the time she's awake. Even those pesky tasks I asked you about are good, because it helps your mamma and makes her happy. Listen to me, child. Don't think another thing about pretty curls, ribbons and dresses for seven months. Then I'll be here again to visit your school. I want you then to tell me all you have done to make others happy. You see, dearie, if you have lots of faith in good it will make you beautiful. Envy spoils beauty."

The school bell called them to class and Betsy's big Trustee took her hand and they entered the school together.

When the day closed Betsy was walking home with Clara Jane, her nearest neighbor. Clara Jane stopped in the center of the road, stamped her foot and whined: "Oh, dear, now I've got to go home and hunt eggs, and carry the butter in from the milk house, and wash all those milk cans. Goodness, how I hate it!" Betsy bit her lips, she too had many chores to do when she reached home, but she thought of the Trustee and laughed at Clara Jane.

Months were passing. Every night before Betsy went to sleep she reviewed the day's happenings and made note of the things she would remember to tell the Trustee. One day she was telling Anabel of all the things she did at home. Anabel looked surprised, "Mercy, Betsy, don't you get your hair all mussed and lots of dirt on your hands?" Betsy laughed merrily. It was easy to laugh at Anabel now.

Betsy and her papa had always been chums. They loved to joke one another, and Betsy was quick to take alarm when her big papa playmate was too serious or quiet.

For some days he had been buried in thought and had spent most of his time poring over a big printed letter with lots of figures on it.

After the fourth night of being forsaken and greatly worried over her father's troubled face and this mysterious paper, Betsy decided he was in deep trouble. There ought to be some way to help him. He took note of her wistful glances, stuck the paper in a pigeon-hole of his desk, then forcing a smile, grabbed Betsy, bounced with her around the room for a few minutes, then: "Run along to bed, Bets. There's your kiss to dream on."

She went to bed but not to sleep. She kept repeating: I want to help him. I want to help him.

She could see through her window the bright, winking stars. "God keeps them bright and twinkling all the time, and they never grow dim," she whispered. "Doing good is the only way to be happy." The Trustee said so. This phrase had become a nightly affirmation that she took with her into dreamland.

(Continued to page 8)

EDITORIAL

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Child Labor an National Issue It appears to us as a most vital problem of the State and nation that the child should be conserved first where the conservation of natural resources is in question.

It has been shown very clearly of late that there are men among us who for personal profit would drain the life-blood of the nation through the weakened and stunted bodies of little children.

Congress passed a national child labor bill, barring from interstate commerce all articles made by children under a certain age and under proscribed conditions.

Difficult as it may be to enforce such a measure on account of the extra federal expense it ought to be worth while. It is the only way to make the law effective.

Many people are averse to having this subject handled by the federal authorities, but they are not in the majority. The common sense view with the history of dismal failure that has followed separate State interference would incline us to uphold the authority of Congress and welcome the uniformity of law in the States.

> It is wondrous how the truer we become, the more unerringly we know the ring of truth, discern whether a man be true or not, and can fasten at once upon the rising lie in word and look and dissembling act.—F. W. Robertson.

Four States to Decide Equal Suffrage The eyes of American women are centered on four States where the question of woman suffrage is to be decided by the voters this year. The States are New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Amendments to the constitutions of these States, providing for the enfranchisement of women, have been drafted and the results of the coming elections are being awaited with keen interest throughout the country.

In California especially, where women have proved themselves of incalculable benefit to the body politic, the attitude of the electorate in the four Eastern States is being anticipated with unusual concern.

"The Woman Citizen" is hopeful that the voters in these States will realize the justice as well as the benefit of giving the ballot to the women and ratify the proposed amendments with overwhelming majorities. Already this publication, in response to appeals from progressive women in these States, has pledged its unfaltering support to the cause and promised its co-operation in the equal suffrage campaigns.

Give Local Merchants Your Patronage Women of California are honor bound to patronize their home merchants. "The Woman Citizen" called attention to this obligation in these columns last month and now we present the issue again. It is an important one, too great to be overlooked in the hurry and scurry of daily life.

"The Woman Citizen" pointed out to the women of the State and the rest of California that it behooved them to patronize the merchants of their respective cities, men who had staked their capital upon their confidence in the State. We pointed out the injustice in the practice of some women buying direct from Eastern drummers, coming here for brief stays, selling from hotel sample rooms, and investing no capital here.

We told our readers of the great display of confidence made by the merchants of San Francisco, who after the disaster of 1906, spent their all in rehabilitating their establishment, contributing to the commercial development of the community.

This is why the women of each locality are obligated to patronize the home merchant, but how many women have heeded the suggestion? How many women have risen to their obligation and confined their shopping to the shopkeepers of their own communities?

Many, we are certain, have viewed the situation in its true light and given their patronage to the merchants of their city. Others, no doubt, have been derelect and for various reasons have given their support to Eastern salesmen. It is to these that "The Woman Citizen" reiterates its appeal, "Patronize the merchants who have helped to make the Golden State prosperous."

* * *

Extravagance in School Girls' Dress It is time that the eyes of the mothers are opened to the inexcusable extravagance in the dress of school girls. Not only are the costly frocks worn by girls to their classes a heavy drain upon the parents, but they are the prime cause of discontent among girls. They are the root of unhappiness among school girls, besides being responsible for the failure of the pupils to pay proper attention to their studies.

The days when girls went to school dressed in simple and inexpensive clothes are past. No longer will the school girls in their teens attend their classes in neat dresses that are cheap and durable.

Times have changed and in the new order of things the school girls of today demand expensive clothes that formerly would have been considered quite elaborate enough for parties or other social wear.

The girl of today goes to school in laces and costly fabrics, which her parents cannot afford in the majority of cases and

which are far too expensive and perishable for the classroom.

Coiffure is an important matter to the girl; she goes to school perfumed, powdered and with her vanity box. Jealousy over clothes, selfishness, discontent and unhappiness are the result. With such conditions prevailing, the seed of extravagance is sown in the young life of the girl, only to have it blossom forth in later years as unhappiness and worry.

Ask any school teacher, in public or private classes, and she will say that the girl of today pays too much attention to her clothes and allows her lessons to suffer. For with thoughts centered upon dress the girl cannot give undivided attention to her studies. Instead of trying to excel their classmates in scholarship, too many present-day school girls seek only to outrival their companions in dress, and the result is disappointing.

The fault lies with the mothers and it is to them that we must look for correction. Let the mothers discourage extravagant dress among their daughters and forbid the taking of vanity boxes to the classroom. Then will they be taking an important step in the right direction and contribute materially to the ultimate happiness of their girls.

* * *

Vice-President Lauds Womankind The glowing tribute paid to American women of today by Thomas Riley Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, during his recent visit to San Francisco should be cherished as an inspiration to all womankind. It should serve to stir women to strive to still higher goals in their faithful service to humanity.

"The divine heart of woman is the most human thing on earth," said the Vice-President at the dinner tendered him by the Woman's Board of the Exposition. "The reason she is in the forefront today is because of the fact that she loves her husband and her children, and there are enough husbands and children in the world to make them stand for what is right."

Mother love and loyalty! To what more splendid human attributes could any man attribute the progress and faithful service of woman? Coming from the lips of the Second Citizen of the land, such a tribute well can gratify our women for their part in world affairs and human progress, a part which is epitomized at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the first world's fair in which Woman has taken a place co-ordinate with Man.

In her struggle through the ages for equality, Woman ever has been inspired by her inborn love and fidelity. Now that she has gained her place as co-worker with Man in world affairs, her sterling qualities are accentuated with even greater force and ever will serve to stir her to greater effort and achievement.

It was a fitting place and occasion at which Vice-President Marshall chose to pay his splendid tribute to womanly accomplishment. Speaking to the members of the Woman's Board, he addressed the women whose labors had contributed to the success of the greatest of all world's fairs and who held the coveted honor of being the first women ever to work with their brothers in building a universal exposition.

Their work is one which reflects in true light the attainments of the women of today and the tribute paid them by the Vice-President well is commensurate with their achievement.

May the praise of Vice-President Marshall inspire American women to still greater effort and keep aflame the sterling qualities of love and faithfulness.

* * *

Vermont Demands Eugenic Marriages While serious-minded men and women of California are appealing in vain to their lawmakers for legislation compelling eugenic marriages, Vermont has risen to the crying demand for the betterment of the race by passing a law forbidding the marriage of persons physically or mentally unfit.

So intent was the legislature of Vermont on guaranteeing absolutely eugenic marriages in that State that a fine of $500 was fixed as the penalty for any person found guilty of entering into matrimony without fulfilling the requirements of the law.

The need of suitable legislation throughout the Union requiring eugenic marriages cannot be urged too strongly. "The Woman Citizen" time and again has asserted the need of such a law in California. Last month we pointed out in these columns that the sins of the fathers lay in permitting their daughters to marry men about whose health the girls' parents had made absolutely no inquiry.

We denounced the fact that most fathers were unconcerned about the physical fitness of the men their daughters married, although they refused to breed their dogs or their horses without first making exhaustive inquiries in the matter.

Misery, suffering and unhappiness are the penalties visited upon the children whose parents pay no heed to their physical fitness to wed. While the average father satisfies himself that the man his daughter is to wed is able financially to make her happy, he strangely overlooks the fact that physical unfitness to marry causes infinitely more sorrow and suffering than financial shortcomings.

Let us hope that California and her sister States of the Union will rise soon to the urgent need of laws compelling eugenic marriages and will follow the splendid example of Vermont.

* * *

The Car of Democracy The word "jitney," to the average person, originated when the owners of a few broken down "rent cars" followed the example of Steve, the Kansas City chauffeur, who is credited with promulgating the democratic idea of competing with the street cars at the street car's price.

For years the word "jitney" has been on the tongues of the hangers-on along San Francisco's Barbary Coast and South of Market street. Before the fire it was not uncommon to hear our nickel referred to as a "jitney."

As for its origin, it must have dated back years before it was used in connection with the democratic automobile. Ten years ago no one but those with the five figure income rode in autos. Even eight years ago the automobile was looked upon by the world in general as a toy of the plutocrat. Some four or five years ago, when the much abused Ford came into its own, and the auto truck hove on the horizon as a method of rapid delivery and economic handling of long hauls, we had a faint glimmering of the automobile as an improved means of conveyance.

Today there is no doubt in our minds as to the Democracy of the Auto, or perhaps we should say, the Democracy of the Jitney Bus.

Along the main thoroughfares of our cities the democratic jitney wends its humble way—save the word. It may have been made to seat five, but you will see it transporting from six to eight contented mortals.

These self same patrons of the jitney, sitting or being sat upon by the rest of the load, would make the welkin ring with howls of rage and resentment were they jammed into the same space on the street cars. It would even be cause for a recall election were the municipal street lines to jam them in, in jitney style.

The boss and employee; the teamster, fresh from the stable, squeezes the banker. The longshoreman on his way home to dinner is planted in the lap of the merchant. Madame on shopping tour rides with her arm around the waist of the factory girl. In fact the jitney should have its just dues as the twentieth century car of democracy.

* * *

New Staff of Physicians Appointed By a majority vote of the trustees it was decided to turn the San Francisco Children's Hospital institution over to the University of California.

The staff of physicians of the Children's Hospital recently appointed is as follows:

M. F. Wanzer, M. D.; Harry Sherman, M. D.; William E. Hopkins, M. D.; Charles A. Von Hoffman, M. D.; William B. Lewitt, M. D.; William Watt Kerr, M. D.; Alice M. Woods, M. D.; Howard Morrow, M. D.; Rachel L. Ash, M. D.; Julia Larson, M. D.; A. J. Lartigau, M. D.; J. B. Frankenheimer, M. D.; Emile Schmoll, M. D.; Emma K. Willits, M. D.; Langley Porter, M. D.; William A. Martin, M. D.; Anna Flynn, M. D.; Reginald Knight Smith, M. D.; Elizabeth Keys, M. D.; George Ebright, M. D.; Douglas Montgomery, M. D.; L. S. Schmitt, M. D.; Harold Brunn, M. D.; Samuel G. Boyd, M. D.; James T. Watkins, M. D.

The assisting visiting staff includes the following names: George J. McChesney, M. D.; C. C. Crane, M. D.; Fred B. Lewitt, M. D.; Anna Rude, M. D.; A. W. Johnson, M. D.; Malvine Judell, M. D.; Herbert Yerington, M. D.; Jean M. Martin, M. D.

* * *

"Universal Language" The literature of Esperanto, the Universal Language, is steadily on the increase. In 1889 there were 29 books published in the language and in 1914 2,500. During the last few years six full length novels have been published in Esperanto.

* * *

Commentary on Suffrage "It would look as if the women themselves thought that while women are good enough to vote they are not good enough to be voted for. It must be that, for had any of the women candidates received the loyal support of her sister citizens the office would have been hers."

The writer must take into consideration that the women of her State are but in swaddling clothes politically. They have hardly learned to trust themselves yet, far less their sisters. But let her take hope from the experience of other States. Women do not take long to act after they have been awakened to their duty.

THE LOGICAL CANDIDATE

DR. F. F. JACKSON

IT was my privilege both to vote and work for the granting of Woman's Suffrage. I was actuated in this by the knowledge that the refining influence of woman was absolutely necessary in our public affairs. I felt, and experience has proven that I was right, that the women would put a stop to the "Back room politics" of former days. The effect of the interest of women in politics is shown in Oakland now, politicians are being brought into the "light of day."

Under the commission form of government which exists in Oakland, each of the five commissioners has equal power and each is in full charge of and responsible for the conduct of his department.

My friends urged me to announce myself as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Public Health and Safety, claiming that in that office I could do the most good for Oakland. By training and experience I am qualified to fill that office. I am a candidate on the ticket for Commissioner No. 2, which is the office I seek, and am not running on No. 2 in the hope of being transferred to the office of No. 1 after election.

It is very evident that the people of Oakland fully realize that the condition of our public affairs is such that a change is necessary. For a number of years I have been aware of these conditions and have been fighting and exposing them, and I feel it is my duty to continue the fight until they are remedied.

If I am elected, I will be big enough and broad enough not to shirk any responsibility. I will not attempt to evade or shift responsibilities to the shoulders of a subordinate.

I will not be swayed from my duty for any political reason.

I will represent all the people, not the privileged few.

I will safeguard, in every possible way, the moral conditions of our city in the interests of our children.

I will do all in my power to advance the commercial conditions in Oakland, and thus aid our material welfare. I will reduce our taxes and thus lighten the burden of both owner and rent payer.

My every effort will be directed to bring Oakland to her just position as a clean, progressive and commercial city.

I ask you this question: "How can you expect a change if you vote for any man who is part and parcel of and a member of the present administration which has almost bankrupted our city."

DR. F. F. JACKSON.

BETSY'S FAITH IN GOOD

(Continued from page 4)

The next morning as she dusted the sitting room she noticed the ominous letter sticking out of the pigeon-hole. Still as a mouse she stood gazing at it; her mind filled with a desire to share her father's trouble if possible.

Would it be wicked to look at it? Would her father be angry if she did? Perhaps she could help him. Very slowly she pulled it out, sat down in the big desk chair and unfolded the sheet.

"Oh, dear me!" she sighed "it is all such big words and so many dollar signs! But there is Judge Hudson's name and number. I just wonder if he is the one that papa is so sad about?" Long did she sit in that chair, her lips set and her back as straight as a ram-rod. "Yes, sir-ee, I'll do it," and off for her hat, then down the stairs, skipped this determined little maid.

She did not think to ask for permission. Out on the street she ran with all possible speed to Judge Hudson's office. She found him leaning over his huge desk, his hand pushing through his thick locks. He was miles away from this little town, and Betsy's father furtherest from his thoughts, when he turned and saw over his glasses a little girl with eyes full of dread standing beside him. She was too excited and breathless to speak. And, anyway, she didn't know how to begin.

The two puzzled faces stared at one another. Finally Betsy spoke and her voice trembled suspiciously: "Please, Judge Hudson, did you send this letter to papa?" and she handed him the troublesome paper.

He looked perplexed, glanced over it rapidly.

"Yes, little girl, I did. How did you get it, and why do you bring it to me?" And as he looked at her he knew she was on the verge of tears.

"Please, Judge, I just wanted to explain to you that I am very sad because papa is so troubled. He walks up and down the sitting-room floor, every night, with that letter in his hands, and he won't laugh nor joke with me any more as he used to. I felt it was something pretty bad that took all his laugh away and maybe you could help me bring it back again."

"Come here, little woman," and when she approached he took her on his knee.

"Now, tell me all about your papa and mama. Do you have pennies now and then to buy candy or pop-corn?"

Oh no, Judge, very seldom, for Papa can't spare any. Mama has to work hard, too. She makes over my dresses, now, and turns her stockings into little ones for me just because papa is trying to 'lift the mortgage,' he says, but I don't know what that means."

"Umgh—umgh," said the Judge with a world of meaning. "Now, you little conspirator, run back home with this letter and put it back where you found it. Don't tell a soul that you were here, not a soul, do you understand? It will be our secret and we are going to bring sunshine back into your daddy's face never fear."

"Oh—you good Judge!" and Betsy hugged him closely, to his great delight, her shyness melting in his fatherly arms.

The next evening her father came into her room with a beaming countenance. "Have something good to tell you, Betsy, girl, something so scrumptous good! From now on I'm to take care of the Judge's ranch. No more mortgages hanging over our heads."

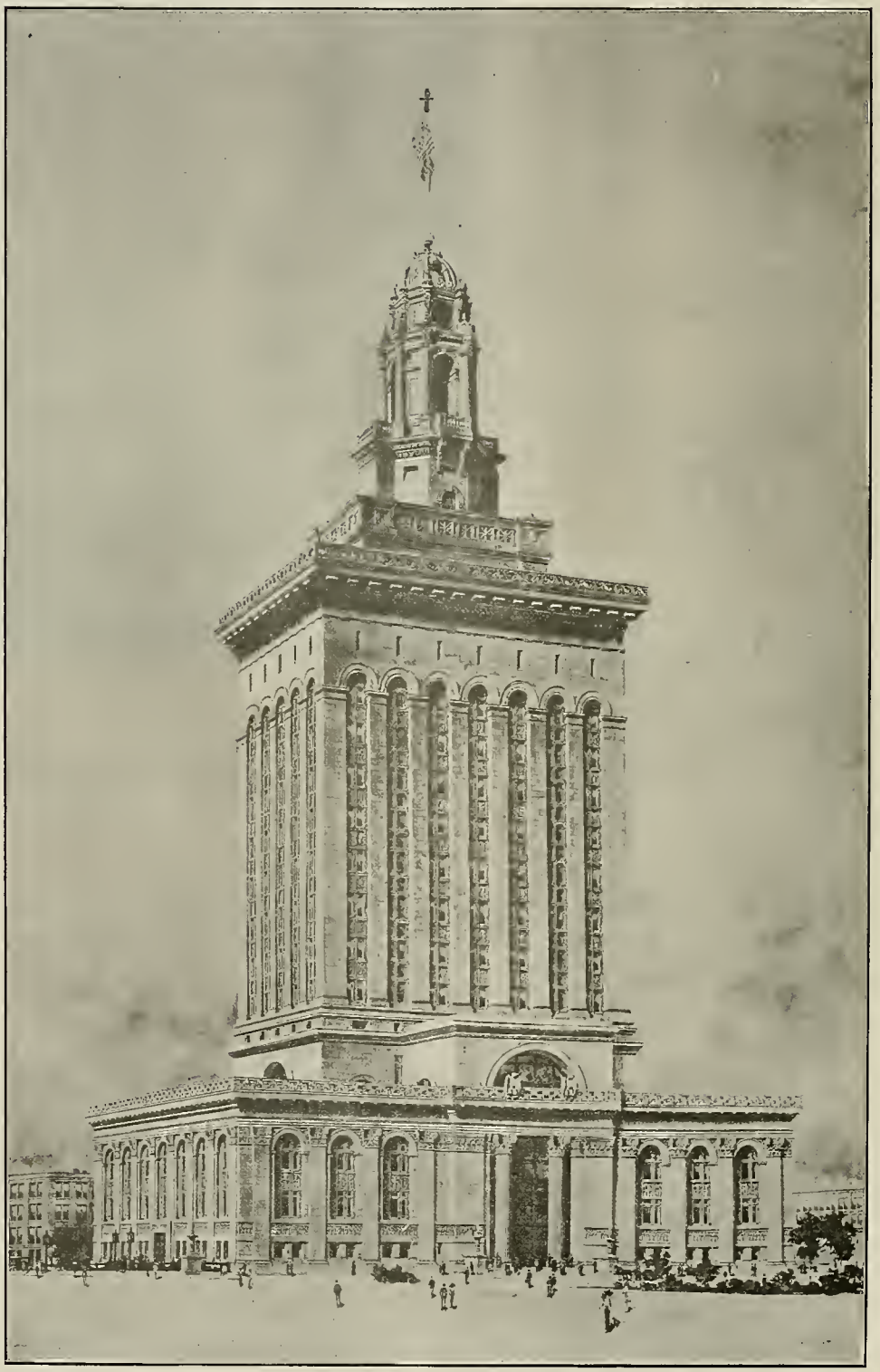
"Oh, papa, how did he do it?" Betsy caught his hands in hers.

"Fed it to the flames." And around and about the room they pulled each other, joy in every turn.

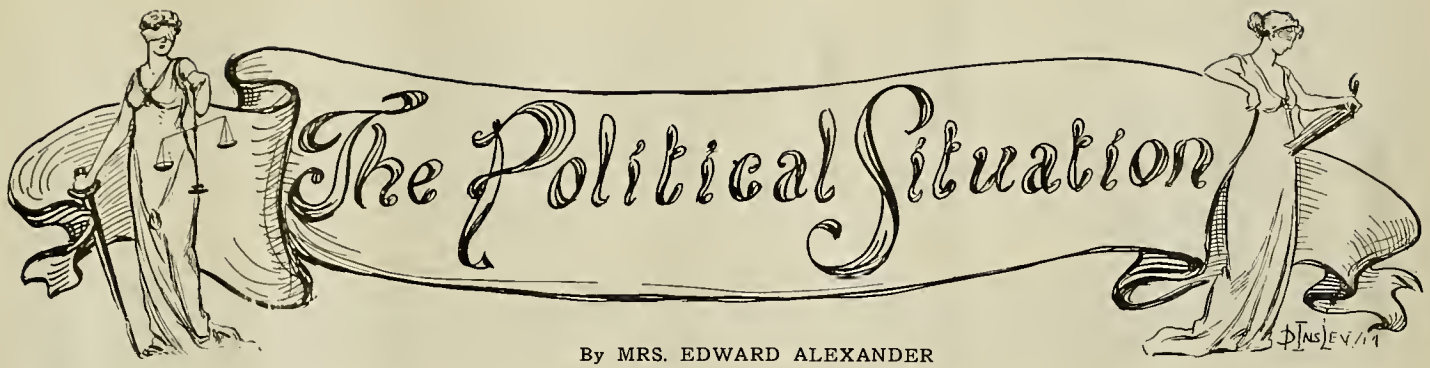
"And it was you, little fairy, that gave the magic touch. Look, mother, at our Betsy. Judge Hudson is right. She has a beauty all her own. Her kind heart is reflecting in her face. They'll soon be calling her the prettiest girl in town. The Judge says Betsy has the fountain of beauty in her big heart. Tomorrow he is going to have you sit for your picture, Betts."

That was enough. Betsy had reaped her harvest. Her joy was complete.

The "Trustee Man" came again commencement day and when he left he carried home with him the picture of Betsy, the plain girl, whose faith in good had made her beautiful.



Oakland's Beautiful City Hall



By MRS. EDWARD ALEXANDER

THE candidacy of Mr. Frank W. Bilger for Mayor of Oakland is of particular interest to women all around the bay. When the women of this State were struggling for equal suffrage a few years ago, Mr. Bilger was one of the most unselfish supporters the women had. He never flinched in his loyalty to equality of the suffrage, and it must be remembered that it was not popular at that time to take such a stand in public affairs.

In his present candidacy Mr. Bilger has reiterated his convictions as to women in public life. He has unqualifiedly stated from the platform on many occasions that he favors the appointment of women to places on civic commissions such as the Public Library Board, the Playground Commission, the Public Housing Committee and to similar fields of usefulness.

During his campaign Mr. Bilger has addressed over one hundred audiences in the homes of women interested in public affairs, and he has imparted to them his views in easily-understood terms. Nor have the women of Oakland been the least backward in plying the candidate with questions that must have convinced him that women are well posted in the details of local government, and when it comes to a show-down they are all "from Missouri." Yet it is reported that the more Mr. Bilger was quizzed the greater has grown the confidence of the women voters in their belief that he is the man demanded by the unusual conditions prevailing in Oakland at this time.

In this city (San Francisco) Mr. Bilger has been frequently compared to Mayor Rolph on account of his marked business qualities. Bilger is distinctly a business man and has made a pronounced success of his entire career. Starting as an office-boy thirty years ago he has built up his opportunities until he now owns a big business which employs nearly two hundred people. If we may advise Oakland under the circumstances we should suggest to the women of our sister city that they all pull together for Mr. Bilger's success.

The political campaign that was run by vilifying and maligning the opposing candidates and parties is gradually becoming a thing of the past. It certainly has no better excuse for being than has bribery or corruption.

* * *

Nietzsche says: "Education should afford individuals a means of lifting themselves out of the slave class into the Master class."

The world is a dung-heap of evil and false ideas, the three deepest-dyed and unspeakably evil of which is: First, the prostitution of woman, the mother of the race, in marriage and out of it. Second, poverty, the great crime breeder. Third, war, the consummation of false ideas, hate and greed.—J. Stitt Wilson.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR

Samuel C. Irving, nominee for Mayor of Berkeley, is confident of his election. The people of Berkeley have confidence in him as a man of sound business acumen, unquestioned morality and absolute integrity.

He is a man of retiring disposition, and many of the citizens of Berkeley had never heard of him till recently, although he has been a resident there for many years, and vice-president of the largest manufacturing plant in Alameda County. He resigned from active business a short while ago.

A circumstance that points strongly in his favor is the fact that his former employees, to a man, are working for his election.

Being an alumnus of the University of California, the student body is giving him its active support. He is president of the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce and member of various improvement clubs.

Berkeley will make no mistake when she elects such a man for Mayor.

* * *

FROM WARDEN FRANK CONLEY, MONTANA STATE PRISON

Deer Lodge, Mont., Jan. 25, 1915.
To California Penal Improvement Association, 3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 21st inst., in regard to our honor system, will say that we were the first to start this system, and we started it twenty-two years ago.

We work on the average of two hundred and fifty men on the road camps, house them in tents, have seventy-five men in each crew with three unarmed guards.

I would recommend that if you pass this law in your State that you allow the men ten days' extra besides the good time allowed by law. In this way it gives them some incentive to hold them. We lost ten men last year, and we lose from six to ten every year. I think this is a very small percentage and smaller than desertions in the army.

* * *

The Kansas legislature has a woman sergeant-at-arms, Miss Effie Loder, a well known suffrage worker. Miss Loder was for six years assistant probate judge of Clay County. She also held the position of corresponding secretary of the Fifth District, Federation of Women's Clubs.

The woman citizens of Berkeley will have an opportunity to elect for School Director one of their own sex, Mrs. Carrie H. Gibbs, a woman of ability and one particularly well fitted for the office to which she aspires.

* * *

If the Southern Pacific ever was opposed to woman suffrage—which the officials now loudly deny—the company has at last put suffrage on their map. They officially deny that the road is an enemy to suffrage and this week asked the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, with headquarters at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, to send the news east and west.

The truth is, statements in the east made by suffrage adherents against the road have hurt the business of the road. Miss Alice Carpenter of the New York Woman's Political Union, affiliated with the Congressional Union, recently asked women not to patronize a road that had gone on record against suffrage in California. And women actually took Miss Carpenter's advice.

Charles S. Fee, passenger traffic manager of the road, with headquarters in San Francisco, visited the Exposition for the sole purpose of a conference with the Congressional Union's Washington representative, Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore. He said he represented also William D. Sproule, the president of the Southern Pacific.

"We have suffered both in our freight and passenger departments because of these erroneous reports," he said. "While the Southern Pacific is not in politics, the officers of the company were always in favor of suffrage and stated the fact during the California campaign. I am the original suffragist in my family. I converted my wife, whose health did not permit women's club activities. As for Mr. Sproule, the president of the road, here is what he said of suffrage when he returned from the East not long ago: 'I am one of those who have always had a strong faith in the intuitive good sense of women—far beyond what most men give them credit for. Since suffrage carried in California women have proven that they exercise the right quite as sensibly as men.'"

After hearing this glowing tribute, the representative of the Congressional Union shook hands with the representative of the road and promised to give his message publicity. Mr. Fee expressed his admiration of the exhibit, and said he believed in National Suffrage.

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Pleasing sensations, good cheer aid digestion. We have one of America's greatest Cafe Orchestra leaders—with whom restaurant music is a science. Some hear and talk; some listen quietly; all enjoy it. 6 P. M. to 1 A. M.
NO CABARET.
Moderate Prices.
Hof Bräu
Market and Fourth

The American Woman—Alone

By EUGENE J. SIEBEN

WHAT compels one to look into the face of the woman of American stock? It is not always her beauty—for the Fates took much of that away from her rather early in life—too soon, we believe, for the good of the nation. Is the Lord kind to the American woman in doing this thing? The opinion in clerical circles is that the Lord is a glorified male. He thus casts favor on his replica by relieving him of temptation and distraction in the larger measure, so that he can plow his furrow in a straight line. It may be for the best to wither our womanhood or expand her to proportions out of harmony with grace. So might it be, but we must confess that our feeble mind does not grasp the idea. Is is not true that our Brutus Americanus simply revels in his glorified womanhood? So he does, to be sure, but he also revels in a jag or a new brand of hop or the opulent charms of the divinity on a package of Turkish cigarettes. It's all in the day's work with him. If the fool was only a diplomat for ten minutes longer after the rose has expended her effulgent charm on him all would be well.

But why should he? In the new venacular, "Why run after a street car when the jitney is so near?" Why indeed? Why waste praise on a good dinner? You paid for it. It was your due. So it is with your attitude to the woman. All you expected you received — unless your imagination worked overtime. All she expected, however, stopped short—we were almost inclined to say—never to go again—but we wont indulge in metaphor. This is serious business, and thus when we see a little tightening in the corners of the lips—a heavier crease between the brows, a slight sag here or there—don't blame Father Time. No—that gading damask which is retreating before the dull brown on the erstwhile smooth cheek is not being stolen by the Spirit of the Scythe. Lay all this vandalism to the American fool that does not know how to love. It is in the cards that in our earlier history, before the jitney obsessed our minds, the most successful American Knight was the horse-trainer, jockey, driver or stable owner. Why did women in quantity love such as he? We will tell you. The most noted of American race horses were generally of the feminine gender. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were at stake, and the prizes of the turf were won by the Knight who could make the most arduous love to the equine queen. Oh, the coaxing, and cooing to our Lady Maude! How tenderly he pleaded with Dixie Queen. How his honied voice rivaled the sugar he fed Daisy Belle. Why, you women would be reeling in an ecstatic stupor if your own husbands were one-half as ardent as our trainer back there in the paddock behind the maples. Of course we expected the question, "Do we have to be a horse to have a man love us like that?" No, Lady Fair, not that—quite. But you must become as valuable and precious to the man as the horse is. He had his money, his reputation, his good name, his very existence staked on the tiny queen. He was playing with loaded dice and he knew it all along and so he was mighty careful how he handled the capricious creature.

She had him on the run and her genuine mind knew how to fish for the best there was in her trainer. And be sure she got it all. Of course this school is closed to you now. The old trainer is still behind the maples, but the love he babbles today in his whitened beard is o'er the memories of the past, and the tender words are too sacred for our blatant times.

Yes, even in the midst of this hurdy-gurdy of noise, glare, sham and riot of excitement our American woman is isolated, in so far as her heart is concerned, when she discovers her Knight has lost interest. Her race has been run, but it has been a losing one and while she has oats, a blanket, and a stall to shelter her—no more does he coo over and woo the satiny flesh. There is nothing in it for him. He is, perhaps, at this very hour training for another race. But, of course, this is only fancy.

We will now leave our chatelane, looking across the confines of her boudoir into the space beyond your vision or mine. Her eyes can not fathom the haze, so in weariness she composes herself as best she may. Her intangible distress is caked around her heart and hearts are not trumps. It's the jack that wins—at least today.

We will now concern ourselves with a situation which is most serious to our future national life. You have just witnessed the death of the heart of the disappointed woman. Pray, leave the bier and walk with us across the street to yonder office building. The hour is five and from the great hive comes forth a stream of lovely young women, the hope of the nation. From their loins must come forth the cannonier, the war strategist, the bridge builder, the artist, the great surgeon, the criminal and the judge, the desperado and the priest. All—all must come forth from her—if she but wills it so. In nearly every other office one finds an exquisite type of beautiful womanhood. Only yesterday we looked for such lovely pearls in a sheltered cove. Today we elbow them aside carelessly in crowded elevators. Hardly a thrill stirs our pulse as this exquisite flower passes and leaves an exotic perfume in her wake. Yesterday this fairy creature seemed to be only possible in dreams or imagination. Today we are too jaded to give more than a cursory glance and forget her for a new face or sensation. Those of us who know her too well are least able to appreciate and value her. She in her turn is making mental inventory also of the male. No imagination there, you can best believe. It is critical, this analysis. And the man does not come out of the crucible with any laurels on his brow. It leaves her with a feeling of emptiness. She is lost in a maze of doubt. She is angry with herself for making the trial balance tell against the man. She wants; she needs him. At night in the privacy of her room she throws out her white arms in despair and cried out: "How long, oh Lord, must thy handmaiden wait for her prince?" It is this sophistication, this expecting the impossible, the mental hallucination of this high strung American girl that a man should be a product of her imagination, that is killing the American stock. Your business man cannot sell cook stoves, baby carriages, and sewing machines to nice lady-like young men. No, they are looking beyond that. Wrist watches, cigarettes and pool don't get a man for proposals. Her woman's intuition directs her to observe that he does not thrill in her presence—but she does not wonder. She knows that his cockle shell heart is dancing on waves that knock it merrily about. Here a grass widow, there a maid tinged with blush rose color, over yonder the woman that knows more than he ever will learn. Between them all they slow his pulse and when at last he comes to the woman really worth while, he is entirely too calm. She turns away sick in spirit, and prepares her heart by putting it in embalming fluid. You see her day by day slowly withering. She, potential mother, the queen, the builder of empire, the life reservoir of the nation untapped, forlorn—alone.

This is going on from Maine to California, north and south, from the snow line to the palms. The Turk would invite the curse of Allah at such wanton waste of precious womanhood. This woman, beautiful as sculptured marble, a dream of Paradise, would cost him 8,000 dollars in golden sequins. This fortune he would lay at the feet of her father if she came from the mountains of Circasian.

He is stunned to discover that this American houri can be secured by an eighty dollar clerk in exchange for a two dollar license, a patent mop, a can of cleanser and a gas stove. All she asks for all this loveliness she is prepared to deliver is—one true heart unpunctured by the barbed wire of experience. Let us pray that she will find it—or the nation will sink as certainly as did the "Titanic."

Tea Cosy Chatter

AN INTRODUCTION TO JAPAN

By ANN DARE

THERE are two things which have always spelled Japan to me, a great red sun and the cool dark pine tree. My first sight of Japan included both and I have always been glad of it.

I had been enjoying Corea—that place in the Orient which reminds one of California after the spring rains, and revelling in the quaint costumes of the Corean women, their strange hats and the beautiful palaces of the now down-and-out government—when all at once I decided to sail for Japan.

Corea is warm, to say the least, and its port, Fusan, is warmer! The night I took the boat from there it was stiffling. My head was bursting. When I was escorted to my stateroom on ship I simply collapsed.

The delightfully polite officers of the ship were so good to me, and one gave orders that I should have a chair prepared for me on deck for the night.

The big silver moon of Japanese prints was building a bridge from Fusan toward Japan over the dark water, the color of a blue bottle fly. It was a wonderful night and fortunately calm.

I was too interested to sleep. I feared that I would not be awake in time to see a sunrise over the Japanese pines. Between the moonlight and the early sunrise there seemed to have been no real dark night.

A thin line of darker sky on the horizon was the first indication one had of land. Gradually arose a red ball of fire cut into fantastic spaces by the silhouetted pines of the Japanese hills.

Hundreds of sand-colored sampans with hoisted sails were doubled by their reflection in the green sea in which they floated.

The blue and white coats of the fishermen and the bright obi of the women on the sampan's decks delighted my soul. Japan, Japan at last! I wanted to hug the dainty little women I saw in the streets when we landed, and I had a feeling as if all the Japanese prints that I had ever seen were coming to life right before my eyes.

I loved the way they placed their hands upon their knees and bowing low inquired how my father and mother were.

I ordered a rickshaw and spent every moment out of doors peeping into the toy houses, watching the games of the children and the fishing boats in harbor. At night I again drove about the little town's narrow streets and was in a fairyland of lights, for it was a night when the temple was having a Fair.

Mats were spread out on the street by the different dealers on which to display their small wares, and I bought many an interesting thing to slip into my handbag before the evening was over.

As it was the hot month of August when I arrived I was surprised to hear birds singing. I spent hours looking for them and all I could see in the trees was a small flying thing the size of a humming bird. You can imagine my surprise when at the temple-fair that first evening in Japan I discovered my "birds" were large insects. The whirring sound that they make with their wings and saw-toothed legs is like a song.

In one corner of the Fair I saw a dealer in insects almost covered with a little house which he carried over his shoulders. It was made up of tiny cages for these singing insects. Some of the insects were no bigger than a large army ant, and the cages in which they were imprisoned were made of split bamboo and about a cubic inch in size.

Every insect was trying to outdo his rival and the night whirred in winged love-songs. Since then I have watched the small boy of Japan catch them. He puts a piece of American balsam on the tip of a fishing-pole and going up to a tree where these insect-birds are singing, he touches one on its back between the wings and then opening a cage he removes the insect from the pole and it whirrs its angry song out in the sunlight of its tiny prison.

I never saw anything like the desire of the Japanese child for information. It makes me think of a story I used to hear when a very little girl. It was something about a woman who was so curious that she opened a box which she was told not to touch, and behold, thousands of little men surrounded her and demanded work, more and more work all the time. The Japanese children will surround you and demand English words and stories, more and more, in ad finitum.

I never had trouble in getting servants in Japan, for I offered to give lessons in English in part payment. I did this until it became like the trouble of the opened box. In my case it was not "more work" but more words. My personal maid carried a notebook in her obi and every time she came upon a new kind of wearing apparel of mine she asked the name, wrote it down and used it on every opportunity. If I sat down to rest, out would come the little book and the demand for new words. After a while I learned to pay in yens and not in lessons, for it is impossible to satisfy their demand for knowledge.

One time I was in Nikko with a Japanese friend. We were talking of different things as we wandered about the temples and I noticed that we were being followed everywhere by numbers of school boys about the ages of high school students.

Did I select an interesting old Buddha to study and talk over with my friend I found myself in the midst of this intelligent group of boys. They interested me, so I asked my friend to inquire why I was the center of attraction. An older man stepped out from among the boys and lifting his cap apologized for the seeming rudeness, but said his boys were a class of high school students studying English, and as the lady spoke so slowly and enunciated so clearly the boys were anxious to listen. It delighted me, and I talked to the boys on America and their own beautiful country for fully ten minutes.

Did you ever see a swarm of army ants on the march? Well, if you have, then you can form some idea of what the streets of Yokohama look like at noon when the children are going home from school. If you happen to be riding in a rickshaw you will literally have to cut your way through the mass of the little students. I am told that the schools are full to overflowing, and that the children love to study.

I am greatly amused at the attitude of the modern Japanese child. I like to see the old way of greeting and watch the children sit on their haunches; the modern child refuses to sit anywhere but on a chair and will tell you that he cannot sit on the ground as his parents do.

Japanese coming in contact with Americans seem to imitate their worst qualities. I have been thinking that over and have decided that we, as a nation, do not put our best foot forward, and, that it is our crudities which other nations mistake for that which has made us the business nation that we are.

When I went to the Art Exhibition the other day I noticed this same thing in another form. From the pictures of a great modern Spanish artist the Japanese had copied the peculiarities of the artist and not his spirit. I dislike to see these artists of Japan losing their individuality in others' mannerisms.

When I stood before the pictures of the Japanese artists who had stuck to them our expression I doffed my hat to the poetry in every line, the delightful spacing, the color and general spirit or soul of the pictures. Snow, rain and wind can be charmingly painted by the Japanese. This reminds me of what Lafcadio Hearn said in one of his letters: "European art does not seem to have ever caught the soul of Snow as Japanese art has—with its fantasticalities, its wizardisms."

I am writing to you from my garden where I can see the soul of an idea carried out in landscape gardening. Miniature trees, lakes, mountains, bridges and little roadways in my garden give me a sense of distance into which I may gaze with half-closed eyes and lose the feeling that I am in a tiny garden only twenty-five foot square and fenced in. No, thanks to the art of the Japanese I am able to gaze into vast distances just as if I stood on the top of a mountain, overlooking the world. Things are not made little in Japan for amusement, but because by being little and well placed, they will suggest the things which we idealize—freedom.

At my right hand I have a square China pot of purple cabbages—three of them. They look like the perfect blossoms of some

(Continued on page 15)

THE CLUB WORLD

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY

Alaska Cruise Club, Union Square Hotel, Post and Stockton Sts.
Alpha Neighborhood Club, Grattan School.
Ashbury Heights Women's Club, 1362 Grove St.
Association of Pioneer Women of California, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.
Association of Collegiate Alumnae, California Branch, 1819 Octavia St.
California Club, 1750 Clay St., near Polk.
California Women's Republican Club, 501 Book Concern Bldg.
Cap and Bells Club, 1509 Gough St.
Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Pacific Bldg.
Catholic Humane Society, 1112 Market St.
Century Club, 1355 Franklin St., corner Sutter.
Channing Auxiliary, Unitarian Church, Franklin and Geary Sts.
Clionian Club 220 Post St.
Corona Club, 536 Sutter St.
Council of Jewish Women, 2137 Sutter St.
Daughters of California Pioneers, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.
Denman School Club, 902 Taylor St.
Dolores Mothers' Club.
Forum Club, 220 Post St.
Francesca Club, 560 Sutter St.
Girls' Recreation Club, 507 Harrison St.
Glen Park Political Club.
Hypathia Club.
Land Marks League, 1242 Taylor St.
La Puerta del Ora Chapter, D. A. R.
Laurel Hall Club, 1750 Clay St.
Local Council of Women, Hotel Bellevue.
Mills Club, 220 Post St.
Native Daughters of the Golden West, Claus Spreckels Bldg.
New Era League, 816 St. Francis Hotel.
Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, Sequoia Club Rooms.
Pacific Musical Society, 2848 Scott St.
Papyrus Club, 420 Sutter St.
Philomath Club, 538 Sutter St.
Presidents' Assembly.
Potrero Women's Club, Nineteenth and Iowa Sts.
Richmond Women's Club, 400 Thirty-fifth Ave.
San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, 220 Post St.
San Francisco Colony of New England Women.
San Francisco Musical Club.
San Francisco Women's Club, 1006 Bosworth St.
Sorosis Club, 538 Sutter St.
South Park Settlement Mothers' Club.
Susan B. Anthony Club.
Tamalpais Center Woman's Club.
To Kalon Club, Calvary Annex, Jackson and Fillmore Sts.
Town and Country Club, 218 Stockton St.
Vittoria Colonna Club, Hotel Richelieu, Van Ness Ave. and Geary St.
Women's Club of Occidental Kindergarten.
Woman's Political League, 243 Pacific Bldg.
Yerba Buena School Women's Club.
Young Women's Christian Association.

Dr. Susan J. Fenton will talk on the Child's Welfare League at the Alta Mira Club of Oakland on April 26th. A musical program will be conducted under the chairmanship of Mrs. B. G. Peart.

* * *

Shakespeare section of Ebell Club of Oakland paid tribute to their favorite bard on Tuesday, April 13th, at the club house of Harrison boulevard. The receiving party wore Shakespearian costumes. Mrs. Ernest Raymond Farley rendered a group of Shakespearian songs; Miss Emily Zene Craig gave an informal talk on "A Modern Mecca — Stratford-on-Avon," and Mrs. H. M. Hastings gave the wooing scenes from "The Taming of the Shrew" and "Henry V."

It was in all a delightfully entertaining afternoon.

* * *

Oakland Club has acquired a fine site for their new club house. It is adjoining St. Paul's Church on Montecito avenue: The members have a building fund of no mean proportions and hope to begin building operations next fall.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. George Harrison; first vice-president, Mrs. Edgar L. Ormsby; second vice-president, Mrs. W. G. Smith; recording secretary, Mrs. Joseph J. Moran; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. F. Tutt; assistant secretary, Mrs. J. L. Standeford; financial secretary, Mrs. Frederick E. Adams; treasurer, Mrs. F. M. Jones, chairman of departments, Mrs. F. H. Greene.

* * *

At a recent Southern Club entertainment Mrs. Eliza Tarkington Brigham and Mrs. Caleb S. Denny told of their work on the Old Trails of Indiana; how the farmers' wives were prevailed upon to mark the cross-roads in their own sections, rather than wait for the authorities to do it. The suggestion is a good one. What a difference it would make to the traveler in a new locality if the cross-roads were all properly designated. It is a sort of introduction. A stranger feels the spirit of kindliness that has prompted the signboard of direction for his benefit and he immediately acquires a friendly feeling for the community.

Nearly everyone has experienced the dejection that comes over the traveler when he reaches a cross-roads and finds no indications except his intuition (which he does not trust) as to which direction he shall take.

* * *

Portland, Oregon, is being almost surfitted with notables of the fair sex, although but one of the three convention months has passed.

Only a few weeks ago Mrs. Pethick Lawrence was delivering lectures there, followed by the famous Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the niece of Henry Ward Beecher, and a writer and lecturer of international repute.

In the same week Portland was host to Mary Antin, the famous Russian lecturer and writer on the immigrant question in America.

Jane Addams is expected to come from Chicago to attend the Federation convention, likewise Mrs. Frederick Schoff, national president of the Congress of Mothers; Mrs. Percy Pennybacker, president National Federation of Woman's Clubs; Mrs. Wm. Jennings Bryan, Miss Bessie Locke, director of kindergarten in the National Bureau of Education; Mrs. John Sherman, who is professor of parliamentary law in the John Marshall Law School of Chicago; Mrs. Mary G. Hay, president N. Y. Suffrage Society; Zona Gale, the gifted writer; Mrs. L. E. Stearns, a noted lecturer and librarian, and many other women prominent in fields of letters, arts and civic work, whose names have not yet reached the local committees. * * *

The thirteenth annual convention of the Northern District, California Federation of Women's Clubs, was held at the Tuesday Club House, Sacramento, March 23 to 25, 1915.

There were ninety-two delegates, all the distict officers, many State officers, and nineteen department chairmen present.

These women came from every section of the district to assemble at the metropolis of the northern portion of our State. It was generally conceded that it was the best attended and most profitable convention ever held in the district. It was an assemblage of earnest women who were bent upon gaining knowledge for the sake of giving service.

State President Mrs. Lillian Pray Palmer and State Secretary Mrs. Henry Denyse were present during the entire session. There were some regrets from State officers who were not able to come at the last moment.

The meetings were held in the Tuesday Club House, one of the most elegant and commodious club homes in California. The meetings were held in the immense auditorium. A spirit of spring pervaded these sessions. The entire front of the stage was banked with calla lilies and ferns, and the background huge bunches of purple and white iris. Baskets were suspended at the back of the stage with ferns and blossoms. The reception rooms were embowered with spring blossoms.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragist, who a short while ago was referred to by the English press as "mad," is now called, in the same columns, a "gracious woman."

She is now lecturing on "Women and the War" and is now praising the government she so recently denounced.

"I am thankful and proud," she says, "that the nation, as represented by the government, is doing its duty. The Germans thought we were a decadent people. They were wrong."

So like a woman. She may quarrel with her own people and even abuse them, but she turns like the tiger to protect her own when they are attacked by outsiders.

* * *

"The Congressional Union is already engaged in an active constructive campaign. It is enlisting for its work throughout the nation leading women in every State. We will bring under our banner," declared Miss Burns, now in charge of the Washington headquarters in the absence of Miss Paul, who is touring the States, "about 4,000,000 women voters. The Congressional Union is now maintaining active headquarters in Denver, Portland and San Francisco, and is building up a large membership among women voters for use, if necessary, in the next national election.

"The Congressional Union expects by this strength, united with the strength of suffrage organizations throughout the country, to exact from the majority party in Congress next session, the passage through Congress of the Federal suffrage amendment."

TWO women of international reputation this week visited the exhibit of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage at the Educational Palace of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and expressed their faith in the new power of women to stand by each other, that is being shown in their work for the enfranchisement of all women, the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, which is again to come up next Congress.

They were Helen Keller, the wonderful blind girl, who, alone in the darkness herself, not only liberated herself, but thousands of other women, through her brave and beautiful spirit which has been an encouragement to the whole world. The other woman was also one who liberated herself—Mary Antin, the Russian immigrant girl, author of two vivid books on "Those who Knock at Our Gates." Both expressed their belief in the work of the Congressional Union for the enfranchisement of the women of the nation.

"I think the national work for suffrage, which is linking in common cause the suffrage and the non-suffrage States, the most important work that has been undertaken by women for years," said Miss Keller. "Suffrage must come nationally. The vote of the last Congress proved it. I believe it will come within three years if the voting women of this country will help those who do not vote. Any woman who thinks must be a suffragist heart and soul. I hope the members of the Council of the Congressional Union, of which I am a member, who are able to remain in San Francisco at the Exposition will enlist the help of every woman who visits the Exposition. We have become a national organization now, standing for the freedom of all women."

Miss Mary Antin (Mrs. Amadeus Grabau) spoke of the work of the Union following a great woman's meeting in which she had made a passionate plea for the foreign immigrant. "I have always believed," said Miss Antin, "in Labor, in Education and in Liberty. How then could I not believe in suffrage? I have only lately understood the work of the Congressional Union for the National Amendment, as distinguished from State work for the ballot. Now that I do understand it I think it the best way to work for suffrage, because it is the quickest way of enfranchising American women. I believe in the amendment because I believe in liberty. Exhibits, even exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, are valuable only for those who have to be converted. I do not have to be converted to a belief in National Suffrage."

Two recent appointments by the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage that are of interest to California have just been announced. Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney of Oakland and San Francisco has been made State Chairman for California, and will immediately make plans for a full Californian representation at the great National Convention of the Union which is to be held in San Francisco September 14, 15 and 16. Miss Whitney has been State President of the California Civic League, and is interested especially in the legislative work that the women of California have done and are doing.

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS HEFLIN CONTRIBUTES TO NATIONAL SUFFRAGE

Representative Thomas Heflin of Alabama, one of the bitterest enemies of suffrage in this country, has at last contributed to the woman's cause.

The prize souvenir of the sixty-third Congress campaign of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage for the federal amendment which will remove the sex qualification from the ballot, is a "nickel" actually volunteered by the arch-enemy of suffrage.

Miss Elsie Hill, daughter of Representative Hill of Connecticut, and one of the leading speakers of the union, is the young woman who collected the prize. Miss Hill was lately addressing a street meeting on Pennsylvania avenue in Washington, when Representative Heflin strolled by. He saw a pretty girl addressing a crowd and men contributing money to a fair collector. Unaware that he was going on record for the suffrage cause, the generous Representative of the South flung a real "nickel"—bearing the likeness of a buffalo—to one of the collectors. "Take that for luck!" were his words.

The nickel was immediately turned over to Miss Hill, who had watched the generous act of the Congressman with real wonder. She mounted her trophy on card board. Framed and labelled, it now hangs in the headquarters of the Congressional Union, 1420 F street, Washington, D. C., a valued trophy. In the same gallery hangs the bitter and vulgar anti-suffrage speech of Representative Bowdle of Illinois, the speech which provoked the hisses of anti-suffragists and suffragists alike, and which actually made converts to the women's cause the many irate men who heard it.

* * *

Perhaps the exhibit that has attracted the most attention in the suffrage booth is the Connecticut State Suffrage Association display of dressed dolls representing every State and nation, with the "Free" lady-dolls, costumed with minute appropriateness, in front of the "wall of stone" built by the united efforts of "prejudice, complacancy, laziness, ignorance and inertia," combined with the "Vice and Liquor interests and the professional politicians." Behind the wall stand the unenfranchised States. The dozens of dolls make a gay spot of color in the booth and attract hundreds of children who drag in unwilling parents, often converted to suffrage by the attractive object lesson.

All women visitors to San Francisco are cordially invited to call at the suffrage exhibit in the Educational Palace to rest, meet their friends and also the interesting women from other States, who are always eager to listen to the accounts of the civic achievements of the women of California since suffrage carried. National suffrage meetings will always be found scheduled in the official exposition program. Weekly meetings with leaders of national reputation as the speakers, through the special permission of Mr. Alvin Pope, Exposition chief of the Department of Education, on advertised days from the central rostrum in the Palace of Education.

* * *

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WOMEN·WORTH·WHILE

MRS. CAROL BARTON

Mrs. Carol Barton was born in Santa Barbara and studied as a child with various teachers there, among them W. J. McCay. Later, she studied organ and theory with the late Gerard Barton of the Magdalen College, Oxford, England, and piano with Gyula Ormay of San Francisco and Gertrude Peppercorn of London, England. She has taught piano in Oahu College, Honolulu, in the Toronto Conservatory of Music and the Canadian Academy of Music and at Branksome Hall, a select school for girls in Toronto, Canada, as well as in her private studio there. Her concert appearances have been made chiefly in Canada, where she has been living for some years, and where she is well known as a coach, concert accompanist and teacher of piano. She has played for such artists as Miss Margaret Huston, London; Mr. Jas. Hambourg, Mme. Lisant Beardmore, Madam Benita Le Mar, Miss Brenda Macrea of New York, Elizabeth Campbell of the Century Opera Company of New York, Mr. Robert Stuart Pigott, Mr. John Lindon, Miss Lina Drieschler Adamson, Madam Le Grand Reed, Madam Kathryn Innes-Taylor, the eminent English barytone, Mr. Dalton Baker and many others. She was pianist in the Toronto Ladies Trio. She has had the honor of playing several times by command of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, both in private and in formal musicale. She has devoted herself chiefly to accompanying both for voice and instruments.

Recently at a song recital by Madam Innes-Taylor, in which she acted as accompanist, the press was as enthusiastic in its praise of Mrs. Barton's accompaniments as of the singer. One critic said that her accompaniments "had as usual called forth superlatives from those who heard them, so beautiful were they in delicacy and color of touch, and so exquisite in their complete sympathy with the voice of the singer. At the keyboard Mrs. Barton can sound the depths of emotion and the grace of lighter moods in a manner equalled only by some of the noted soloists who come here, and to hear her at the piano in company with a good interpreter is to discover beauties in a lyric that in an ordinary interpretation would be lost. Her tender rhythmical rendering of the accompaniments to the cradle songs was a delight, and the grave emotional beauty of her tones in the weirdly mournful was remarkable.

Her playing of the phrases suggestive of the patter of donkey's feet in the Nerini song above alluded to, was infinitely vivacious. Even with an artist less skilled than Madam Innes-Taylor, the accompaniments of Mrs. Barton would have made the programme interesting. As it was, they made it completely satisfying."

It is just such unstinted praise as this that has been given to Mrs. Barton everywhere that she has been heard. She is now located in San Francisco, at 2201 California street, where she has opened a conservatory of music. She already has many promising pupils.

* * *

Mrs. A. F. Jones of Oroville, past president of the Northern District of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, while on a recent visit to San Francisco, was interviewed on the subject of her campaign for the presidency of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

This would seem to be the psychological moment for announcing Mrs. Jones' candidacy in view of the Club Federation ethics.

This is the first time in the history of California clubdom that the office has been sought by a northern district woman.

A San Francisco woman held the office for two years, Los Angeles sent the next president, then the extreme south filled the chair for the next two years. Now it remains for the north to receive recognition.

We understand that Mrs. Pray Palmer has openly declared that she will not seek to be re-nominated.

In all the northland there is no woman better fitted for the position than Mrs. Jones of Oroville. She is a woman of rare executive ability with a penchant for club work. She has a congenial and attractive personality and an abundance of good common sense.

She has done good service as Forestry chairman and is also acting as Butte County chairman on the Panama Pacific International Exposition Board.

"The Woman Citizen" wishes Mrs. Jones all the success she deserves and hopes she will be placed in the chair of the president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

* * *

"The Woman Citizen" deeply regrets the passing of one of our contributing editors, Edith J. Claypole, M. D., whose unusual intellectual attainments and valuable work in science and medicine has brought her much appreciative recognition in the past.

She had taken a deep interest in child welfare, particularly the deficient child, and had written an able article on this subject for a recent number of "The Woman Citizen."

Four years ago she came to Berkeley from the Pasadena hospital to fill the position as associate professor of research in the medical department of the University of California. Her scientific training was very thorough. She received her bachelor's degree at Buchtel College, and taught science at Wellesley for years, then went to Cornell, where she took her master's degree.

We can ill afford to lose a woman of Dr. Claypole's ability and achievements. Her friends and admirers will not soon forget her.

We tender our heartfelt sympathy to her sister, Mrs. Robert Moody, and her other relatives and friends.

* * *

Efficiency Editor,
"The Woman Citizen":

I want to tell you how I managed to make a living and a place for myself in the business world by my own efforts, after I had lost my husband, my home and my health. I had a small child to care for which limited my opportunities, but also, may have been the means of arousing my lagging ambition.

I tried every line of work that was suggested to me. Many disheartening failures attended my efforts at first. For this I am thankful, because it was the incentive that brought me to California and Prosperity.

Many years before I had made a study of the treatment of the scalp for various troubles, but some how I had not thought of the work as a means of livelihood. Like many another young woman, I had thought marriage precluded the possibility of ever having to earn my own living.

Hair work came natural to me, and I had had more or less practice by doing old jobs for my friends whenever the occasion offered. They were always unstinted in their praise of my work, and finally persuaded me to take it up as a business. I was successful almost from the start. I took great interest in the work. Never was willing to "let good enough alone," but studied and experimented to get the best results in scalp and facial treatment. I have discovered excellent formulas for skin and scalp diseases and my work is meeting with the approval of everybody who undergoes my treatment.

I am making many friends and I have much to thank California for in health, happiness and last, but not least, congenial work.

(Mrs.) LULU MARKS STEWART,
1277 Geary Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

* * *

OUR CREED

We believe in Human Kindness,
Large amid the sons of men,
Nobler far in willing blindness
Than in censure's keenest ken.
We believe in Self-Denial,
And its secret throb of joy;
In the love that lives through trial,
Dying not, though death destroy.

We believe in dreams of Duty,
Warning us to self-control,—
Foregleams of the glorious beauty
That shell yet transform the soul
In the godlike wreck of nature
Sin doth in the sinner leave;
That he may regain the stature
He hath lost,—we do believe.

We believe in Love Eternal,
Fixed in God's unchanging will,
That beneath the deep infernal,
Hath a depth that's deeper still!
In its patience, its endurance
To forbear and to retrieve,
In the large and full assurance
Of its triumph—we believe.

* * *

Ruskin says: "Reading and writing are in no sense education, unless they contribute to the end of making us feel kindly toward all creatures."

AN INTRODUCTION TO JAPAN

(Continued from page 11)

rare plant, and all who come to visit me enthuse over them.

A young Englishman who comes in for tea calls them my "decadent cabbages."

Toward evening my garden fills with the prettiest little red, pink, green and orange land crabs which run about under the bushes. I call them my walking flower petals, for they look from a distance like petals moved about by the wind.

The clothes of the working man in Japan are much more interesting than those of other countries. They are generally deep blue short kimona-shape coats on which the sign of the worker's trade is designed in white about the bottom of the coat, and in the back between the shoulders a circle bears the initial of the master. When a fisherman has made an exceptionally fine catch his employer will give him a coat of blue cotton on which is painted some jolly looking musicians, the matsu (pine-tree) bamboo, cherry blossoms and the signs for good luck are painted into the design.

I have been watching the Japanese building a house nearby and it is interesting, for they build the roof first, then erect the walls and "unbuild" the roof to place it in place.

When we build our houses we do not measure the design up to any necessary carpet size but have our carpets fitted after the house is finished. Here the floor space is made so as to be covered by a certain number of mats. A hundred mat house sounds very large, but as a mat is a strip of matting bound in black and about three feet wide, it covers but little space after all.

The carpenters always saw toward them, we saw from us, and their saws never "buckle" as ours are so apt to do. We push our plane, they draw theirs. Doors close by turning the handle to the right and locks work just opposite to ours. When a woman sews she pushes the goods on the needle; we push the needle through the goods. The Japanese sewer never breaks off the thread from the spool until the end of the seam is reached. I like that better than having to thread a needle every few moments.

Once upon a time the Japanese had the most useful way of illustrating the old saying of "put yourself in the other man's place and see how it feels." One day in every year was set apart when the old people wore the garments of the young and were treated as the young, and the young wore the garments of the old and were treated as the old. I wish, with all my heart, we had a little of the Japanese respect for age. In America old people seem a drug on the market, in the way, in fact.

As for the women in America being freer than those of Japan I am inclined to wonder just what freedom means.

True, it is that here when the man comes home he is king; but true it also is that he likes to come and that it is better for the woman that she should have a definite place in her home even if it be to wait on a man, her husband.

In America I have watched the apparent (?) indifference of the woman to her home, children and husband. She seems to have her mind on something afar off, while her body is in their presence. (Now don't tell your modern women that I have said this, for they will think that I am a heathen and had better remain in the Orient the rest of my life; but if I have to depend on the missionaries here to convert me—I'd rather be a heathen the rest of my life. I have seen more kindness, beauty of soul and real Christianity among the "heathen" than I have seen in some of the missionaries out here, and many of the good people in America, and England, for that matter. If you want to get behind the scenes and see what is done out here with the money coming here for certain conversions, come over and look for yourself. Give me freedom of soul, it gives me a great and glorious God, not one bound by little ideas of creed-bound man.)

But I was talking of woman, was I not? It seems to me that the girls in our country are (subconsciously) brought up expecting to be married, but that the bringing up has not been an educatoin as to what marriage means. They get a man, that's one thing, but do they know how to bring the **best out of the man that they get in marriage?** Do they know how to train the little men who come to them later—how to mould fine men for future husbands? If I knew how to draw a line of least resistance, I should make it into a coat of arms for a lot of the Occidental women to use as a crust.

From youth up the Japanese girl is taught to be graceful, thoughtful, to play, to sing, manage a home and children. The latter remind me of something Confucius said. I cannot quote it exactly, but it means this: that every girl should be taught how to bring up her son so that she might afterward marry him. Say that over to yourself once or twice, do you not think that it would be rather an uncomfortable thing to have to live with some of the sons we mould or really do not mould?

The Japanese man loves his family, and there is a certain little note of ceremony which is never permitted to become lost in the home, in consequence, the woman and the man have less friction in every-day life, and more dignity.

Now, don't you dare laugh at me, L——, when I tell you that a Japanese woman in her home life suggests to me the perfume of flowers, while women of the Occident suggest smelling salts—good for you, no doubt, stimulating perhaps, but it makes you jump.

One of my Japanese woman friends here is the wife of a Consul, she plays beautifully and sings in three or four different languages. She plays also beautifully with her children in their language. Her house, like magic, entertains sweetly and without noise and dash, and she is always near her husband when he is home. Her mind seems to be on her work—or the art of being a wife, and let me tell you, that is an art that we women of the West do not study. We say: "Let the man do this or that, he ought to do it," forgetting that all a man's faults can be traced back to a woman's neglect somewhere. At first to her evading the questions of the little embryo man at the knee, then the boy's, the youth's, and last the man's, formed under her hand. If we women want fine husbands we must educate the boys to be fine to other women. We should have no children of our own. All children belong to the ages to come and we should forget ourselves for the common good of the common man.

It will all come right when woman gets a good view of herself as **equal to herself and not as equal to man.** Awakened woman is a great factor in the world, as a builder of temples not made with hands, but made after the design of the temple the King of Wisdom, who inlaid it with gold and built it in the silence.

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WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, the great peace advocate, organizer for the National Woman's Peace Party, has just been appointed a member of the National Advisory Council of the Union. Mrs. Sewall has been in California for the last two months preparing the ground for the International Peace Conference which is to be held at the Exposition in San Francisco in July. She has been recently made chairman of this International Conference of Women Workers for the Promotion of Peace by President C. C. Moore of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Mrs. Sewall believes that the solution of the war problem lies with women, and especially with the woman with a voice, the enfranchised woman. She believes in preparedness —on the part of the women of the nation to protest so forcibly as to make any war involving this nation impossible. "I believe in the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage heart and soul," said Mrs. Sewall, "for in suffrage lies the war solution, and I stand for the suffrage organization that can enfranchise most speedily the women of this country." Mrs. Sewall and Miss Whitney are active workers from the Exposition headquarters of the Congressional Union in San Francisco.

Other new members of the Advisory Council who will greatly increase the influence of the Congressional Union in their States are Mrs. Meredith Nicholson of Indianapolis, wife of the well known author and one of the most important and devoted suffragists in the Middle West; Mrs. Harvey C. Garber, wife of one of Ohio's leading political generals, many times chairman of the State Democratic Committee of Ohio; Mrs. Oscar Davisson of Dayton, Ohio, president of the Dayton and Montgomery County Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, the former press chairman of the Congressional Union, and Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, one of the leading women lawyers of the District of Columbia, and until lately Dean of the Washington College of Law, and Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, president of the Maryland Woman Suffrage Association, and wife of Dr. J. William Funck of Baltimore.

* * *

The heart of every American mother throbs in sympathy with the sorrowing mothers in Europe. It takes long months of travail to build a human body, years to make a man, and in one instant one tiny bullet can destroy. We need to concentrate on construction and turn all our forces against destruction.

Women of British Columbia, Oregon and Washington have taken more and more to agricultural pursuits. In the two latter States bulb growing has been found very profitable by women. One of the greatest enterprises in colonial seed growing was managed by a woman. Women have succeeded in fruit farming, glass and cut flowers, and intensive culture.

In British Columbia there are rural schools where the boys and girls are taught fruit packing.

* * *

The woman prisoners of the State penitentiary at Joliet are being taught rug weaving, dressmaking and domestic science, with very gratifying results.

* * *

Theodore Roosevelt denounced the women's peace propaganda. Isn't it time Theodore tried some new publicity stunt.

* * *

"Efficiency in the Household," by Thetta Quay Franks, is a good helpful volume and will be a great aid to the better administration of the family income and also an eye opener to the American housewife as to her duties and responsibilities. The author makes some comparisons that are far from flattering to us.

* * *

The women of Holland have decided to hold an international congress at The Hague, at which the women of the warring and neutral nations will be represented.

Living in a neutral country, accessible to the women's congress, at such a time they felt that women must show that they could retain their solidarity, and that they could maintain a mutual friendship.

* * *

At the University of Oregon results show that the women students have a higher percentage in scholastic standing than the men. The professors have been trying to defend the male students against the imputation of inferiority. "He has a greater degree of initiative," says Dr. Geo. Rebec, and "Docility is the prime fault of the women and insolence of the men. The problem is to devise methods of conducting work to encourage initiative in women and real interest and responsibility in men."

* * *

You cannot say much for women as lovers of nature when you see most of them spoiling or trying to make over nature's masterpiece.

* * *

There are over sixty women engravers in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Florence Richmond has been re-elected to the presidency of the Papyrus Club of San Francisco.

* * *

Easton, Pa.

"The Woman Citizen."

Dear Editor: I am enclosing 10 cents and postage, for which please send me a copy of "The Woman Citizen." I saw a copy in the office of Luther B. Anthony and tried to get possession of it, but some one else had carried it off. And may I tell you that another woman, who had seen a copy of it, said to me, "Isn't it splendid, and isn't it a privilege to be a woman in this age." Your paper must be an inspiration to all who peruse its pages.

We are trying to win suffrage in our State. The question is to be put to a vote of the people this fall.

We need to grow and be strong, and if we could get an infusion of good red corpuscles into our body politic it would do much good. I believe if we could put your magazine into the hands of our people they would catch the spirit.

Could I obtain back numbers of "The Woman Citizen" containing the articles on "Parliamentary Law," by Mary Fairbrother?

I would request an extra copy in our Public Library.

We have got ten new subscribers for you.

We think you are particularly fortunate in the title of the magazine. It has dignity and is to the point, as are its contents.

I am living on one side of the Delaware River, Phillipsburg, New Jersey, is on the other side. I belong to Suffrage Clubs in both States, which keep me very busy.

Wishing you all the glory of journalism and that you will always keep your progressive spirit,

I am sincerely yours,

EMMA P. REED.

* * *

Dr. Maude Glasgow has written a splendid book on the development of the sex function that is clear and clean, without undue emphasis. It is a simple study of the laws for the protection of women and children from disease, and also those laws that are inadequate for their protection.

The author's style has a masculine touch. She shows remarkable insight into the causes of corrupion in politics and its relation to prostitution.

Best of all she formulates a method by which these evils may be abolished.

This is a book we recommend to the thinking women of today.

(G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, $1.25 net.)

ORIENTAL RUG WEAVING

By G. L. Najarian

The underlying causes, the history, the materials, the tools, the preparation, the sources and symbolic meaning of vegetable dyes, the historical origin and meaning of the designs, the Golden Age, the deteriorating causes of the art of Oriental rug weaving, will form the subject of my ensuing articles.

Almost a decade has elapsed since my departure from the land of the Art Panels of near East. I spent my childhood and youth with the weavers of Anatolia, especially during many of my vacations lived in their huts and tents, and thus have become intimately acquainted with their daily lives, habits, manners, traditions, superstitions, aspirations and physical, moral and spiritual characteristics.

After being in this country a few years and observing the ever-increasing patrons and lovers of genuine rugs, and seeing the flagrant ignorance shown in regard to them, not only by the public but by the majority of those who are engaged in disposing of them or who carry large collections of the same as an important part of their business, I decided to pay my indebtedness to the artisans of my fatherland by a series of addresses which I have delivered to sundry educational institutions, art clubs and to the gatherings composed of the students of Oriental rug weaving and salesmen.

However, considering the limited number of people to whom I have been trying to explain my definition (Oriental rugs being the embodiment of Oriental civilization) and wishing to throw a little more light upon the mysterious art of Oriental rug weaving and enable the public to know a little more about them and consequently appreciate them better; for, knowledge is the cause of appreciation, and in order to appreciate one ought to know. So it is with great pleasure that I undertake to write briefly upon the manifold phases of the art of Oriental rug weaving to the many patrons of "The Woman Citizen," who undoubtedly constitute the majority of the lovers of Oriental art panels.

CHILDREN AT THE FAIR

By May F. Bruker

Late in the afternoon she sauntered leisurely towards the Reception Room of the California Building, the spick and span newness of her attire easily drawing the interest of onlookers.

Her handsome sand-colored gown was set off by a most wonderful creation of spring millinery, as alluring as the crisp fragrance of a May morning. Happiness shone from her face, every action radiated enthusiasm and her very presence breathed the sheer joy of living.

Walking toward one of the large davenports she sank carelessly into its inviting comfort. A tall, well groomed young man silently took his place beside her. He appeared tired, but the exuberance of his companion buoyed him.

After a few quiet moments she was on her feet again, exclaiming, "Let us go outside the north corridor to get a good view of the water."

Suiting the action to the word, she moved quickly in the direction indicated, while the patient young man, whose face suggested martyrdom, heroically yielded to this last demand.

Her manner was full of eager impulse, desirous of impressing her companion with all of the beauties of the Exposition, in which she took a natural pride.

"This is the Golden Gate," she explained proudly. "See how those waves are surging through today, having donned their white caps for the occasion."

The young man nodded in quiet acquiescence as his attention was called to each new point of beauty.

"Those are the Marin hills you see floating in that purple haze. And, just look how the mists encircle the Sleeping Beauty of Tamalpais like a bridal veil.

"My, but it's good to be here," she cried delightedly, drawing in deep breaths of the brisk salt air. "This is the greatest tonic. Do you think there is any place in the world so wonderful?"

"It's very nice," came from the drooping figure beside her.

"Nice," she echoed scornfully, "you are not interested."

"Indeed, I'm greatly interested. I've been thinking that if some musical genius could catch the harmony from the surge crashing over those rocks and transpose it, what a wonderful symphony it would produce for Festival Hall."

"It would be magnificent," he replied.

"Oh," she cried joyfully, "then you do appreciate this view!" adding with wise conviction, "I knew if I could get you out here you'd yield to its wondrous spell."

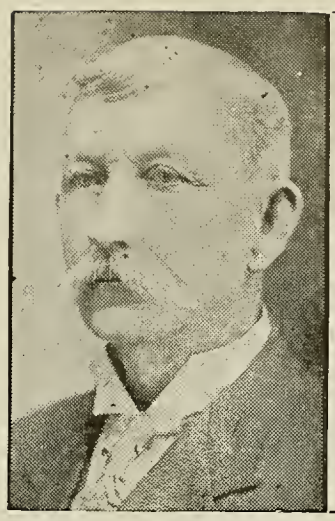
She looked in his face searchingly, then sagely, "You're tired, dear," as though she had made a great discovery.

"Tired to death," he answered patiently. "I'd steal a nap on one of these inviting couches if they'd let me."

"But you dare not," she laughed back. "Besides, we are going straight to the Tea Room for tea and hot muffins."

"Haste be the watchword," he responded quickly, "lest I faint by the wayside."

And when he added, "Do get a cozy corner where we can be by ourselves," she felt a little doubtful of his weariness, but she smiled indulgently and lead the way with the complacency of a young woman who thoroughly understands her husband—to be.



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San Jose, being a city of homes and having as residents an enthusiastic number of women who devote many hours to their gardens, has a wide-awake club known as The Outdoor Art League, which does much to improve the appearance of the streets by timely suggestions and agitation of questions relating to tree-planting, street and park improvement. This club contributes many articles to the local press which are widely read, and thus home-owners are familiarized with many needed reforms toward beautification of homes and gardens and co-operative tree planting.

Located in a State where women with the ballot have done more than anywhere else to purify politics and advance the cause of good government, "The Woman Citizen" has been in an enviable position to watch and to measure the value of woman suffrage. And having done so, we are more convinced than ever before that universal suffrage for womankind is for the betterment of government and of society, as well as for the woman herself. And not until every State of our Union emancipates its women and gives them the ballot, will "The Woman Citizen" lay down its arms and consider the task faithfully performed.

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THE RED PERIL

By KATE SLADDEN

"PARENTS! MOTHERS! Do you know where your daughters are at night?" asked the little woman. If you cannot go with them, or do not know beyond a doubt that they are in good company, keep them at home. Make home attractive to them; make their admirers welcome instead of making them feel that they are in the way and so drive your daughters into the streets."

"Yes, yes, kind lady," murmured a snub-nosed, black-eyed fourteen-year-old in front of me, "you're all right, but Ma ain't got the glad rags to go out with Sis. Sis would be ashamed of her for a chaperone!"

"Talk about entertainin' a gentleman friend in a three-room flat, with them four kids and Pa and Ma around," scornfully ejaculated the tastily attired young girl on my right. "She don't know what she's talkin' about! She gives me that tired feelin'."

"My mother's away all day in a can factory. At night and Sundays she washes and irons and mends and cooks, and she ain't got no time to chappyrone Lil and Marie," said the wistful-faced little hunchback on the other side of me.

* * *

She was lecturing on THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, and it takes some moral courage to stand before the irreverent Mission street audience she faced that night and say the things she said to them. But she was like one peddling poultices for boils instead of a blood purifier. It is a powerful alterative this rotten old social system needs.

The majority of her audience realized as keenly as did the little lecturer, the existence of the Red Peril. They felt that sooner or later it would get some of their kinfolks or their friends; but they regarded it as inevitable as San Francisco fogs, or as street-car accidents or ferryboat collisions. Something that it does no good to worry about. They all hoped, perhaps, that their own dear ones might be spared, just as you and I do when we read of railway and steamship horrors. For the evil itself they could see no remedy.

Think of it! No way to end a traffic which, we are told, is greater than the traffic in chattel slaves before the Civil War.

And yet there IS a remedy, and one which at once and forever would put an end to this infamous traffic and free all parents from the haunting horror of the Red Peril that lurks ever just outside their own portals in wait for the most beautiful, the most innocent and the fairest of their daughters.

Let us look for a moment into THE CAUSE of this foul blot on our civilization.

If we are to keep our children at home we must have homes to keep them in. How can the average workingman, with an income of five hundred dollars a year, provide a proper home for his family? Our reformers know he cannot do this, yet in their lectures they never allude to this, nor the pitiful fact that in this country there are several million mothers who are compelled to go away from home to work in order to feed and clothe their children and leave their daughters unguarded.

There are thousands of conscientious young men in San Francisco, and in every city, who will not assume the responsibilities of fatherhood under conditions which make it doubtful if they could rear and educate their children properly.

Labor-saving machinery is displacing masses of workingmen, thus adding to the great number of "floaters" who cannot and do not expect to have homes and families of their own.

It is useless to deal in platitudes; useless to theorize. It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us. And as long as these conditions prevail, what must be the natural result? AS LONG AS THE STRONGEST INSTINCT OF HUMAN NATURE CANNOT BE SATISFIED LEGITIMATELY WE MAY REST ASSURED IT WILL BE SATISFIED OTHERWISE. AND AS LONG AS THERE IS **PROFIT** IN MINISTERING TO THE PASSIONS OF MEN, THE VILE TRAFFIC OF THE WHITE SLAVER WILL THRIVE AND THE RED PERIL WILL CONTINUE TO CLAIM ITS COUNTLESS VICTIMS.

As long as young girls and women are forced to work long hours under unhealthful and unnatural conditions at wages insufficient to properly clothe and nourish them—and this is true of nearly all working-girls today—we are going to have a mass of abnormal feminity, with all that implies, and great numbers of women who will sacrifice their virtue in order to supply their physical necessities, and here we have the main source of supply for the White Slave market.

Because of Woman's economic dependence on Man, she has come to have an instinctive desire for all that can add to her personal charms; to be more explicit: till the last twenty-five years, perhaps, getting a husband was considered the chief aim of her existence. With this end in view, she devoted all the time possible to her personal adornment and reversed the order of nature in which the male of the species is ever the one adorned to attract.

And just so long as girls and women must work in sight of what their very natures crave so passionately, and yet be denied all except the merest necessities, we shall have the inevitable rebellion against such injustice and the attendant tragedies—which means more victims for the insatiable maw of the Red Peril.

You who have not dipped below the surface of things may ascribe it to weakness or vanity; but I am frank to say to you that it is my belief that in most instances it is those girls who possess the greatest latent possibilities for glorious motherhood, who, under different circumstances, might become potent forces for good and the advancement of the race; those in whom the creative instinct is most powerful, that take what we call "the downward path."

It is dissatisfaction, "divine discontent," the vital principle of evolution, that has brought us up thus far from savagery to civilization. Without it, we should still be breaking each other's heads with stone hammers instead of having our own heads broken by the "billies" of the police: but woe to the $6-a-week girl in the department store in whom the germ of discontent has found lodgment.

* * *

To abolish THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC we must do these things:

Establish conditions under which every able-bodied man will be enabled to have a home of his own and rear a family properly. Thus we shall eliminate the unmarried man, and thereby one of the greatest causes of prostitution.

We must see that every woman has the opportunity to earn a good living for herself by working short hours under sanitary conditions, so that she will not be tempted to sell herself to a man—either in marriage or out of it. Thus we shall cut off the source of supply for the White Slaver, and the Red Peril will cease to exist.

* * *

You mothers who read this, you have no doubt heard and read much of this Red Peril, this insidious, loathesome Terror ever lying in wait, sometimes just outside the portals of our homes, ready to seize your innocent daughters; yet perhaps you do not fully realize that it is not alone the daughters of the poor, but also the daughters of carefully provided homes that are fully as liable to become its victims.

Report of Northern District Convention, C. F. W. C.

Tuesday Club House, Sacramento

The President's Council and General Assembly was held on March 23d by the President Mrs. A. F. Jones.

The topics for discussion were the "Press"; "Young Girl of Today: Her Problems and Needs"; "County Federation," "State Endowment," "Beautification of our State Highways"; "Membership" and "Peace Petition."

The "Press" was responded to by Miss Jennie McConnell, and the discussion was led by Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge.

The topic, "The Young Girl of Today: Her Problems and Needs" was ably presented by Mrs. David Powell of Marysville.

County Federation, presented by Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge of Roseville, brought out a spirited discussion, led by Mrs. Albery of Colusa, both for and against the change of division lines.

Mrs. B. F. Walton spoke briefly as to what the State Endowment Fund was.

On account of the absence of Mrs. C. L. Donohue, the "Beautification of the State Highways" was not presented. Mrs. Darlington of Placerville was called on to give a report of the work of the civic section of the Placerville Shakespeare Club, in attempting to secure legislative assistance in preserving the beautiful trees along the Lincoln Highway in El Dorado County.

Mrs. Emily Hoppin spoke on the subject of "Membership" and then presented the topic of "Peace Petition" in her able fashion, and which was discussed by Mrs. D. Powell of Marysville, Mrs. Dunn of Sacramento and many others.

The Presidents' Council then adjourned.

Luncheon was served in the dining room of the club house by the ladies of the German Lutheran Church.

* * *

The thirteenth annual convention of the northern district, California Federation of Women's Clubs, was called to order at 1:45 p. m. at the above place, the president, Mrs. A. F. Jones, in the chair.

Mrs. Walter Longbotham sang the invocation, "Great Chief of the Valley" (from Yosemite Legends).

Program as printed was adopted, Mrs. Emily Hoppin acting as parliamentarian and timekeeper.

The address of welcome was given by Mrs. A. M. Seymour, vice-president and chairman of the local board.

Address of welcome for the Tuesday Club, Mrs. Hugh B. Bradford, president of the Tuesday Club.

The response for the delegates was given by Mrs. J. T. Royles of Woodland.

Mrs. Wm. Beckman, past president of the Northern District, voiced the welcome on behalf of the past presidents of the district.

At this point Mrs. Emily Hoppin spoke of the serious illness of Mrs. G. A. Chappell of Grass Valley, chairman of Philanthropy, and moved that a telegram of love and sympathy be sent to her. It was carried unanimously, and Mrs. H. J. Kilgariff was asked to send the message at once.

Miss Jessicca Lee Briggs of San Francisco presented the greetings from the local board of San Francisco in charge of arrangements for the State convention, and an invita-

(Continued to page 28)

Address of Dr. Knox on the Twentieth Anniversary of the New Jersey Children's Home Society

Outside the city of Edinburgh a well-worn pathway leads into a glen. Entering this, the tourist finds delight in the leafy shade overhead and in the winding way before. Advancing further, his step is slower, for the path grows steeper and is more perilous. Still pressing forward and upward he at last reaches the crowning point, and emerging into the open, sees before him a rocky seat, rough hewn, on the back of which are cut in deep-sunken letters, these words, "Rest and be thankful." Gratefully he throws himself into the seat and gladly reviews the toilsome way by which he climbed, finds pleasure in noting the distant pathway by which he entered, the towering trees beneath which he climbed, the jutting rocks by which he crept, and at last, while cool breezes fan his cheeks, sees a view of the city and its surroundings, which gladdens his eyes; but with breath regained and interest aroused, he is prompted to rise, and standing upon the seat, he finds the larger view is beyond and is entranced by the panorama of beauty that stretches far into hazy distance.

To such a point have we come, Mr. President, to-day. Here resting for a time we review the pathway of twenty years. Here we recall its pleasures and its perils, its discouragements and its triumphs in the ever-forward and upward ascent of activity and usefulness. We "rest and are thankful." Thankful not only for the experience in the way by which we have been led, but for the goodly company of fellow-laborers who have shared and enjoyed it with us. We recall the small beginnings of the past—our Superintendent, who single-handed labored in the organization of our Society; our non-equipment work, save as his home supplied a shelter; our small income and meager budget; our limited field—all this, in marked contrast to the full force of workers in office and field; the present day larger though insufficient receipts and increasing expenses; the Receiving Home and its ample grounds and comfortable equipment; its State-wide field and still wider sphere in States adjoining; with its Interstate Federation of similar societies. We recall our struggles against misrepresentation and opposition, while to-day we enjoy public recognition and wide approval and unquestioned commendation among organized charities.

"Resting" in, but not from our labors we gladly and gratefully make this review. Yet impatiently rising, we turn to the larger and wider future. To-day, though thankful for the past, we are ready to "forget those things that are behind" while "reaching to those that are before." The great Lincoln, great because so gracious, once, driving with a company of self-centered and dignified Senators to a political gathering, suddenly bid the driver stop. Alighting, he returned to a point just passed. To the wonderment of his companions he paused, and stooping, picked up a little fluttering bird from beside the carriage track; then reaching up with his great height and length of arms favoring him, he tenderly placed the fledgling in the nest, from which it had fallen, and with quickened step and smiling face returned and mounted to his seat. To the remonstrance of his companions at the foolish act, the needless delay, he quietly said, "To have left the little fellow there so helpless and in such danger would have spoiled my speech to-night." The glad note of the mother bird was thanks enough for him.

His generous impulses for the relief of the helpless and defenseless has been in higher forms the motive back of the painstaking and persistent effort of the twenty years in our Society's work.

Rude winds of adversity and the more violent storms of disaster have shaken many a home nest, and made many a little one sadly dependent and helpless—but, thank God, hundreds, through the spirit of love have been rescued. The "take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones," has been heard from the Master's lips and has been promptly heeded. We have "suffered the children" to come to Him, "forbidden them not," and have helped them to come.

Never was charitable work more important than this of child rescue. None so greatly needed, and none so certain of results, or so sure of final reward, as that in which we have been and are engaged. Facing the future we should match congratulations with consecration—recollections with resolves.

First of all we reassert our one purpose, to bring every homeless child into a selected childless home, saving one, while gladdening and enriching the other.

We re-emphasize our belief in the power of prayer. Remembering him who as our first Superintendent wrought so faithfully and long in the spirit of prayer, we unite today in petitioning the Master, through whom alone our labors can succeed, in the Psalmist's words, "O Lord, send now prosperity." Recalling the days of old, we still "stretch forth our hands unto Him" in eager desire, and confident expectation.

We maintain the policy of the past, refusing State aid, maintaining the work by gifts of individuals reached by personal appeal or public presentation of the cause.

State legislation may free us from the responsibility which we have lately assumed, of maintaining the worthy widow and her children in her home, but this will enable us to do more along the lines of original effort. Again we might well place the revival of our social boards and add auxiliary members, charged with a more earnest advocacy of our Society's interest—the distribution of our literature and the annual gathering of funds. The assistant superintendents being freed from this responsibility could labor more efficiently.

We might further plan a campaign of publicity, through the local press. There is nothing like the fuel of facts to kindle and keep the flames of devotion.

Every Orphan's Court should know of our Society and its readiness to meet any emergency that may arise, and to receive any dependent child under our care.

Every board of trade in our cities should be so well informed of our methods of work, means of support, and economy of administrations, that they will interpose no hindrances to local solicitations of our agents, but will themselves personally and officially commend our work to the confidence of all.

The directors of every charitable institution that is identified with the work of child-saving, should be made to see wherein our work supplements their institutional work, and in many cases may make better provision for a child than their's possibly can; that thus jealousies may be removed, co-operation effected, and that their sympathies and charities should have, not local limitations, but a State-wide extension.

Stammering Cured

LESSONS IN

ELOCUTION
PHYSICAL CULTURE
ORATORY

BY

MRS. M. J. L. CRANE
3179 California Street
San Francisco

Dr. Frank Crane has gathered together a few statistics on our near neighbors that will be news to many of our readers:

Do you know that Colombia is to be the great Jewish republic of the near future?

That Peru is the size of Spain, France, Germany and Italy put together?

That people don't talk about the weather in Lima, because it never rains?

That you could put sixty Belgiums into Bolivia, and yet the latter has only one-third of Belgium's population?

That Chili is as long as from New York to San Francisco and as narrow as Lake Erie?

That you could put all of the United States, except Alaska, into Brazil, and have 200,000 square miles left?

That there is more unexplored country in Brazil than in all the rest of the world put together?

That the twenty-one republics of the western hemisphere on December 8, 1914, met in Washington, D. C., and solemnly pledged themselves against war?

That Buenos Aires, at the present rate of increase, will pass Chicago in 1930, and be the second city on this hemisphere?

That on the borderland between Brazil and the Argentina are the falls of Iguazu, higher and wider than Niagara?

That 70,000,000 people on earth speak the Spanish tongue, and that it is more important for American children to learn Spanish than it is German or French?

That Argentina is progressing more in ten years than Iowa and Illinois in fifty years?

That, speaking of the Amazon, Bishop Stutz says: "It is as if you could run an ocean liner from New York to Fort Dodge, Ia., tie up to a tree on the banks of the stream and drive your cattle on board."

That in a short time you will be able to go from Alaska to Patagonia in a sleeping car, and that already more than 7000 of the total 12,000 or 13,000 miles of railroad are in operation?

That in wealth of natural resources South America is not equalled by any other land?

That four-fifths of the world's coffee comes from Brazil?

That this wonderful country supplies coffee enough to make 119,000,000,000 cups of coffee a day?

The Critic's Opinion

By WISE ACRE

A GUIDE BOOK FOR CHINATOWN

"Chinatown," by Mrs. Clemens Wong, is an interesting and educational little book on the value and need of a more definite knowledge of the Chinese. What an American woman has found out about them after the closest possible relationship with them in the Chinese section of San Francisco.

The book also tells about the principle places of interest in this section, and shows a side of Chinatown with which most people are unfamiliar, and acts as a guide for the visitor. The writer, Mrs. Clemens Wong, is conducting Woman Guide Trips through Chinatown. This she has done at the earnest solicitation of friends who have felt the needed uplift in this particular business. They do not wish this famous section of San Francisco to continue under the approbrium that has been attached to it by those who cater to the baser elements of humanity. Sold at Wong Sun Yue Tea Garden, 535 Grant avenue, S. F.

* * *

"THE MAKING OF TOMORROW"

Interpretations of the World Today

By Shailer Mathews

I feel like saying Read this book if you never read another. You will hardly miss the others after you have read it—and, digested it.

The author tells us in the preface, "For more than eight years, while editor of The World Today, I was obliged to study carefully the course of events in the larger world of politics and social evolution. At the same time I was endeavoring to teach young men and women the meaning of religion.

The result of this, at first sight, incongruously diversified life was to deepen the conviction that the American public mind is fundamentally moral and that it is developing a new leadership for our new democracy.

It is a wonderful period through which the United States has been and is still passing, and these brief studies of the reconstructive forces and attitudes I hope will stimulate religious teachers of all sorts to a keener interest in the moral and religious aspects of our changing order. To see and exhibit God's working in social change is to come as near as modern men can to the prophetic office.

It is a volume of short essays, each one a gem of wisdom, common people, common work and common interests are touched upon with a vital sympathy and "without gloves."

The first essay, The Man in the Cab, pictures the locomotive engineer.

"We travel so much we forget the men who make travel possible. Yet every click of the car wheels is eloquent of the trust which we place in human faithfulness. A rotten tie, an ill-driven spike, a switch set wrong, a lamp that refuses to burn, a confusion of orders, any one of these sends scores of men into eternity.

Men say that they travel on steel rails. In reality they travel on men's consciences.

The engineer is at the mercy of mankind, nature, and his time-card.

Of himself he cannot think.

He is the incarnation of responsibility that can neither be shared nor shifted. It is a lonesome job.

Lonesomeness is part of the cost of power. The higher you climb the less can you hope for companionship.

* * *

If leadership seems easy just try being a leader!"

At the end of the stirring essay, A Nation's Conscience, the author has this to say, "Madness may have seized the world for the moment, but brute force cannot always be the court of final appeal. To believe otherwise is to misread the past and misjudge the signs of the times.

* * *

"One of these days we shall come to our economic senses if not to our moral senses. At that time we shall hear no more silly talk about the greatness of war and of the patriot who must kill somebody in order to be patriotic. The world will do without cannons to smash people to pieces, rifles to bore holes in their bones, bayonets to stick into their bodies, and mines to blow up their transports, and will use the money that these luxuries cost for sensbile purposes.

When that time comes we may not have as many processions of soldiers, but we shall not be squandering our money on a luxury that reduces wealth, breeds social inequalities and terrorizes neighbors with a fear of misery.

"But it takes nations, just as it takes plain folks, a long time to grow sensible."

He takes up law, politics, commerce, honest business, Socialism and reforms, and treats each subject with a broad view and honest criticism.

Toward the end he has an essay, Where is the West, that shows the extension of democracy. He says:

"The West is where a man is; the East is where he or his father came from. * * * Like Boston, it is a state of mind. * * * The West is a synonym of vitality. No region knows larger zest in life. It is also a synonym of democracy."

(The Abingdon Press, 5 City Hall Ave., S. F. $1.00 net.)

* * *

A PRAYER

By Bishop Hanna

The prayer delivered by Bishop Hanna during the opening exercises of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, February 20th, was notable for its beauty and simplicity. Paul Elder & Company, San Francisco, announce that they have an edition of the prayer in preparation to be published at an early date in suitable form.

"THE HEART OF BLACKSTONE"

Principles of the Common Law

By Nanette B. Paul, LL.B.

Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law" and Lecturer on Parliamentary Law in Washington College, Wash., D. C.

This gifted woman has given us a book that fills a great need in the United States today.

"Ignorance of the law excuses no man" is a familiar maxim, but how many of our citizens, using the privilege of the ballot, know anything of the law creating and regulating the duties of the officer they are about to elect?

What would become of big business, commerce or even church affairs if the same ignorance and indifference was manifested in their exploitation?

Every department of art and science has been put in popular form for the benefit of untrained minds except the law, the only science that concerns every individual both in his public and private life.

Is it not logical to suppose that this great lack of legal knowledge has much to do with the illegal manipulation in the various departments of our municipal governments?

Indifference to and almost contempt for law is becoming characteristic of our people. How long can we expect to remain self-governing?

Every man and woman should have some comprehension of the law and should consider a general knowledge of these principles an essential part of his and her education.

Immigrants should be compelled to learn something of the practical working of the municipal governments before they are allowed to become citizens of the United States.

Nanette Paul has given us a book that makes "dry as dust" subjects so interesting and comprehensive that it is a pleasure as well as an education to read it.

We sincerely hope that it will have a large sale among our "Woman Citizen" readers.

(The Abingdon Press, 5 City Hall avenue, S. F. Price $1.00.)

* * *

Other books on sale this month by the Abingdon Press.

"The Christian Life and Modern World," F. G. Peabody ($1.25).

"American Ideals, Character and Life," H. W. Mabie ($1.50).

"In Ports Afar," E. A. Schell ($1.35).

"Byways Around San Francisco Bay," W. E. Hutchinson ($1.00).

"The Turmoil," Booth Tarkington ($1.35).

"Contrary Mary," T. Bailey ($1.25).

"What Men Live By," R. C. Cabot ($1.50).

"The Awakening of Woman," Florence G. Tuttle ($1.00).

"Beside Lake Beautiful," W. A. Quayle ($1.50).

THE ART OF THE EXPOSITION

Paul Elder & Company, San Francisco, announce for early publication "The Art of the Exposition"—Architecture, Sculpture, Mural Decorations, Color Scheme and Flora of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, by Eugen Neuhaus. The author is Instructor in Art, University of California, Chairman of the Western Advisory Committee on Art in the Department of Fine Arts and member of the San Francisco Jury of the Department of Fine Arts. The book has grown out of many talks given during the year by Mr. Neuhaus to his students. Presented to the public in the form of a series of evening lectures at the University.

* * *

CHRIST IN THE SOCIAL ORDER

By W. M. Clow, D. D.

This splendid work comes at an opportune moment. It is a clear and original interpretation of the sociological conditions as they exist today.

The author sees that the heart and conscience of all earnest-minded men are burdened with the plague spots of our industrial system, and he attempts to give a sympathetic diagnosis and prescribe a remedy.

He says in the first chapter, On the Problems of Social Unrest, "It is vain to educate young people, as is now being done, and to develop their taste for things beautiful, and to lead them to an appreciation of art and music and literature, and to expect them to live happily in a slum, however clean it may be made. Anyone who goes into one of our modern public schools, with its wide entrance hall, its broad and easy staircases, its admirable furnishings and artistic equipment, the pictures upon the walls and the flowers in its windows, need not expect the child who has spent nine years in such surroundings to climb up to the fourth story of a tenement block, and look out from a two-roomed house on the dirty slates of the next roof, and be content."

Other chapters are on The Possession of Wealth, The Sources of Poverty, The Demands of Labor, The Land and the People, The Revolt of Woman, in which latter chapter he says, "When we touch the woman's demands in the political order we touch a concrete and imminent question. This demand for a larger share in government and administration has been accepted in municipal life, but it is denied in political life. Its urgent form today is the right to exercise the franchise. * * * There is nothing in Christian ethics directly to deny this claim. The place given by Christ to woman may be urged as favoring it. Whether we think it wise and expedient or not, we must recognize that its source is the Christian ideal of women."

(The Abingdon Press, 5 City Hall avenue, S. F. $1.25 net.)

Social Consciousness

By "Stub Pen."

Little mother, this is a new term that particularly applies to you. Are you teaching the boys and girls of their relation to society? Do you know what they are doing with their time? If they are trying to do something for someone else?

Take a wee while each day for intimacies (during the dinner hour will do nicely if there is no better time to talk things over with the children). I hope you do not assume a preachy attitude, for that is repellent. A wise, tactful person never bluntly seeks an opinion. They lead up to it gracefully. It would surprise many of us to know how deeply and seriously the youngsters are thinking in the very innocence of their minds. They could teach us profound truths, give us sage opinions—if we listened and did not scare them into dumbness.

Recently I knew a fine woman who sent her only son out into the world. She was left absolutely alone. He was unspoiled, though they had been real pals, these two, and it took heroic courage to let him go.

One day this mother met a friend accompanied by her big, fine-looking son, who had been a friend of the other son. They asked about "John" and were told by the mother that he was out with an engineering corps.

"I've cut him loose. He is an individual now and he must make good."

"How could you let him go?" asked the startled friend.

"For society's sake, not mine. He had to be put upon his own resources, use his own initiative."

"But think of the temptations!"

"My dear, I have thought of them. And if he can not resist now, he never will. If he goes down, the sooner the better, for society."

The friend looked askance at her son. He answered the glance with a weak defiance. "If you had let me go, I would be earning my $5 a day now. I wish you were not so afraid, mother."

This is my point, in one of these mothers the social consciousness was awakened. She realized that her son was not born merely for her personal possession, but for life. She trained and fitted him for life and gave him to society, strong, clean-cut and manly, with reverence and respect for every person's nationality and faith. Judging him by the same standard of morals that he might one day judge a woman. She awakened his social consciousness. Taught him that he owed the best that was in him to the human race. She had no fear that the world's temptations would hurt him. She had taught him from earliest boyhood what they were and how to meet them. To be merciful, charitable and just to those who were tempted more than he, to consider the other's birth, environment and training, or lack of it, and then what he himself might do in the other's place.

Thus, little by little, day by day, almost unconsciously to him, she had aroused his social instincts, so that while considered an exceptional boy, in truth he was not. It had been a mother's wise training, quietly but persistently accomplished.

She sent him into the world with the admonition, "Be a good citizen. You have no excuse if you fail. Your whole life has been a training for citizenship. I have tried to fit you physically, mentally and morally to be a home maker. Go make your way by your daily work and help others not by preaching, but by simply living."

This mother had taught her son to think of his fellow creatures as human beings, not as sexes, but as souls, just souls, in all their varying degrees of development.

Little mothers, when you realize what such training means, there will be less and less need of juvenile courts.

A child that has been taught to respect the rights of others knows what social consciousness means. These things do not come by legislation, nor can they be learned entirely in the school room. The same prescription will not work with every patient, though the symptoms may be the same, temperaments are different. It takes time, patience and love to make a good citizen.

If every mother did her full duty by her children there need be no fear of war for the next generation.

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PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION HAS HUMANE EXHIBIT.

Seldom has so exceptional an opportunity to exploit humane work been offered anti-cruelty societies as that afforded by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, where the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has erected a building, with its own funds, and installed a representative exhibit of humane character.

The building covers 2,000 square feet of space and contains a reading and rest room for visiting humane society members; an ambulance station with driver, horses and vehicle in readiness to rush at an instant's notice to any part of the grounds to relieve an injured or disabled animal; a section of a model animal shelter; with full-size kennels, and live cats and dogs on display; and such other exhibits as a model stall for horses with fire-escape and safety devices; sanitary drinking troughs for animals; lethal chambers and electrocution cells, showing various humane ways of destroying small animals; humane slaughtering tools and appliances; anti-slipping horse shoes; ambulances for small animals; humane bits; feed bags; traps, etc. On the walls are exhibited implements taken from offenders guilty of cruelty to animals, photographs and humane posters. It is expected that large quantities of humane literature will be distributed.

A large number of manufacturers of humane and safety devices for the care and handling of animals are exhibiting their appliances under the auspices of the society, so that animal lovers will be able to acquaint themselves with the very latest developments in the scientific care of the lower creatures. Even birds have not been overlooked and there is a representative display of houses, shelters, feeding tables, baths, etc.

It was believed that the societies of the United States would combine to make a representative display at the Exposition, but a shortage of finances prevented the matter being taken up and the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals undertook the exhibit independently and is maintaining it unaided, except for such contributions as come to it unsolicited. It has attempted to give an intelligent and constructive portrayal of the present status of the great world-wide movement which has as its object "kindness to every living creature."

The building is located in the Live Stock Division of the Exposition, and D. O. Lively, chief of the department, who is an active member of the society, was of great assistance in making the exhibit possible, although the display was assembled through the efforts of Matthew McCurrie, secretary of the society.

Particular attention has been paid to the convenience of visitors; chairs, reading and writing tables, periodicals, stationery, etc., have been provided for their accommodation, and visiting humane workers are invited to make the building at the grounds and the society's office in the city their headquarters while in San Francisco.

* * *

Enfranchised politically less than five years ago, the women of the State have taken their place in the scheme of government with an intelligence and capacity that gratify all the advocates of political equality. Unselfish in their political aspirations, they have devoted themselves to programs of social and industrial justice.

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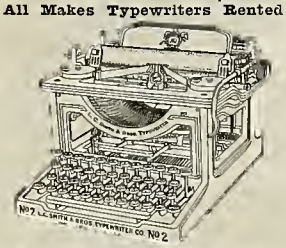
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Abraham Lincoln: Apostle of Democracy

AN INSPIRATION TO AMERICAN WOMEN

By JOHN J. BOYCE

TEARFUL April deserves to be held sacred by Americans for the notable events in our history which she has seen. (See footnote.)

Half a century ago in changeful mood she heard the shouts of joy over the final victory of the war that made the nation physically free. And blending the bitter with the sweet she also felt the agony of grief at the untimely taking off of Abraham Lincoln, who made victory possible and died a sacrifice on Freedom's altar.

He yielded his body to free his black brother from physical bondage in the nineteenth century, that his soul might inspire the forces seeking to free his white sister from spiritual bondage in the twentieth century.

When the woman suffrage amendment recently failed before Congress an eminent leader of the movement, referring to Lincoln's career and what it stood for, exclaimed: "If Lincoln were living women in the United States would be as free as the negroes."

As the women of America trace the genesis of this nation, the growth of its institutions and the effect of Lincoln's life struggle in shaping its destiny, they gain an abiding assurance of success, for in his battle against slavery he moulded the weapons with which they will surely win political victory for their cause.

This nation as conceived in the brain of Thomas Jefferson prior to the fourth of July, 1776, was as perfect in form and theory as it was unique in history. As its sponsor, he introduced the infant democracy to the powers of the earth in the Declaration of Independence, appealing to the self-evident truths that find assent in every human breast. He described the ideal character of the prodigy in startling terms. In this first attempt of man to govern himself he is to rest his government upon the consent of the governed.

It shall be an independent nation for a free and equal people. Ideally perfect in pattern it was suffused with ineffable glory and glowed with the charm of inspired truth. It shed a new light in the world as democracy's supreme political gift to mankind, dedicated to Independence, Liberty, Equality.

After independence was gained, the early fathers framed the Constitution of the United States that has been spoken of as "the most wonderful work ever struck off at one time by the brain of man." For years it was so venerated and extoled that honest critics were denounced who presumed to question its perfection.

By the arts of omission and euphemism it was sought to hide slavery within its depths, and still it was claimed to be consistent with the Declaration of Independence from which it sprang. It expressly permitted the African slave trade until the year 1808.

The year that the American conscience grew ashamed to sanction by law the importation of slaves saw the birth of their political savior.

In 1809 Lincoln was born in a lowly cabin in the border State of Kentucky, the land of tobacco and slavery. He matured and began his public life in the State of Illinois, where the prairie breezes sweeping across wide crops of waving corn wrought health, strength and love of freedom. He sprang from the common people and was born in close contact with "the peculiar institution." By his own experience, through his early struggles with adversity, he learned the priceless value of freedom to the average man.

Providence taught him his first lesson in woman's rights when, owing to the shiftlessness of his father, he saw his mother shoulder the rifle and provide venison for her growing family. In after years his eyes were moist with tears when he said, "All that I am, or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother." Before he was old enough to vote he saw at the New Orleans slave market a woman exposed on the auction block for sale to the highest bidder. His blood boiled at the sight and he made a solemn vow to right his country's wrongs.

In character he was distinguished for physical bravery, intellectual and moral honesty and love of truth. His familiar title as a young lawyer was, "Honest Abe Lincoln." A growing ambition and thirst for knowledge spurred him on to an exhaustive study of his country's institutions. Law and politics were his natural gifts. His first text book, a bound copy of the statutes of Indiana, contained the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution. He learned them both by heart. Pondering over the two he grew more and more to appreciate their relation to each other.

In riper years, when standing at the cradle of the Republican party in 1856, he said, "Let us in building our new party make our cornerstone the Declaration of Independence; let us build on this rock and the gates of hell shall not prevail against us." As he compared this pattern of democracy with the constitution which purported to copy its ideas and embody its principles, his clear eye, single to the truth, detected therein two seeds of error which were hidden from the careless gaze.

Lincoln had a natural ear for the music of democracy. He noticed the rifts within the lute and grieved to listen to discord where all should be sweet harmony. If all were free slavery could not exist. If all were equal women citizens stood on a parity with men. The first error—slavery was economic and material. It presented a sectional issue involving a struggle between special privilege in the South and freedom in the North. The second error — the subordination of woman, was a moral, spiritual, universal issue involving an inner conquest in the heart of every male voter in the United States, north, south, east and west. Both were rooted in selfishness, but the abolition of one prepared the way for the correction of the other.

The prophetic soul of Lincoln realized the two great needs of his country and he dedicated his life to the healing of the nation. Comprehending the order in which the maladies could best be cured, while waging a battle with the economic curse, he forged the intellectual weapons and coined the phrases appropriate for use in the moral struggle which he foresaw. In freeing his black brother he made it easier to free his white sister.

With added force we may apply to Lincoln the lines familiar to the older generation, and dedicated to another martyr to Liberty, "His body lies mouldering in the grave, but his soul goes marching on."

Quoting but a few of the best known words and sentiments which cluster round his memory, it is seen how many of Lincoln's public speeches and official proclamations read as if prepared for the ears and eyes of this century as well as the last. In his first political platform, when a candidate for the legislature in Illinois in 1834, he said, "I go for admitting all whites to the right of suffrage, by no means excluding females." To a sweetheart, Mary Owens, he wrote in August 1837, "I want in all cases to do right and most particularly so in all cases with women." When but a callow youth of seventeen, at the marriage of his favorite sister, Sarah, he expressed in rhyme as sound a defense for the equal rights of woman as ever came from the pen of man.

"The woman was not taken
From Adam's feet we see,
So he must not abuse her,
The meaning seems to be.

"The woman was not taken
From Adam's head we know,
To show she must not rule him—
'Tis evidently so.

"The woman she was taken
From under Adam's arm,
So she must be protected
From injuries and harm."

Many of Lincoln's best remembered sayings and arguments in behalf of the African slave can now be applied in reference to the American woman.

In the Douglas debate he said, "A house divided against itself can not stand. I believe this government can not endure permanently half slave and half free." At Gettysburg, these words: "Our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. We are met on a great battlefield, consecrated by those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is for us to here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

He once applied to the Governor of Illinois to aid him in obtaining the release of a free-born Illinois negro boy held by the authorities of Louisiana, and he exclaimed, "By God, Governor, I'll make the ground in this country too hot for the foot of a slave, whether you have legal power to secure the release of this boy or not."

When pouring out a withering denunciation against slavery in a public speech he said, "We have temporized with it from the necessities of our condition, but as sure as God reigns and school children read, that black foul lie can never be consecrated into God's hallowed truth."

To the Jefferson Democrats in Boston he wrote: "This is a world of compensation; and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God, can not long retain it."

Speaking to his constituents at Peoria, Illinois, in 1854, he said, "Slavery is founded in the selfishness of man's nature—opposition to it in his love of justice."

Four years later in another speech in the same State, he laid down the true principle for the settlement of a moral issue in this American democracy, thus: "To give the victory to the right, not bloody bullets but peaceful ballots only are necessary."

Much has been written about the mortal life of Lincoln, but the story of his soul life has yet to be told. His spirit is now brooding over the waters and agitated by the stirring debates upon the woman suffrage question. It will guide the devoted women of this country to the full fruition of their hopes for freedom and equality, as surely as his hand guided the pen that gave legal life to the Emancipation Proclamation. His mortal life was ended by the bullet of hate after his earthly work was done. He had redeemed the slave and wiped out the economic error in our governmental plan so that the fifteenth amendment could be added to the Constitution. But his spirit, still inspiring the leaders of the movement with love and sympathy, will continue to direct them until a woman suffrage amendment corrects the moral error in the constitution in order that it may truly embody democracy's ideal.

Footnote.—April 1861. The Civil War began when at Charleston, South Carolina, Fort Sumpter was fired on.
April 1865. The Civil War ended, when at Appomatox Court House, Virginia, General Lee surrendered to General Grant.
April 14, 1861. Fort Sumpter surrendered.
April 15, 1865. President Lincoln died.
April 14, 1865. President Lincoln was assassinated.
April 15, 1861. President Lincoln issued first war proclamation for 75,000 volunteers.

Notes from the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

The attention of Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, the suffrage organization represented at the Exposition, was called to a statement in a local paper to the effect that the union would join forces at the time of the presidential election with one of the National political parties.

"That is a mistaken idea," said Miss Paul. "We are not joining forces with any political party, we do not trade with parties. It is the purpose of the Congressional Union to advocate and advance, as far as possible, the federal amendment—the one proposed first by Susan B. Anthony—to remove the qualification of sex from the voter. The membership of our organization is open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will work without considering the interests of any political party.

The non-partisan policy of the Congressional Union is featured in our paper, The Suffragist, and in our public speeches. "The Congressional Union is democratic in spirit; its policies and workers appeal to all sorts and conditions of women. The entrance fee to the organization is 25 cents; there are no other dues. We solicit aid from rich and poor, Republican, Democrat, Progressive, Socialist and other parties alike."

"Our aim is to promote the passage by Congress of the Anthony amendment enfranchising the women of the United States. Our work is now well begun. Two years ago when we started this campaign national suffrage work was practically dead; there was not even so much as a single office or typewriter machine at Washington belonging to the suffrage forces.

"The National amendment had not received a favorable report from committee in either House of Congress since 1892. It had never gotten beyond the committee stage at all, either with a favorable or unfavorable report, since 1896. It had not been discussed even on the floor of either house since 1887; it had not been voted upon in the Senate since 1887, and had never in the history of the country been advanced as far as a vote in the House of Representatives. Congressmen were absolutely unaware that there was any movement for a national suffrage amendment. The subject was never discussed in the halls of Congress, it was dead as far as Congress was concerned.

"During the two years that the Congressional Union workers have been in Washington, they have made suffrage one of the principle subjects claiming the attention of Congress. Two favorable reports have been secured from the Senate Committee (for the first time since 1892), and a report has been secured from the Judiciary Committee in the House (for the first time since 1896). Prolonged discussion of the suffrage amendment has been secured in both houses (for the first time since 1887), a report has been secured from the Rules Committee, allotting time for a vote on the amendment in the House (for the first time in the history of the country); the subject has been made of such importance that two congressional caucuses have been held upon it, one by the Progressives and one by the Democrats (for the first time in the history of the country). The nominal minority committee on suffrage in the Senate has been converted into a majority committee with the chairman a member of the majority party and ranking with the committees on other important subjects. This also for the first time in the history of the country.

The amendment failed in the Senate by only eleven votes of the two-thirds necessary to have passed it. In the House it secured the surprisingly large vote of 204 ayes to 174 nays, failing by only 78 of the necessary two-thirds. This is a considerable record of achievement for two years of work."

It is very significant that a growing sentiment for woman suffrage, especially the federal amendment, exists in such southern States as North Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas. These are "States rights" States, but they are becoming keenly interested in the work. The old Susan B. Anthony movement has many friends in the South. The West is already enthusiastic over the Congressional Union work. We have substantial support in the North and East. Practically every suffragist in the country with any legislative or political experience in national suffrage work, as for instance in the State of California.

California—Mrs. William Kent, formerly chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, formerly vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Phoebe R. Hearst, known everywhere for her efforts in all philanthropic movements; Miss Gail Laughlin, prominent attorney of San Francisco; Mrs. Alice Park, Palo Alto; Mrs. Woodnut S. Burr of Los Gatos; Mrs. Warren Cheney, appointment secretary of the University of California; Miss Julia George, Mrs. Frank Deering, Mrs. Genevieve Allen, Mrs. Mary Field Parton, author of note.

The National suffrage cause is rapidly becoming a vital part of the P. P. I. E. activities at the International Exposition in San Francisco. Not only are the nation's suffragists who believe in the Susan B. Anthony amendment first proposed in 1875, making the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage Booth their headquarters, but now and then an "anti" enlivens the discourses held under the purple, white and gold banners of the union; and those who pause to scoff in most cases remain to sign the petition for national suffrage.

California women are largely represented in this petition. To date there is not one county of California that has not its quota of suffragists registered. As many men sign the big petition as women. The suffrage booth, with most of the State exhibits now installed, is one of the most attractive in the Educational Palace. The gift of Mrs. William Kent, wife of Representative Kent, and a member of the executive committee of the Congressional Union, the section occupied by the suffrage exhibit is neutral brown in tone, lightened by the tri-color and by masses of purple and gold flowers, the colors that are also so characteristically Californian.

Original suffrage cartoons by well-known Eastern artists decorate the walls. Among the most interesting of these are the cartoons loaned by The Suffragist, the official organ of the Congressional Union, published in Washington. These drawings are by Mrs. Nina Allender, who devotes all her time to the suffrage cause. Her sympathetic delineations of the children of the slums and their tragic mothers are attracting wide attention.

There are also two valuable collections of suffrage photographs sent by Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, New York's well-known worker for the franchise. These photographs show the New York hikes and pageants that have gained wide publicity because of their picturesqueness. Rhode Island suffragists have contributed a very valuable painting of Susan B. Anthony, the great leader who started the National suffrage movement almost alone in 1875—a movement which has been revived into a living issue through the Congressional Union inside of two years.

"Two woman suffrage armies are in the field, fighting for votes for women; they have a common purpose, but their methods differ," said Miss Luey Burns, vice-chairman of the Congressional Union, lately in California. "The Congressional Union, the newer and more aggressive organization, would adopt the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the constitution, to remove from the ballot the qualification of sex, while the National Association is supporting the Shafroth amendment, which simply provides for an initiative and referendum on woman suffrage.

"The Congressional Union and the National Association pursue a common aim, the enfranchisement of women. On the essentials of this question—women suffrage, they entirely agree, but they differ as to policy and method of work.

"Briefly stated our differences are: The union works solely to secure the adoption of the woman suffrage federal amendment, drafted by Susan B. Anthony in 1875, which provided that no American citizen shall be disfranchised because of sex. The National Association supports a federal amendment introduced in the sixty-third Congress by Senator Shafroth of Colorado and Judge A. Mitchell Palmer, recently a member of the House from Pennsylvania. It proposes that the initiative and referendum, for one particular use, the consideration of woman suffrage, shall be bestowed on all the States through the process of amending the federal constitution.

"In other words, the union seeks to establish woman suffrage by a federal amendment, while the National Association would secure by federal amendment the right to have a referendum on suffrage in the several States. At the present time, therefore, the National Association stands practically though not theoretically, for a State solution of the suffrage question, while the Congressional Union is for a national solution of the problem.

"There is a decided difference in the election policies of the two woman suffrage parties. The union would put the responsibility for lack of interest in or activity in behalf of the suffrage amendment squarely up to the party in power at the capitol.

"The Congressional Union, recognizing the power of party organization in Congress, simply calls on the party in power, no matter what party that be, to initiate and press in Congress the Woman Suffrage Federal amendment. At election time the Congressional Union stands ready to support or oppose that party according to the attitude it has adopted, while in power, upon woman suffrage.

"The attitude of the Congressional Union toward individual members of the party is decided, not by their personal opinion on suffrage, but by the record of the party of which they are candidates.

"During the election of 1914 the Congressional Union campaigned against all national candidates of the Democratic party in States where women vote, on account of the opposition of the Democratic party in Congress to the federal suffrage amendment. They secured the defeat of three Democratic candidates, Mr. Seldomridge of Colorado, Mr. Neely of Kansas and Mr. Flegel, Democratic candidates in Oregon. They greatly reduced the majority of Senator Thomas and Representative Keating of Colorado, and contributed in large measure to the defeat of Mr. James H. Hawley, Democratic candidate in Idaho, Mr. James H. Moyle, Democratic candidate in Utah, and Mr. Rosco Drumheller, Democratic candidate in Washington.

"The National Association does not recognize the responsibility of the party in power to establish woman suffrage. Its attitude toward individual members of Congress is determined by their personal opinion and record on woman suffrage, without regard to the record of the party of which they are members.

Up to the present the National has not compaigned against either a party or an individual opposed to woman suffrage, but has merely drawn up a "black list" of anti-suffrage Congressmen, and recommended that State organizations oppose these men in their own State.

BETROTHAL

By LENORE CROUDACE

"The gods have placed upon my love a ban,"
She cried as one on whom a curse alights;—
As if the furies dogged her heels, she ran
To the desert's glare and dreary sandstorm blights.

For hate, a living force of livid flame,
Had spelled for her rebellious human kind,
With just one distant pulse that could reclaim
A race effete in drunken sloth reclined.

The whispering voice on High gave word,
To sow the barren land with joyful flowers,
Not even to herself a circlet gird
Of eglantine in love's inviting bowers.

From end to end through troubled restless earth,
One cruel thought made death come every day,
A bitter crushing "nay" to still the birth
Of hope no murderous legions could affray.

Through storm-tossed nights and thoughts like picket lines,
She yearned in silent fear for that far heart
Forbidden even where the mind combines
Its lonely longing with unseen forms in art.

Flung up upon the beach a dismal wreck
From fearful voyage across the sea of hate,
She dared to cast the yoke from off her neck
And call to love in fetters of dark fate.

"If I am wrong, then death is but the worst
Or best that can befall," she prayed and moaned;
"If I am right the clouds of Heaven will burst
And I shall see at last my love enthroned."

So willing, wishing, whispering in her soul,
She prayed to that one distant human trust,
"I helpless cast myself toward passion's goal,
My shipwrecked heart in your dear haven thrust."

Indulgent, fostering is the love of God,
The whispered wish became a pean of joy;
All Nature laughed and waved in glee her rod
Of burning sunbeam's gleam, an angel's toy.

The waters rippled with a fonder hue
Than Naples' skies or Adriatic's deep,
And flowers near dead came piercing through
Oppressive ground to live with love's bold leap.

"Oh, God of Gods," she sighed, "Thou let'st me live.
But comes his answer back or Thine alone?
The dimpling, dancing waters promise give,
But does no bell the human love intone?"

A moment closed, her eyes again awaked
To see love's signal fires across the stream
That parted heart from heart, the prison staked
To foster hate and stifle ardent dream.

The woods upon the summit of the hills,
Resigned themselves to rapture's tell-tale fire;
Their blackened branches fell with sizzling thrills
The living scarlet blaze rose ever higher.

Ere midnight closed the tale of that strange day,
A heavenly kiss her sweet betrothal sealed,
For sun and sea and sky had leagued to say
That human love is with Divine revealed.

* * *

The directors of the California Penal Improvement Association held a meeting on Thursday evening, Feb. 18, 1915, at the Book Concern Building, No. 3 City Hall avenue, San Francisco, when final organization took place. Officers were chosen for the ensuing year as follows: John J. Boyce, president; Helen K. Williams, vice-president; Mrs. T. L. Boone, secretary; Andrea Sbarboro, treasurer.

An executive board was also appointed consisting of Mrs. Sofinnia Inger, Rev. John M. Jackson, Mrs. Louise M. Phillips, G. C. Ringolsky, Christopher A. Ruess and the officers ex-officio.

The directors of the association are: John D. Barry, Reynold E. Blight, Elizabeth Baker Bohan, C. L. Carpenter, M. P. Christensen, William I. Day, Rev. C. S. S. Dutton, Dr. Susan J. Fenton, Tirey L. Ford, Dr. Winifred S. Foster, Mrs. A. McL. Gilbert, Rev. Levi Gregory, Jas. H. Griffes, Mrs. Harriet E. Hawes, Archie J. Inger, George Wharton James, Augustin C. Keane, Mrs. William Keith, Gail Laughlin, Jack London, Mrs. M. W. Loraine, Miss Beatrice A. McCall, A. Wesley Mell, Rabbi Martin A. Meyer, Mrs. James W. Orr, Rev. Albert W. Palmer, Geo. W. Pearson, Dr. Sarah I. Shuey, Z. P. Smith, O. F. Snediger, Miss Evelyn Stoddart, E. Guy Talbott, Rev. J. F. Van Horn, August Vollmer, Rev. Robert Whitaker, Mrs. Lovell White, Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, L. B. Williams, J. Stitt Wilson.

* * *

"If you trust in God and yourself, you can surmount every obstacle. Do not yield to restless anxiety. One must not always be asking what may happen to one in life, but one must advance fearlessly and bravely."—Prince Bismarck.

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EXCITEMENT FOR FAIR COMMISSIONERS

Distinguished Guests Given Plenty of Thrills at Exposition Wild West Show

These are the days of thrills and excitement a'plenty for the State and foreign commissioners to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

During the past few days each of the distinguished representatives has been given an opportunity to discard his official robes and plunge in for a good time in true small boy style, with just enough of the peanut and red lemonade atmosphere to bring back the days of the corner lot and the big white circus tent.

The entertainment of the commissioners came about through special invitations sent out by the Miller Brothers, owners of the big "101 Ranch" wild west show on the Exposition Joy Zone. Special days for the various State and foreign representatives, their assistants and families, have been set apart by the obliging wild west managers, with the result that the mammoth grand stand at the "101 Ranch" has looked more like a session of the State legislature than anything less dignified.

Here are a few of the "big guns" who have wended their way through the Indian Village to the cowboy and cowgirl arena at the "101 Ranch."

Hon. Willliam McKinley of the Illinois State Commission; Lieut. Anthony J. James, lieutenant to Admiral T. B. Howard; Mr. W. D. Smith of the Missouri State Commission; Hon. S. Ishii, the Japanese Commissioner; Mr. E. Clifton, commissioner from New Zealand; Hon. M. B. Ballivian, the commissioner general of Bolivia; Mr. George T. Mills, Exposition commissioner for the State of Nevada; Mr. William Hutchison, commissioner general for the Dominion of Canada, and many others.

Among the distinguished guests who have seen the "101 Ranch" performance are Hon. William Randolph Hearst, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt Jr., Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and the entire legislative body from the California State Legislature at Sacramento.

* * *

GREAT BAHAI HUMAN SERVICE CONVENTION AT EXPOSITION

Through the efforts of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition the International Bahai Congress will be held in the new Exposition Memorial Auditorium, April 19 to 25, inclusive.

This gathering, representing a membership of 3,000,000 people, has for its keynote the idea that people of all nations and all beliefs, even unbelievers also, may fraternalize in perfect peace and harmony. It maintains the right of women to hold equality with men and subordinates sectional patriotism to the broader patriotism epigramatically in a saying of the founder of the movement: "Let no man glory in this, that he loves his country; let him rather glory that he loves his kind."

Abdul Baha, present head of the Bahai movement, was for many years a prisoner, and was released by the Young Turk uprising in 1908. Since that time he has been traveling, teaching the simple ideas of his school. The possibilities ahead of the movement are readily perceived when it is remembered that already he has a following like that of Mohammed in his lifetime. That the Persian prophet is sincere is evidenced by the fact that he is devoting all his worldly goods to the relief of the war sufferers in Europe.

Deploring war, Abdul Baha made this interesting remark in a recent address, delivered at Stanford University by invitation of David Starr Jordan:

"The earth is our graveyard. Is it becoming for a man to fight on his grave?"

The Bahai Congress invites everyone to its sessions, which open at 8 o'clock, April 19, with Dr. Frederick D'Evelyn of San Francisco in the chair. Several noted American speakers will be heard during the Bahai period, which closes April 25 with an address on Universal Peace by Mirza Ali Kuli Kahn, Persian Ambassador to the United States.

The Bahai movement originated in Persia in 1844, with the rise of the teacher known as The Bab. He and most of his followers suffered martyrdom.

THE BEST SOUVENIRS
to Send Home from the Exposition are the ALL-WOOL INDIAN ROBES and BLANKETS manufactured by
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Far away on the beautiful plains of Guanajuato, down in Mexico, seventeen years ago there came into the world a tiny little girl. Her little eyes first blinked in the light of day in the little adobe hut of her father's in the picturesque town of Silao.

In that little home the father and mother of this little girl made drawn work, beautiful drawn work, the kind that delights the beautiful ladies in the far off cities who are wealthy and for whom the little mother toiled. And as the little girl cooed beside her the mother dreamed of the day when her little daughter would also make beautiful pieces of drawn work to bring the pesos so necessary for their daily food.

The little baby was named Sara and by and by her little fingers were working on the looms and she became one of the wonderful drawn workers, not only in her little home town of Silao, but in all Mexico, and a few years ago when President Diaz wanted to send a present to the Queen of Holland, a present that was typical of Mexico, someone suggested to him that he have the wonderful little drawn worker from Silao make him a beautiful piece of drawn work; and so he did and Sara became famous.

And now she has been selected to come to the great Exposition in San Francisco and show all the world that comes here how wonderful are the drawn workers of Mexico. And out in the Tehuantepec Village on the "Zone" she can be seen any day with her beautiful Aztec face and deft, graceful fingers, weaving wonderful and exquisite designs on linen in the simple looms prepared for her to work upon.

She is now making a piece of drawn work that she intends shall bring her much fame, that shall contain a reproduction of the Coat of Arms and the flag of her beloved Mexico, and also the faces of some of the great heroes of her country, among them Benito Juarez, Iturbide and others.

All the wonders of the Exposition have not taken her heart from the home and the little mother in Silao, and when her little fingers have won her fame and gold she will go back to her simple life, where the world will forget her, but she will always keep in her memory the experiences she had in the Tehuantepec Village in the Jewel City at San Francisco.

'49 Camp on the Zone

By ARIZONA RED

To the mind of a Californian, the '49 Camp is a name to conjure with. Those who remember the old Midwinter Fair still recall it with feelings of pleasure. The present camp is on a much larger scale and, with its native Indian band and vociferous spieler, is much in evidence.

The minute easterners get on the Zone they ask to be guided to it. It is without a doubt the best advertised concession of all. It has been raided by the police twice and closed down, which has made it the topic of conversation everywhere in San Francisco and the Associated Press does the rest for the U. S.

Why any sane person imagines that a '49 Camp can be run without dance halls, stand-up bars and gaming tables is more than any one can understand. The first time it had its lid clamped down was on account of the super hilarity of the dance halls. Now a Jimtown dance hall, as it flourished in the old days, was not a Sunday school. So it was closed and then allowed to reopen after being properly laundried.

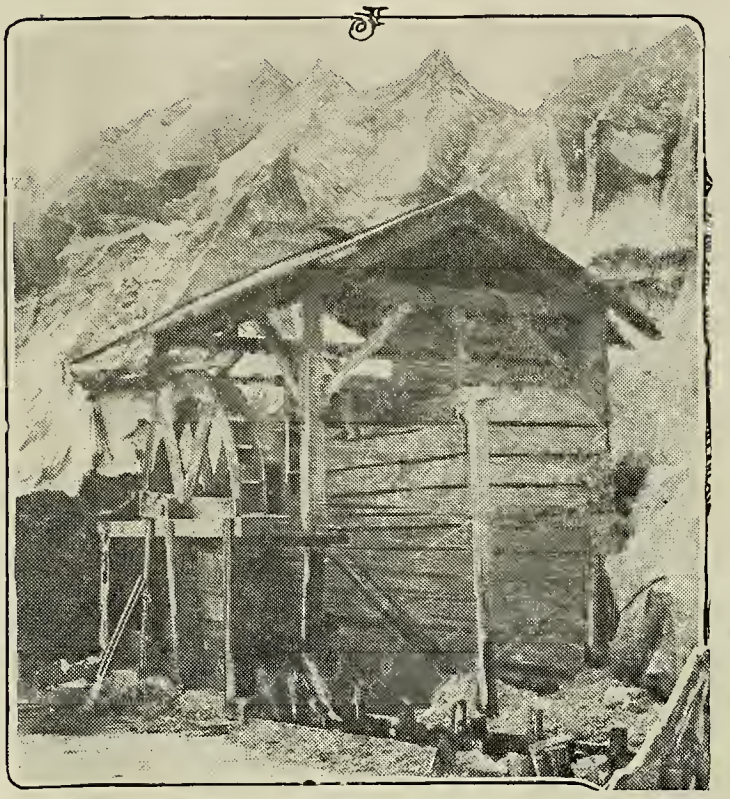
Next the gaming was taken in hand. It appears that the first time it was disciplined was on account of the refusal of the proprietor to redeem the scrip he issued.

The last time, which was quite recently, the Exposition spanked the wayward child because the scrip was redeemed in money instead of merchandise. So the padlock is on the door again and may be there for some time, although the wise ones smile and predict that the pressure of public opinion will presently take the padlock off, hasp and all.

At the San Diego Exposition it is reported that the '49 Camp is running wide open with real money on the gaming table.

The public undoubtedly want something lively in the camp and will insist on having it.

As it is, stages are held up and the bandit who is responsible is chased into the painted mountains and captured, after which he is strung up and shot full of imaginary holes.



Replica of the Sutter Mill, where gold was first discovered by James Marshall

The crowd watch the play with interest and cheer that justice is so quickly vindicated.

In the rear of the camp is some really fine mining exhibits. The old rockers are seen and the modus operandi of gold washing explained and there are also complete stamp mills in miniature with every part perfect and in operation. Also a gold mine reproduced in its smallest detail and in complete running order, and a quaint replica of the old Sutter Mill. These interesting mechanical exhibits are well worth one's time to see from an educational standpoint. A half hour is well spent studying these practical demonstrations.

After eleven in the evening the Zone is a quiet place, except at the '49 Camp. At that hour the people who have been at work in the different concessions flock to the Jimtown dance hall and have a time. In the venacular of the west they "cut loose." The night the writer was there they were having a "barn dance." The floor of the great dance hall was littered with straw and live pigs lent realism to the effect. When the music started all hands were joined and a hundred people were circling about the edge of the room shouting and shrieking with merriment.

"Ladies balance to the right and swing."

Another scream of laughter and they were all dancing with new partners. For three hours they danced and frolicked and the shouts of mirth could be heard for half a mile. All sorts of odd characters were there.

I noticed a lady at my side. She looked a society woman.

Leaning over to me she said in a whisper: "I'm out for a time tonight and having it. No dudes out here. Isn't it great to swing into the arms of a real man." She had been dancing with a big fellow from the 101 Ranch who wore his pants in his boots and was over six feet high.

A moment later and she accepted the beckoning invitation of another brawny specimen of the Zone, and as they gyrated over the floor the lights were turned low and hundreds of shadows seem to whirl in the darkness to the searching music of a Hungarian waltz.

The low moaning melody was suddenly enlivened with the sharp crackling notes of the zilophone and the shadows whirled faster and faster with the leading violin striving for the mastery over its rival instruments. Then, with a great clash of cymbals the lights flashed up and the dancers reeled back to the outer platform.

If you wish to see something positively interesting and exciting spend an evening at the '49 Camp when a "barn dance" is in progress.

The camp is the only concession having a newspaper of its own. The '49 Camp Appeal is published, Editor Davis informed me, "Whenever the printers are all sober at once." As a paper it is a class by itself. Every line is readable without a dull paragraph in it.

After the raid on the El Dorado gaming place it published a clever parody on Danny Deever, which closed with the following lines:

"But ain't there gamble joints down town?"
Says Arizona Red.
"You bet your life. You bet your life,"
The faro dealer said.
"In high toned clubs and swell hotels
What laffs at der perlice
They run stud poker and roulette
Where sports can make a piece;
But in this little Minin' Camp
Where golden memories shine
And you have to run yer morals
'Bout nineteen carats fine,
They say we cannot reproduce
The sports of Forty-Nine.
So I'll have to slide for Reno in the mornin'."

Group of Camp Attaches at the Foot of Gold Mountain

REPORT OF NORTHERN DISTRICT CONVENTION C. F. W. C.

(Continued from page 18)

tion to attend that convention which is to meet in San Francisco, May 17 to 22 inclusive, with headquarters at the Bellevue Hotel, Geary and Mason streets.

The corresponding secretary read letters and telegrams of regret at being unable to be present from Mrs. J. H. Pennybacker, General Federation president; Mrs. Calvin Hartwell, chairman of the Revision Committee; Mrs. J. W. Orr, past State president; Mrs. H. A. Cable, president Los Angeles district; Mrs. W. E. Colby, president of the Alameda district; Mrs. A. J. Lawton, president Southern district; Mrs. Percy King, president San Francisco district.

In the absence of Mrs. E. G. Denniston of San Francisco, who was to have had charge of the Biennial Round Table, but who was unable to be present on account of her husband's illness, Mrs. G. W. McCoy was invited to lead and gave an interesting description of the trip from California to the recent biennial convention at Chicago.

Illustrations of prominent participants at the convention were given by Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge.

The part the convention plays in Federation, by Mrs. B. F. Walton; Social Functions by Miss Jennie McConnell and Miss Jessicca Lee Briggs concluded with "Scenes and Reminiscences of the Convention."

Mrs. McCoy closed the round table by giving greetings from Mrs. Denniston, and her hope that this convention would in every way be successful, and her regret that she could not be present.

The State president next spoke of the work of the Federation in a very interesting way.

The afternoon program closed with an address by Mrs. May Wright Sewell on "The Spirit of True Internationalism."

Tea was then served in the tea room by the Tuesday Club. The evening was given over to a reception and ball complimentary to visiting delegates and club women by the Sacramento Tuesday Club.

Wednesday, March 24, 9:45 a. m.

Reading Club Collect, Mrs. A. A. Goddard.

The convention was called to order by Mrs. A. M. Seymour, vice-president. Mrs. Seymour, as chairman of the local board of arrangements, called attention to the arrangements for the comfort and pleasure of the visitors and invited all to avail themselves to the full.

Mrs. C. H. Adams, chairman of the Credential Committee, presented a partial report of the committee, which, on motion of Mrs. H. J. Kilgariff, was accepted.

Mrs. Walter Longbotham, chairman of the Music Department, presented her report, showing a great increase in the attention given to music by the clubs.

Mrs. C. O. Hamilton gave her report of duty well attended to. Mrs. A. F. Jones presented her annual report, and on motion the three reports were accepted.

Mrs. W. M. Strief of Marysville, chairman of Health, gave her report dwelling on the work for birth registration as the main effort for the year.

Miss Retta Parrott, chairman of Reciprocity and Information and Library, detailed the workings of her department.

Miss Susan T. Smith, State chairman of Information, Reciprocity and Library, gave an address on the "Principles of Efficiency and their application to Women's Clubs."

Mrs. H. B. Wilkins, special representative of the Home Industry League of California, addressed the convention on Home Industry, and called attention to the very fine exhibit of Home Industry products in the lower hall of the club house.

Reports of club presidents were next in order.

Luncheon was served by the ladies of St. Margaret's Guild of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, after which the delegates were guests of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in a trolley ride about the city, Joyland, the swimming baths and other points of interest being visited.

The convention was called to order at 1:45 p. m., the president, Mrs. A. F. Jones, in the chair.

Mrs. Walter Longbotham, chairman of the Music Department, spoke of the inadvisibility of accepting "I love you, California," as the State song, giving voice to the sentiment that something better was demanded and would undoubtedly be later written.

Mrs. C. H. Walsh, chairman of History and Landmarks, made a most glowing address on the History and Landmarks of our State, and the importance of gathering data relative to the former and preserving the latter.

The committee appointed to judge of the best work by a club in this department for the year, consisting of Mrs. G. W. Hamilton, Mrs. W. E. Craig and Miss Etta Cornell, awarded the prize, a handsome book, "History of California Missions," by Racine McCroskey (a California writer), to the Auburn Improvement Club.

The prize for the best work in music was awarded to the Yreka Club, going to this club for the second time.

Mrs. G. W. Hamilton, in giving her report, spoke in praise of Clarke Ashton Smith, a young California poet.

Mrs. George F. Reinhardt of Berkeley, State chairman of Literature, gave a very fine address on "The Spirit of Western Literature."

An instrumental trio was next enjoyed, Miss Rulison and Prather, accompanied on the piano by William Veach, being the musicians.

Prof. Maria Sanford was then introduced and delivered a most interesting address on "Education," after which the convention adjourned to take "tea" with the Ladies' Museum Association at the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery, and inspect the gallery pictures.

Omission.—Just previous to adjournment of this session the Nomination Committee presented report.

Wednesday Evening, 8 o'clock

Many vocal selections by the McNeill Club of Sacramento, sixty male voices, followed by an address, illustrated with lantern slides on "American Art at the Exposition," by Mrs. J. B. Hughes, district chairman of Art.

Thursday Morning

The convention was called to order by Mrs. A. M. Seymour, vice-president, at 9:45. After the reading of the collect by Mrs. H. W. Read of Willows, the final report of the Credentials Committee was received from the chairman, Mrs. C. H. Adams, showing that

On motion of Mrs. H. M. Albery of Colusa the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for

Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge of Roseville for president.

Mrs. David Powell of Marysville for vice-president.

Mrs. B. F. Walton of Sacramento for recording secretary.

Mrs. Emily Hoppin of Yolo for treasurer.

Mrs. C. J. Dormody of Placerville for auditor.

Mrs. J. T. Royles of Woodland for member State Resolutions Committee.

Mrs. J. B. Hughes of Oroville for member State Nominating Committee.

Mrs. C. B. Arditto of Jackson, member State Credentials Committee. And they were declared by the president elected for the ensuing year.

Mrs. C. O. Hamilton, corresponding secretary, cast the ballot.

The tellers were then dismissed, with the thanks of the convention.

The receipt of a huge box of California poppies from the Poppy Club of Jackson was duly acknowledged and the flowers distributed to officers and delegates.

Chairman of Civics, Mrs. F. W. Quast, presented her report of the efforts of her department to have a "California Beautiful" this year.

Mrs. R. H. Jones, chairman of Home Economics, spoke of food values and needlework as the especial work for the year, calling attention to her exhibit of food values and a balanced luncheon ration in the lower hall.

Mrs. H. M. Albery, chairman of Industrial and Social Conditions, presented her report dealing with the problem of domestic service, hours and employment of children, and many other topics coming within the scope of her work.

Mrs. J. B. Hughes, chairman of Art and University Extension, spoke of the work in the thirteen art sections in this district, and advocated the study of art in the schools. The fund for the Traveling Art Exhibit was growing and she hoped to have $100 with which to begin the exhibit, which was to be composed of good prints.

University Extension was described fully as bringing university instruction to the common people.

The corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. O. Hamilton, read the report of Mrs. C. B. Swain, chairman of Peace.

Mrs. Hamilton also read the report of Mrs. C. L. Donohue, chairman of the Forestry Department.

Mr. G. M. Homans, State Forester, gave an address on the "Forestry Movement in California, its Inception, Purpose and Obstacles."

Mrs. C. F. Edson, State chairman of Social and Industrial Conditions, who has just returned from a two months trip through the East, gave an interesting account of her investigations in many of the large cities which she had visited.

Mrs. H. J. Kilgariff, chairman of Legislation, reported great interest in her department, especially as to the amendments which were voted on at the last election.

Mrs. J. L. Harbaugh followed with a report of the work under way at this session of the Legislature. (Mrs. Harbaugh is State chairman of Legislation.)

Mrs. H. J. Kilgariff presented for the second time resolutions as passed by the Resolutions Committee.

Resolution. The women assembled in annual convention of the Northern District of the California Federation of Women's Clubs,

Respectfully resolve, That a letter be sent to his excellency, Woodrow Wilson, Chief Executive of the United States of America, expressing our profound gratitude for the firmness and high courage with which he has patiently resisted all temptations to become entangled in situations that could precipitate our beloved country into war.

We wish to add to this expression of gratitude the assurance that without reference to our political affiliation or party preference, he shall have our reunited support of his steadfast policy of peace by which alone the honor of our nation and the safety of our people can be preserved.

On motion the above resolution was unanimously adopted.

The resolution to endorse Senate bills No. 42-3-4 and their companion Assembly bills, 12, 31 and 66, which protect as scenic beauties, giant trees bordering on the highways of California, was, on motion, carried.

The Resolution—That we heartily endorse the Susan B. Anthony movement for the amendment to our federal constitution to extend the voting franchise to women, was, on motion, adopted.

The Resolution—That the dues of the district be raised to 10 cents per capita, was, on motion, adopted.

Adjournment for luncheon, which was served by the Ladies Priscilla.

Mrs. A. F. Jones in the chair. Convention called to order at 1:45 p. m. and the Rocklin Club was reported by the secretary.

A Resolution—That the Northern District of the California Federation of Women's Clubs endorse the Raker bill, now before Congress, to make the Mt. Lassen district into a National Park, was, on motion, adopted, with the recommendation that a copy be forwarded to Congressman Raker.

The following resolution was, on motion, adopted.

Resolved, That the Northern District of the C. F. W. C., in convention assembled most heartily endorse a plan whereby the wonderful wild flower paintings, the property of Mrs. Cornelia Cunningham of Antioch, may be purchased by the State and placed in some suitable place for the benefit of students of this and future generations.

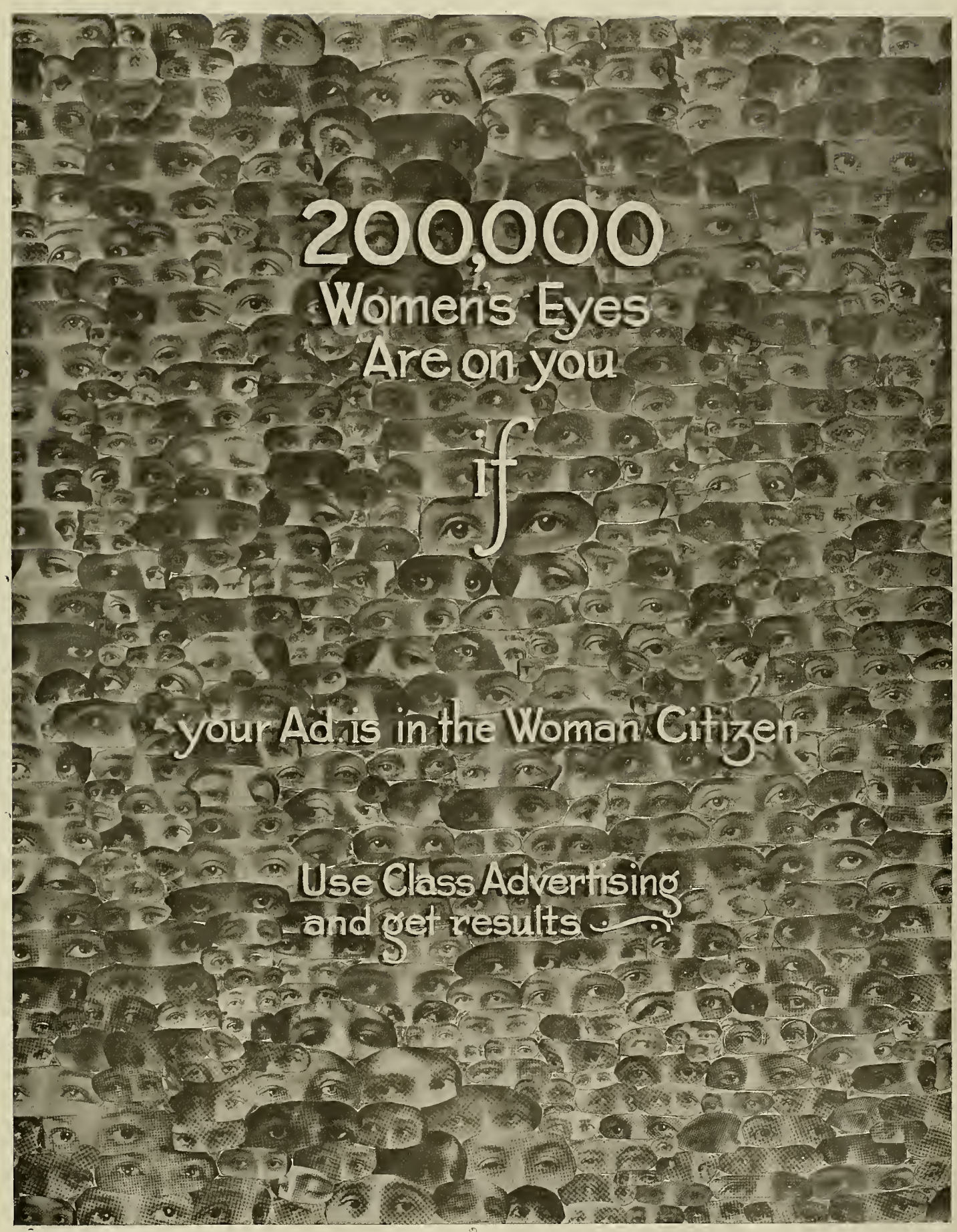
The following resolution was, on motion, adopted.

Whereas, The tuberculosis problem is one of the serious social and economic problems of this State. The bill carrying $100,000 as a subsidy to counties that bring the tuberculosis wards of the hospital up to a standard required by the Tuberculosis Bureau of the State Board of Health is a means to help eradicate the white plague in this State.

Be it hereby Resolved, That the Northern District Federation endorse this bill and urge its passage.

The resolution in reference to the

(Continued on page 30)



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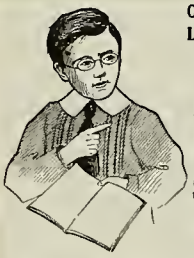
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REPORT OF NORTHERN DISTRICT CONVENTION, C. F. W. C.

(Continued from page 28)

university, and which reads as follows: Whereas, The University of California is enlarging its usefulness by extending instruction to people in all parts of the State, and

Whereas, The remarkable results of the past two years have been achieved under great difficulties due to the lack of funds, of this important work, and ask the Legislature of the State now in session to support Assembly Bill No. 573 asking for $65,000 with which to carry on the work for the next two years, was, on motion, adopted.

A resolution embodying thanks to everybody who had in any way contributed to the success of the convention was unanimously adopted.

Miss Etta Cornell, who has charge of the Federation emblem, made a plea for the more general wearing by club members of the pin.

Mrs. A. M. Seymour, rising to a question of privilege, presented the outgoing president, Mrs. A. F. Jones, with a beautiful silver and crystal fruit and flower dish as a gift from the clubs of the northern district. The gift was eloquently and feelingly accepted by Mrs. Jones.

Mrs. A. M. Seymour moved that revision of by-laws be taken up in executive committee at the close of the convention. Carried.

Mrs. T. B. Reardon, chairman of Necrology, gave a roll of those club members who have laid down their work and passed on.

Miss Edna Rich, State chairman of Home Economics, delivered an address "Modern Approach to Efficiency in the Home."

Mrs. F. W. Colburn followed with an address on "Mt. Lassen." The new board of officers were then presented to the convention, and each member was given a beautiful tribute of flowers.

Telegrams of regret were read from Miss Lillian Clark, Mrs. Barbara Weinstock, Bertha L. Cable, president Los Angeles district; Mrs. A. J. Lawton, president Southern district, and others.

The reports of the chairman of Philanthropy, Mrs. G. E. Chappell; chairman of Country Life, Mrs. Hattie Buffington, and Club House Loan Fund, Mrs. W. E. Craig chairman, were read. The location of place of meeting of the 1916 convention was passed over to the new executive board.

Reports were received from Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge, president Roseville Club, and State Club Extension chairman; Mrs. C. B. Arditto, president Jackson Improvement Club; Mrs. Wright, president of the Jackson Poppy Club; Mrs. H. W. Read, president of the Willows Club, and Mrs. L. J. Dormody of the Placerville Club gave their reports.

Mrs. Jones said the Sorosis Club of Palermo had been accepted by the State Executive Board at its meeting during the luncheon hour.

There being no further business the convention adjourned sine die.

The evening was occupied with a theater party at the Empress Theater.

THE PRAISE OF WOMEN

By Bertha Whitfield

Oh, men, if you really would please us,
And give us some substance for smiles;
If you are not just posing to tease us
To show forth our "womanly wiles,"
Deliver us, pray, from the chatter
Wherewith we are feted and dined;
We are sick of the efforts to flatter
With which you insult womankind.

We are weary of tidbits and trifles,
Of compliments prettily wrought;
Heart-tired of kindness that stifles
The uplook and uplight of thought.
Contented enough to be woman,
Where sex is no longer a ban,
But remember we also are human,
Every whit just as much as a man.

And though we still strive to be pretty,
Though still we must travail in birth,
We want neither worship nor pity,
But just to be weighed for our worth.
Neither dolls to be fondled and petted,
Nor the "angels" of oboslete phrase,
But like men we would fain be indebted
To just what we are for our praise

Like men we would gladly be greeted
With simple sincereness of soul;
Too long have all women been treated
As if sex were their God and their goal.
For even the homage to mothers
Has fallen far short of the best;
We are souls just the same as our brothers,
And we challenge no different test.

There is nothing that man can give woman
That woman today would like more
Than to grant her all rights that are human,
Though he cease for a while to adore.
No man can show woman more honor
Than to treat her as square as he can,
Just to learn, in a word, to look on her
As he wants her to look upon man.

—The Ceres Courier.

* * *

THE SAN FRANCISCO SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS' DAY

Saturday, April 17, 1915, has been designated "The San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' Day" at the Exposition. The dedication of the society's building in the Live Stock Department took place at two o'clock p. m. on that day.

Short addresses were made by prominent Exposition and public officials. King Pharoh, the educated horse, gave an exhibition, and there were other features of a novel nature. The exercises were different from any other dedication. There was good music and a large attendance. Souvenirs were distributed among the guests.

THE MEASURING SQUARE OF THE GREAT CONFUCIUS

What a man dislikes in his superiors let him not display in the treatment of his inferiors; what he dislikes in inferiors, let him not display in the service of his superiors; what he hates in those who are before him, let him not therewith precede those who are behind him; what he hates in those who are behind him, let him not therefore follow those who are before him; what he hates to receive on the right, let him not bestow on the left; what he hates to receive on the left, let him not bestow on the right;—this is what is called "The principle, with which as a measuring square to regulate one's conduct."

* * *

The perfecting of knowledge depends on the investigation of things. If we wish to carry our knowledge to the utmost, we must investigate the principles of all things we come into contact with, for the intelligent mind of man is certainly formed to know, and there is not a single thing in which its principles do not inhere. * * * After exerting oneself in this way for a long time, he will find himself possessed of a wide and far penetrating knowledge. Then the qualities of all things, whether external or internal, the subtle or the coarse, will all be apprehended and the mind in its entire substance and its relation to things will be perfectly intelligent. This is the perfection of Knowledge.

(From the Great Learning of of Confucius.)

* * *

"GOD'S PATHS TO PEACE"

War books continue to come from the press with weekly regularity, but just as numerous are the peace books that have a hopeful note. Such a one is "God's Paths to Peace," by Ernest Richard, lecturer and founder of the New York Peace Society.

This is not a book of devotional character, as its name would imply. It simply shows the working of a higher power toward the ultimate elimination of war; final unity of all the peoples of the earth.

The book was partly written before the war began, but as the author says, "Not one of the forces which I have shown to operate toward the legal organization of the world that has become ineffective through the war, not one that will not offer itself as a proper avenue by which to proceed on our way of peaceful progress when this calamity will have passed over."

The author follows the evolution of international affairs in later years to prove the gradual development of "world administration," sympathy and universality.

This is a really admirable condensation of the world's progress toward universal peace.

It is dedicated to Katrina Trask, author of the peace play, "In the Vanguard."

(The Abingdon Press, N. Y. Price 75c net.)

* * *

The Creator started the Universe right. If anything is wrong now it is not God Almighty's fault. Even so, He gives you a chance to make it all over if you do not like the combination.

* * *

The Los Angeles chief of police has asked the police commission to appoint a negress to the police force.

George D. Gillespie, D. C., who is well known in San Francisco, has opened an elaborate and perfectly equipped department of baths, occupying an entire floor of the Alma Hotel building, 335 Stockton street. The rooms are finished in imported Italian marble, the color motif being gold and white. The steam used for the baths is piped from the St. Francis, and is clean and pure, not exhaust steam.

Turkish, Russian and medicated baths may be taken. Electricity, vibration, X-Ray, chiropody, scalp treatment, facial massage, hairdressing and manicuring are all featured.

These are the most completely equipped baths west of Chicago.

Its exclusiveness and refinement should make an especial appeal to lady patrons.

Miss Dean, who has charge of the ladies' department, is a woman of unusual personality, who has had many years of experience in this work.

* * *

"WHAT WOMEN WANT"

The book of the month undoubtedly is the splendid production from the pen of Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, "What Women Want." It has a strong, virile—I was about to say masculine touch—but that idea is becoming obsolete, there are so many women writers of the present day showing strength, virility and the courage to express their convictions. As the author herself says: "Feminism is that part of the progress of democratic freedom which applies to women. The Great Discontent—that of humanity's dispossessed—has been felt by the mass of both sexes in every age, but it has been inarticulate. * * * Women today are learning the laws of life, and some control over its processes. Their maternity is becoming conscious, and they are less often lied to about those facts which they should know. * * * The world needs its women. All the brilliant discoveries, all the conquest, all the genius of men, have not sufficed to make the world a happy or safe place for simple folk to live in. While women, who have by nature the conserving instinct, have held to a strictly individualistic life, men, whose instinct is for conquest, have failed to perform the conserving work of the world. It is time that men and women together bent their efforts to building up life, instead of wealth. * * * Men have hitherto been the priests of intellect and women the priestesses of love. Each must learn much from the other, for the spirit cannot emerge triumphant until all knowledge has been attained, and of knowledge love is the ultimate goal."

(Frederick A. Stokes Co.)

* * *

Benjamin Ide Wheeler can never be accused of sanctioning intellectual snobbishness. In his addresses to the college students he invariably emphasizes the fact that "no college can put anything into you but attempts to bring out what is already there, and by proper training makes it easier for the mind to grasp an idea."

* * *

Men refer to the fact that they can never know a woman as though it were a misfortune, when, in truth, it is the greatest attraction of the sex.

OPEN LETTER

Dear A———:

Thank you for your advice. I was particularly glad to hear that Mr. Hoard was Pacific Coast manager of the Nu-Bone Corset Company. California's gain is our loss.

Many of the Federation women will wear their very oldest corsets on the journey to the greatest Exposition ever, and purchase new ones when they get to the coast. That is what I intend doing, and that is why I asked you who were the California managers. We will report the fact that our old friends of the Nu-Bone company, Hoard and Morgan, will be there to take care of us.

Women, my dear A——, are learning, among other things, that individual characteristics and bodily peculiarities must be taken into account in corset fitting, and that this piece of wearing apparel can make or mar any woman's appearance—and disposition. I learned this truth by comparison after I placed myself in the hands of Mr. Hoard's clever and charming little wife.

She cured me of a chronic stomach trouble by a careful study of my case and a proper manipulation and adjustment of my corsets after my dear husband physician had failed.

Your enthusiasm over Mrs. Hoard, as though you had discovered her, made me smile. My dear, I could name a hundred women in this city who swear by her.

I hope Mr. Hoard will send us his cards as he promised, but I will remember No. 15 Rockingham Apartments, and I shall phone to them at Sutter 2880 as soon as I arrive in San Francisco. I simply can not get along without Nu-Bone. I want you to continue sending my "Woman Citizen" here while I am in California. The folks would miss it greatly if it stopped coming and I shall go to IT instead of having IT come to me as it has been so cheerfully doing for the past four years.

Best wishes,

Z———.

AMBERO

Home-Made Products that are made by the Amberites Club at 425 Devisadero street, San Francisco, are something entirely new in the line of food-stuffs.

All grains and nuts are difficult of digestion because of the woody fibre they contain.

Dr. F. G. de Stone, after many years of study and experimenting, has solved the problem. He has also endeavored to completely eradicate the dirtiness from wheat before grinding it for flour.

Fiberless whole-wheat by this process is a wonder of the bread-maker's art.

Whole cocoanut contains about 60 per cent nutrient matter, but it is so enveloped in woody matter fibre that the human stomach can not digest it. The present discovery makes it possible to retain all the meat and milk of the cocoanut and incorporate it with the flour. They estimate every loaf of bread equal in nutrient value to four pounds of meat.

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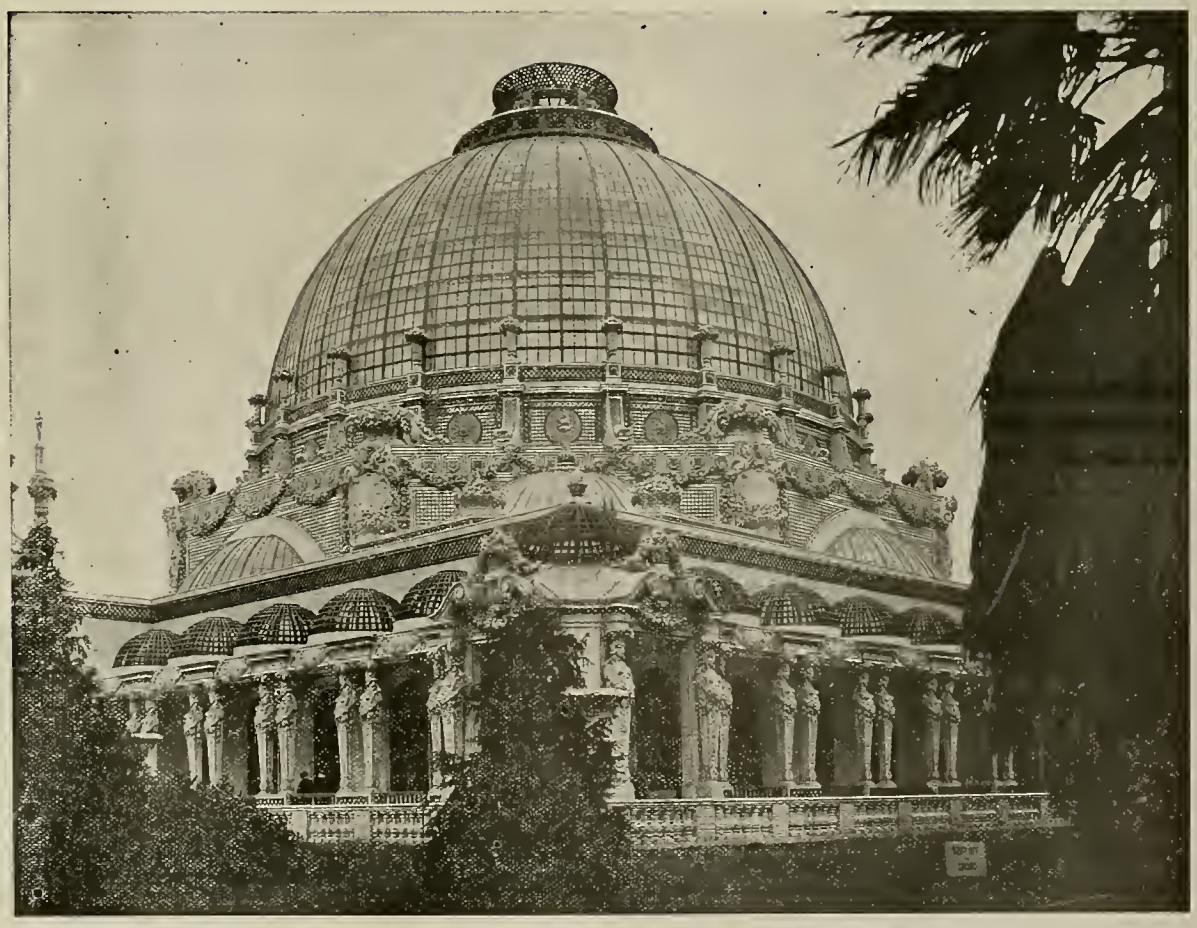
THE WOMAN CITIZEN

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR

MAY, 1915



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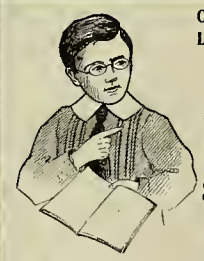

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Should Capital Punishment Be Abolished?

By GAVIN W. CRAIG,
President Southern California Institute of Criminology.

MAY this important question be decided upon reason, not prejudice. Let us arrive at a final conclusion through logical deductions, not by jumping from one nonsensical nowhere to another.

There are many who hold radical views upon this subject, and both extremes are ardently championed. The affirmative radical declares "all homicide is murder, consequently legalized executions are murder, therefore abolish capital punishment." He refuses to consider any other phase of the question. The negative extremist says: "Hanging is too good for the deliberate murderer, therefore keep and enforce the law which provides for the death penalty in such cases." It is amazing how many begin and end their entire consideration of this serious problem by hasty declarations substantially embraced in one of these statements. Subsisting beliefs are entities. They go to make up that all powerful force public opinion. We have no right to entertain groundless and unreasonable beliefs upon questions of public concern.

The law of every civilized nation that has existed in the world has recognized absolute, as distinguished from relative rights. These absolute rights were received from the Creator when we were endowed with life. From its very possession by us there arises the inherent right to that life and to those things that are essential to its continued existence until terminated by some natural cause. Absolute rights of individuals are defined by Blackstone as "such as would belong to their persons merely in a state of nature and which every man is entitled to enjoy whether out of society or in it." The right of personal security is one of the absolute rights and within it is contained the right to life. If this universally accepted definition of an absolute right is correct, and if it is true that life is given and taken again by a supreme power, it follows that no act of the individual can divest us of such a right. By both divine and municipal law we are prohibited from destroying our own lives, and it is a crime to attempt suicide.

But society has rights. Their protection is of infinitely greater importance than is the guarding of those of the individual. Regardless of theories concerning men's lives in a state of nature the fact is that all the people of the world are grouped together under various governments. To maintain such governments it is necessary that the individual refrain from exercising some of his natural rights. Where those of society and of the citizen conflict and both cannot be protected, those of society must prevail. Consequently should it become necessary to take life to conserve the interests of the public, life must be taken.

However, the government that regards the individual's rights lightly will not last long among the nations of the earth. The whipped dog is of little value to its master. Children should obey their parents. But if loss of independence is the price of obedience it is too much to pay. Through the exercise of freedom and the manifestation of individuality only, a liberty loving spirit which cannot be killed is developed. Too many laws are worse than too few. "Must" is the bully of our language and a surplusage of legislative "don'ts" have caused more strife and lawlessness than the lack of peace officers at riots. No act should be denoted a crime unless mala in se or directly or indirectly seriously infringing upon a prerogative of society whose use is essential.

The State is justified in sanctioning an act as a crime, first, to reform the offender, and second, to protect society. From the standpoint of both righteousness and policy it should not treat acts as crimes for any other purpose. Vengeance has no place in our law. The sentiment that hanging is too good for the deliberate murderer originates in hatred and a desire for retaliation. When we incarcerate a man who has committed robbery it is hoped that during the imprisonment he will become impressed with the futility and wrongfulness of crime. We aim to reform him. But aside from regenerating the wrongdoer our purpose is primarily to protect society, and that object is most directly accomplished by the fact that during imprisonment the convict is restrained from further acts of the same kind; besides this his example is thought to deter others having similar tendencies from committing crime.

If the death penalty is to be imposed in an effort to sanction (that is, to enforce) laws against murder or any other crime, we obviously cannot consider the reforming of the criminal as a justification for such action. As far as protecting society is concerned capital punishment will produce the desired result as to acts which might otherwise be committed by the convict whose life is taken.

But actual life imprisonment must just as certainly and safely produce the same result. Therefore if capital punishment is to be justified it must be solely on the ground of its merit as a deterrent.

It is true that murder and many other crimes have been punished with death under the law of nearly all governments, including the more enlightened ones. This fact is an indication of the wisdom and necessity of such extreme measures. Yet it may well be that the human mind, and particularly that of the American has so advanced that methods which a thousand or a hundred years ago were needed to restrain its tendency toward violence are not obsolete and useless or even harmful. It is thought by many that moderate corporal punishment of some young children is a proper and beneficial treatment to correct evil habits. Conceding for the sake of argument that this is true, no thoughtful person will seriously contend today that the same treatment would improve adults. Has not our race as represented by the citizenship of the United States reached the adult stage? The time was when even the normal human being of mature years and average reason might, and too frequently did commit homicide. To such a person the prospect of the loss of life would be a powerful deterrent, but medical and scientific authorities and those who have made a study of criminology are almost unanimous in saying that the criminals of **today** who commit the wanton crimes for which we inflict the death penalty, almost without exception lack the mental capacity to calculate and to weigh the consequences to themselves of the commission of crime. They know right from wrong; they have the will power to refrain from murder or other atrocities, but they do not possess the ability to look ahead and realize the import of the fact that at some future time the law will impose upon them the penalty of death should they commit a particular act. At the beginning I asked that we allow our minds to be led to such a conclusion as reason might suggest. This is an age of specialization. The wise man is the one who appreciates his own limitations. Few can thoroughly master more than one line of endeavor. The amount of learning possessed by the mechanic or physician of today who has thoroughly mastered his trade or profession is greater than all the technical knowledge known to the combined trades and professions of a hundred years ago. The greatest evidence of general intellectual advancement that we have is the fact that nowadays no one who has common sense claims to know it all. Everyone concedes the superior learning of the specialist in his own line. **This is true except in relation to the treatment of the criminal.** Here prejudice still prevails. The farmer who knows all about soils and trees, the lawyer who is erudite in the law of trusts and bonds, and even the weatherman who reigns over rain and forecasts the heavens' cast, are all cock sure that the student of crime and of those who commit it is an idealist whose opinions are not worth considering. Yet if the conclusion of the specialist on criminology is correct, that the mind of the man who commits murder and highway robbery, etc., **Today** has not the capacity to mentally connect future punishment with present acts then it follows that the fear of the death penalty does not deter those abnormal persons who plan wanton murders from carrying out their desires. Such murder and train robbery are practically the only crimes now punished by death.

The principal argument urged by those who believe that capital punishment is a deterrent against crime is that in certain countries where it is sanctioned by law, there are fewer murders per capita than in some States where it has been abolished. England is the principal example relied upon. A complete answer to this contention is that the statistics of the various States and countries also show that in some where capital punishment is imposed by law there are many more murders per capita than in those States where it has been abolished, and further and most important, that wherever murders are few, the criminal procedure is such that apprehension and punishment for crime is almost a certainty. **To the normal mind the certainty of punish-**

(Continued on page 17)

THE CUPID CLOCK

By L. M. P.

THE situation in Pinkneyville was peculiar. Seven-tenths of the population were unmarried persons of marriageable age. The men, manlike, blamed the women. The women, womanlike, smiled and said nothing, choosing to be martyrs.

In the past when Pinkneyville had found herself, so to speak, in a hole, she had invariably called upon Mr. Gideon Traverse to pull her out. Mr. Gideon Traverse was a promoter. He stood ready at any and all times to promote anything that was for the general good, if, incidentally, it promised to promote him. To this extent he believed in reciprocity. In the present crisis, however, he had not yet been called upon to solve the problem of matrimonial stagnation. It had been considered a shade indelicate to solicit such aid and counsel from one who was himself unmarried and who was known to be conducting a heated campaign of self-promotion into the good graces of little Gracie Gaines, daughter of Pinkneyville's wealthiest citizen, and the prettiest girl in town, though he did not appear to be making much headway.

The apparent inability of Gracie to understand the advantages of the alliance which he proposed gave Mr. Traverse poignant Promoter's pain. And her open acceptance of the attentions of Jim Gobey, young editor of the Pinkneyville "Pilot," multiplied that that pain by at least six. That's why Gideon, despite his dejection and disappointment, permitted himself one man-size chuckle when he heard about the meeting that the Town Trustees called to consider "The Menace to our Homes and Firesides," Uncle Toby Thornton, president of the board, "riz" in his place and delivered himself thus:

"Men and brethren, to say that we are confronted by a condition would fall a whole lot short of expressin' the true situation. We're wallerin' up to our eyebrows in a condition, and they don't appear to be no way out of it. We've tried eyster festibles at the schoolhouse to get the young folks together—they didn't do no good; we have give three picnics in the town park, accompanied by ice cream, Chinese lanterns, etcettery — no results; we have offered prizes rangin' from a cookstove to a house and lot for the first half dozen couples to get hitched in matrimonial harness — nothin' doin'. I'm a-sayin' to you, men and brethren, this is a tough proposition. And I'm a-sayin' further, that when a community finds Cupid a-givin' it the cold shoulder, it might as well nail up its doors and bar up its winders and seek pastures new.

"At the same time, men and brethren, from where I now stand I can just make out a slender ray of hope. All may not yet be lost. At the very minute when we seem to be sinkin' fer the third and last time who knows but Providence may rise up and throw us a rope? Who knows but Pinkneyville may have a savior right here in her midst? Who knows but Gideon Traverse—"

That's as far as Uncle Toby got. The mention of the name of Traverse instantly roused the other members of the board to action. Within a dozen minutes a committee had been appointed to wait upon the knowing one. This committee, half an hour later, filed into Traverse's dingy office to lay the facts before him. Gideon heard them through without interruption. Then he sat for some minutes in deep thought. Suddenly an idea seemed to strike him. He turned it over in his mind with extreme care before committing himself. Finally he said:

"Yes, gentlemen, it is as you say—a difficult proposition. But are you sure you have ascertained the cause of the trouble?"

"Principally the onreasonable, stiff-necked, female notion of the insincerity of men folks in their love making," declared Uncle Toby.

"Or the unadulterated, pure and simple, in-growin' perversity of said females," diagnosed another committeeman.

"I think you are wrong, gentlemen," returned Gideon. "The young ladies of Pinkneyville can't all be unreasonable, or perverse. They are sensible, and perhaps they are right."

"Then there's no hope for us," groaned Uncle Toby.

"On the contrary, there is every reason for hope," replied the oracle. "You have, of course, heard of the phthmograph?"

"The whatograph?" demanded Uncle Toby, sitting up and rubbing his glasses, while the other committeemen stared in admiration at the resourceful Gideon.

"The phthmograph," pursued the great man, "is a mechanical device of recent construction which measures and records the exact amount and real character of the affection cherished for each other by professed lovers. It is the intention of a famous German scientist, Professor Von Guertz, a friend of certain relatives of mine. I—"

"Geewhillikins!" broke in Uncle Toby. "What 'ud be the matter with gettin' that love machine out to Pinkneyville and tryin' it on our gals and boys?"

"Nothing would be easier," answered Gideon, "provided the matter is properly handled, provided the right man—"

"And you, Mr. Traverse, are the right man," cried Uncle Toby, jumping up and thumping the desk. "Pinkneyville is truly fort'nate in havin' a genius like you to help her out o' difficulties."

And so it happened that Mr. Gideon Traverse was duly delegated to fetch the German matrimony expert and his love thermometer to Pinkneyville.

* * * * * *

Never was there such a crowd in the old town hall as that which greeted Professor Guertz and his great invention. Never was there such a pulling and hauling and craning of necks to get a look at The Thing, which stood, covered by a heavy oilcloth, in the center of the stage, ready for business as soon as it should be formally introduced to the audience. At the left of the stage, behind a calico curtain which hung before the door of an improvised dressing room, the professor awaited the signal. On the opposite side of the stage waited certain favored spectators, to see the show, themselves unseen. Gideon Traverse was everywhere—everywhere except in the vicinity of the private box on the right, at the door of which sat a stolid figure, the village constable, whose purpose appeared to be to protect the private party from the prying eyes of the public. Across the grim features of this stern sentinel there occasionally flitted an expression indicative of an inward struggle to suppress a smile.

Suddenly Traverse stepped from the crowded aisle, mounted the stage, drew aside the curtain of the professor's dressing room and led forth that eminent scientist. Bowing low to the audience he introduced PROFESSOR WILHELM JOSEF HEINRICH VON GUERTZ.

The professor gave a flirt to the oilcloth cover, revealing the mechanical "wonder of the age." It looked like an old fashioned hall clock—one of grandfather's kind. Midway between two sets of handles of two each was an immense dial, divided into equidistant spaces, each lettered differently, as: Fervant — Cold — Insincere — Selfish—Genuine — Mercenary — Constant— Weak — Counterfeit — Unreliable — True—Real — Undemonstrative — Honest — Shy, etc., etc. Swiveled to the center of this dial, a long pointer swung around its entire circumference, indicating the state of any particular individual's "feelings" by stopping at the words best describing them.

Having explained the workings of the machine, the professor announced that it stood ready to record the quantity and quality of the affections existing between any two persons of opposite sex who would come forward and grasp the handle. After an embarrassing wait Uncle Toby Thornton sprang from his seat in the front row, hauling his white-haired wife with him, and announced: "Me and Mariar will start the ball a-rollin'." And, as the old couple mounted the stage and descended upon the mechanical tell-tale, the crowd howled itself hoarse. Uncle Toby grasped the handles on the "male" side of the machine in the manner of one who was willing to be a pioneer in any movement which promised the good of Pinkneyville, though it cost his life. His good wife, under the painstaking direction of the professor, took those on the "female" side and looked out over the approving audience with an expression which plainly said: "My place is by my husband's side—come what may."

Everything in readiness, the professor took a position close to the machine (so close, indeed, that one of his feet was hidden by it), gave a quick glance across the footlights to where Traverse sat, and said: "First, the machine vill tell us the amount

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EDITORIAL

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Another Triumph for Mrs. White The indefatigable energy and resourcefulness of Mrs. Lovell White, one of California's foremost women, triumphed again last month when this esteemed matron succeeded in taking the so-called cemeteries bill out of the judiciary committee of the Assembly and presenting it before that body, in spite of the vigorous efforts of the politicians to "pigeon hole" the measure.

The bill was defeated in the Assembly, but the success of Mrs. White in bringing it before the Assembly will serve as an inspiration to women of California.

The bill in question proposed to give cities the right to secure possession of cemeteries by eminent domain proceedings and transform them into parks without removing the bodies. The measure passed the Senate.

But certain Assemblymen had determined that it must be defeated. It was brought before the Assembly judiciary committee and promptly "tabled." Then to further kill the bill a resolution was passed forbidding the chairman to take it out of committee.

Mrs. White, however, was not to be so easily bested. Displaying her usual acumen, she discovered that the signatures of eight committeemen to a petition would automatically take the bill before the House.

So undaunted by the "tabling" of the measure, she set to work securing the signatures and soon startled the politicians by having the bill brought before the Assembly.

* * *

Servant Problem Near Solution At last a solution is in sight for the servant question. The bothersome burden of the housewife soon may be removed for all time. The servant problem is destined to solve itself.

And this is to come about through an influx of trained domestics to California from the nations of Europe immediately after the termination of the war. The Panama Canal will afford an avenue of transportation at low cost. The Pacific Coast will be the destination and San Francisco the principal port of entry.

Prior to the world conflict, thousands upon thousands of domestics, struggling with low wages in the Old World, were waiting only for the opening of the canal to emigrate to the Pacific Coast. They were attracted by the knowledge that higher wages awaited them, that working conditions were better, that the American domestic is not a slave but a respected worker, well-treated by her employers.

Thousands of these women, young and old, had hoarded their savings for years in anticipation of the trip to the New World. The canal opened, steamship companies announced amazingly low rates, the time had come.

But Fate intervened and Europe was plunged into war. The conditions which once prompted domestics to plan their departure have grown worse. When the war terminates servants will be more eager than ever to come to America.

* * *

Sebastian Trial An Outrage The indictment and trial of Chief of Police Charles E. Sebastian of Los Angeles on charges known to be false is a blot upon American politics. The injustice that has been heaped upon this honest and efficient officer by political opponents has brought a cry of indignation from right-thinking men and women throughout California.

Through the corrupt machinations of political foes, Sebastian has been made to face a serious charge at the height of the mayoralty campaign. Political intrigue has brought him into court at a time when men and women by the thousands are flocking to his support for mayor of Los Angeles.

That support has been won by years of faithful service to his city. It has come as a reward for honesty, efficiency and untiring labors in the cause of law and order.

The girl who accused Sebastian of immorality since has repudiated her statements, but still the farcical, shameful trial continues. Contradictions, conflicting testimony and absurd statements characterize this insult upon justice.

That the right-thinking people of Los Angeles resent such outrageous politics has been shown by the landslide of votes given Sebastian at the primary election. In spite of his enemies' effort to defeat him by shameful political connivance, Sebastian received nearly enough votes to elect him in the primaries. This was the way the good people of the south resented the intrigue of corrupt gangsters.

"The Woman Citizen" deplores the exercise of such contemptible methods in present-day politics. We resent such a blot upon our governmental system. We are shocked to find that in this day political schemers actually can bring their opponents to trial in a court of law on heinous charges that have falsehood in every line.

But the good people of California, demanding clean government, will not tolerate such intrigue. They showed their resentment in an avalanche of ballots for Sebastian at the primaries. We are confident that they will do the same at the election.

Give the Child an Answer. Curiosity occupies a big place in the youthful mind. It is one of the most necessary possessions of the child. Strengthened by imagination, it finds its outlet from the childish brain in the form of questions, many and frequent.

These questions must be answered by the parent, the relative or the friend of whom they are asked. They must be answered as intelligently as the inquiry will permit, as seriously as though all were of importance.

Too frequently we hear a grumpish father or a self-possessed mother snapping back a short answer to a child's question. And nothing will crush that potent quality of inquisitiveness, so vital in the human make-up, so much as a short, abrupt answer given to the child who wants information.

Well may we pity the child lacking in imagination and curiosity. These are not the sources from which inventive genius, originality, and clearness of mind spring. They can be developed and strengthened only by giving the childish mind full sway to conjure and wonder about all things.

The child's mind is working constantly. Questions are the exhaust of superfluous mental energy. Some of the child's queries are substantial, others without meaning. But all must be answered as well and as faithfully as possible. The mental development of the child demands it, the obligation of the adult requires it. And the grown-up who shirks this duty is doing to the child a wrong which cannot be repaired in later years.

* * *

Try To Be Real Hosts San Francisco is host to the world this year. It behooves us to welcome our guests in keeping with California hospitality and to do everything in our power to make their stay pleasant and enjoyable. No matter what inconvenience it may mean or what sacrifice it may cause, we must not forget that we are the hosts and that the multitude of Exposition visitors are our guests.

"What can I do for the stranger?" is the question often asked by San Franciscans.

The answer is easy. There are countless ways in which we may be cordial to our guests though we may not have met them by personal introduction. And one of the widest channels open to an extension of courtesies is the disseminating of information to strangers.

San Francisco, in fact all of California, is crowded with visitors to the Exposition this year. We see strangers upon the streets, in the cars, in public places. Scarcely a day passes that one or more of the visitors do not accost us with a polite request for information, an inquiry about the streets, the buildings, a store or a car.

How many of us, in the whirl of the day's affairs and the hub-drub of business, actually stop long enough to give the stranger all the information that he desires and to make certain that he comprehends the explanation?

Some do and some do not. Some guide the stranger to his destination in spite of personal inconvenience, others hurry away, too busy to pause to give a comprehensive explanation. It is the little acts of courtesy that impress the tourist and make him boost the city.

We are hosts this year; we must not shirk our obligation.

Lift Our Fallen Sisters Now is the time for the women of California to help their fallen sisters. The hour for assistance is at hand. The Redlight Abatement Law, which if enforced would make thousands of unfortunate women public wards, is undergoing tests in the high courts of the land.

The lower courts have declared it valid. Appeals have been taken and a final decision upon the constitutionality of the measure is expected before long. In the interim, the authorities have agreed not to enforce the law. The delay affords a splendid opportunity to help those pitiful women of the night life who will be turned out into the streets penniless if the law is upheld and enforced.

But what is being done for them now? Who is trying to help them meet the crisis?

A few kindly women, alive to the opportunity of helping the unfortunates in the interim before final judgment is passed on the measure, are assisting as many individuals as they can, raising as many fallen women as their limited funds and resources will allow.

But the State—why does it do nothing? Why do our lawmakers legislate thousands of women into inevitable poverty and distress and then shrink from the task of helping them to live and return to society's fold?

The question is asked, "What could be done?" "The Woman Citizen" recommends the establishment of a vocational training school by the State for the benefit of fallen women, an institution that will teach them trades by which they can be self-supporting after they have left the night life.

In our cities there are thousands of unfortunate women who want to rise out of their degradation, but there are no helping hands.

They are powerless to earn a livlihood legitimately unless they first are taught a vocation.

A vocational school should have been established by our lawmakers when they made the Redlight bill a law. Now we must look to our next Legislature. Let every high-minded woman, who wants to help her fallen sisters to rise, urge upon the legislator of her district the imperative need of a State vocational training school.

* * *

Clubwomen Help Our Merchants Clubwomen of California are responding enthusiastically to the appeal of "The Women Citizen" to patronize our home merchants. Our plea has not been in vain. It has brought support from many powerful women's clubs in San Francisco and other parts of California.

As a result, loyal women of the State are patronizing exclusively the merchants of their respective communities, the men whose capital is contributing to the prosperity of California.

"Patronize the merchants who have helped to make the Golden State prosperous" is the appeal voiced by "The Woman Citizen" through these columns in previous issues. We pointed out that the custom of many women in buying from Eastern drummers who invested no capital here was unfair and unjust to the local merchant. We urged the women to confine their patronage to the businessmen who have staked their capital to further the commercial development of their State.

From many sections of California comes word to "The Woman Citizen" that its appeal has been answered and that women's clubs have endorsed the plea for the merchant.

This stand should be taken by every women's organization in California. Let the women of the State resolve as a unit to patronize their home merchants.

* * *

Revenge or Peace! Some one sank the "Lusitania," some 1,500 lives were snuffed out, among that 1,500 there were 100 Americans, men, women and some children. America lost some notable men, some loving mothers, and perhaps some future American statesmen.

The ship was sunk along the Irish coast, where it was well known there would be danger of German torpedo boats.

The English government knew this. The passengers knew it also. The English government did not send an escort of destroyers to accompany the "Lusitania." The passengers took a certain risk when they embarked upon her.

So why clamor for revenge upon Germany? The loss of the 100 lives of Americans means probable sorrow for 10,000 American friends and relatives. Is it not enough? Why bring about untold suffering to 100,000 mothers and a million friends by demanding Revenge?

Revenge means war. And war to mothers, sisters and sweethearts means—what? Imagine the most terrible catastrophe that can strike you, of which the thought alone may make you pale. When it has come and you have lost all hope of escaping it, it loses some of its terror; its very coming brings a certain relief. At last you know. But what gnaws at the vitals is not to know; to turn in one's mind the thousand suppositions which make out of hope itself one grief more. That is why those who are obliged to remain at home, waiting, often suffer more than those who are in the thick of the fight.

To the mother, sister or sweetheart, the dread questions never leave their minds—Where is he? Is he alive? Suffering on the field of battle? Is he a prisoner? The children coming home from school ask for word of father or brothers. Can you imagine the deep affliction and common anxiety; would revenge alleviate the sufferings of these women? Let us ask, not for revenge, but for continued peace.

* * *

A World University The greatest number of conventions and congresses that have ever assembled in one place during one particular year are scheduled to meet within the next six months at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to the number of 850. Some of the largest of these are:

The International Congress of Education in August is expected to bring together over 30,000 persons from all parts of the world; National Association of Retail Grocers in May; American Medical Associations in June; International Press Congress and International Association of Rotary Club in July; International Engineering Congress; American Mining Congress and International Irrigation Congress in September; World's Insurance Congress in October and American Federation of Labor in November.

THE TOWER OF JEWELS

By VIRGINIA VERE DEAL

ENTERING the Exposition Grounds at Scott street through the Mission arches in the wonderful living fence of ice-plant, quite twenty feet high, we come directly upon the Tower of Jewels, the dominant feature of the Exposition. It is the center of the brilliant night illumination when the 100,000 hand-cut jewels, hung tremulously, flash into a thousand changing colors, and the 200 concealed searchlights throw their rays upon it. This superb tower has the post of honor in the scheme of architecture, being the gateway into the walled city with its fine courts and light palaces. In gorgeous coloring and elaborate decoration of jewels, statuary and historic inscription, it fittingly expresses the spirit of California's lavish hospitality and welcome to the world. With the Tower, "to know it is to love it," and it must be known not as a detached unit but always with the colonnaded wings as a necessary part of it. Better still, if your mental picture of the Tower includes the entire facade of the four palaces fronting the Avenue of Palms with their four lesser towers and their domes for this silhouette against the background of sky and hills and blue water is one of the most wonderful I have ever seen.

Main Tower or "Tower of Jewels"

The Tower rises to a height of 433 feet, as compared with Bunker Hill's 221 feet, and the Washington monument of 555 feet. It has a mighty steel frame and covers a space of one acre at its base. The splendid arch of the Tower rivals the arch of Constantine in Rome, and reaches as high as our Palace Hotel, and rising above this arch there are seven levels of diminishing area, each relieved by sculptural embellishments.

We who are interested in woman's work at the Exposition are glad to know that two of our women sculptors have produced the two most beautiful fountains in the Exposition. They are in the wings of the Tower and are called the hidden fountains. Each one tells of a legend of mystery.

Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney's El Dorado is on the left as we enter the arch. The story is taken from an Aztec myth and tells of a God whose brilliance is so dazzling that he lives in a darkened temple that his light may not destroy life. The guardians of the half-opened doors prevent the approach of struggling humanity, shown in the frieze by figures in boldest relief, creating the impression of splendid vitality and action as they press on to the goal. Imagination would have been better satisfied if the God's presence within those doors were more convincing, and I could wish that the small figures on the pedestal at each side of the niche were replaced by a vase holding an Italian cypress, as was so happily done in the niches in front of the Tower.

Mrs. Edith Woodman Burrough's fountain is in the right wing of the tower. It is a beautiful interpretation of the fable of Ponce de Leon's finding of the Fountain of Youth. The child amongst growing primroses, expressing the thought "Whom the Gods love never grow old," stands in the central niche, while boats laden with old people form the frieze. They are looking back at Youth for inspiration, and it would perhaps be more in the spirit of the story if their faces showed more joyousness.

One of those Italian stone benches in each of these wings of the Tower would complete their charm, inviting rest and enjoyment of the beauty of the fountains. The Civics Department of the California Club has placed a drinking fountain in front of the Service Building. Would it not be a lovely thought if one of the Art Clubs gave the Italian benches to show honor to the work of Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Burroughs?

And now we have come to another story of the Tower, for I am going to tell you of a trip I made up to the top of it, to the highest level, where Atlas stands balancing the Earth. Having secured the precious permit our party was placed in charge of Captain Harrington, chief of the Exposition Fire Department. We were taken in his official car as far as the Arch of the Tower. Here we had time to enjoy the murals of William de Leftwich Dodge and to feel grateful to the artist not only for the tremendous swing and color of his pictures, but also that he has inscribed their story. When Captain Harrington had found Mr. Ross, who is "the man behind the gun," in the Tower, we were ready for the great adventure.

Mr. Ross is the supervisor of all the electricians, and he has charge, among other things, of the work of making the huge colored gelatine screens, that are flashed before the searchlights to produce the different color harmonies in the illumination.

Mr. Ross, like all of the others I have met in the Exposition work, seems heart and soul in what he is doing. Kipling's

"And no one shall work for money,
And no one shall work for fame,
But each for the joy of the workings,"

is certainly the spirit that "makes the wheels go round" with them in their work.

I am not speaking now of Jules Guerin's gift of color, nor of Paul Denneville's reproduction of the Travertine marble used in Augustus' time for palaces (and, by the way, the Francis Scott Key monument in Golden Gate Park is of the real Travertine), nor of W. D'Arcy Ryan's massing of lights upon towers and domes into color tones that picture our dreams of the Arabian Nights, nor of Mr. McLaren's magic in giving us tall trees in a single night, nor of the architects, artists and sculptors who have given their best, for these men would need to be poets to have visualized the miracle that is our Exposition; but I want a word of praise for the workers who show such fine feeling in carrying out the plans of their leaders, and I hope they may have some official honor shown them.

And now let us return to the ascent of the Tower. The frame work of the Tower is of steel, and very lacy and gothic the interior looks as we go up in the two elevators which the Tower contains. The first one carries us up 150 feet and we stand directly over the arch of the tower to enter the second elevator, which carries us to the height of 300 feet. Here we went through great clanging doors out upon the balcony looking north, and it was from here that we watched the flight of Art Smith and compared his wonders in the air with the circling flights of pigeons that add their harmonies to the Tower's story.

The faint hearted ones remained on this terrace while the rest of the party went on their way. We "mounted on wings of high desire," and by means of three ladders placed at an angle of 90 degrees until we reached the square terrace, which is 420 feet from the ground. The guard patrols this level for fire, and with his field glasses the names of far-off boats can be seen and the faces of people in the Panama Canal and the Aeroscope are plainly visible. We watched the electrician polishing the mirrors of the great searchlights, and very careful work it is, as the mirror in each light costs $900; and we saw the switchboard which the electrician uses as an organist does the stops of his organ, to register the lighting on the map of the grounds office at the base of the Tower; we met Mr. Ralph La

(Continued on page 13)

To Peter B. Kyne,
President San Francisco Press Club.

The Press Club of Chicago, travelers declare, is the home of letters, of newspaper experience, of ability that makes itself felt throughout the world of thought and expression. Between the sun rise and the sun set, these men extend to the newspaper men of the Pacific Slope, a congratulatory and a gladsome greeting. We realize the great work you have done; We feel the throb of your mighty pulse. We admire you for your courage, your gallantry; We love you for your sympathy, your soul. When we held our fair, you were our most entertaining and delightful guests. You helped us to achieve a world-wide fame. You now ~~honor~~ honor us with an invitation to the world's greatest exhibition of Art and Progress.

California, the land of sunshine, is the bright spot in the hearts of us, toilers of the pen. We accept your genial hospitality and clasp your generous hand.

Look for us soon on the Western side of the great divide.

Opie Read.

Press Club of Chicago
April the 10th 1915.

The Press Club of Frisco says "Welcome!
We want you to Visit the Coast."
Our Club in Chicago says, "We'll come,"
With Three Rousing Cheers for Our Host"

McCUTCHEON CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Wanted.
"A Place in the Sun."

Roy R. Atkinson
President
Perley H. Boone
1st Vice President
Max Comerford
2nd Vice President

Hands Across the Rockies

BY IRENE COBB DREXEL

JANUARY!

The bleak winds tore over the icy bosom of old Lake Michigan, and sought high and low to penetrate wherever there were human beings with teeth to chatter or spines to quiver in chilly misery. The fine snow rode on the edge of each gust, and the mercury fell toward the bulb. Jack Frost was in league with Old Bill Blizzard, and between the pair they brought up, slam-bang, against the portals of a grim looking building at 26 North Dearborn street, Chicago.

But there the frigid blasts halted and whined and entered not; for within, where the Press Club of Chicago holds its mystic sway, there was a scene of warmth and good cheer. In a private dining room on the fourth floor of that historic edifice which the Press Club of the Windy City boasts as its very own domicile, there was a little dinner party—little as compared with any one of the public functions this good club gives from time to time—but plenty big enough for the occasion. At the head of the table, as toastmaster and leading spirit, sat the venerable Opie Reed, betimes hailed as "Opus" in that closer inner-circle where liberties may be taken with the mighty. And then there was W. Lightfoot Vicher, that patriarch of the Chicago press whose gentle, smiling countenance has shone as a beacon-light in the same Bohemian mecca for forty years; and old George J. Kavanaugh, erstwhile war correspondent, news getter, news vendor, and by all means and at all times as much of a fixture in the Chicago Press Club as the old built-in settee in the cob-web room—if, indeed, they have such a thing. And still other radiating souls were there—such as Hunter Anderson, who says that journalism is a disease and that he has been a confirmed invalid all his life; and W. C. Griffith, head of the great publishing house of Laird & Lee—one of Chicago's progressive young business men engaged in building a mighty enterprise on a firm foundation of printer's ink and native genius; and by all means there was Old Bill Eaton, editor of the Press Club's "Weekly Scoop," who writes his own manuscripts, accepts them, and prints them to the delight of a large active membership and nine thousand outside editors and scribes. And there were still others—but the list runs too long. At the end of the table opposite Opus Reed sat Elmore C. Leffingwell, once upon a time a cub reporter in Chicago when the Wisconsin schools had ground him out for this life's affray, but for two decades last past a citizen and journalist of San Francisco (and a politician until he reformed and took up the pen again). And there we have the picture.

The colored waiters dashed madly hither and thither; the club's chef saw to it that nobody present starved to death or perished from sheer thirst, and Opus Reed kept the ball rolling merrily—steadily. Leffingwell was to depart for his home in San Francisco the next morning after a four-month stay in Chicago—the scene of his initial effort, and hence the dinner, the jibes, the oratory, the sparkling wit, the bubbling observations of Opus Reed. And at last it came to the point where Leffingwell must express his appreciation, and he did so by telling his hosts of the wonderful exposition that had been built here at the westward gate—and in the name of the San Francisco Press Club, which had authorized him so to do, he extended an invitation to visit here en masse from the membership of the San Francisco club to their brother scribes of the village of Chicago.

For well-nigh twenty years Leffingwell has belonged to the San Francisco Press Club, and was once its president. For some time past he has likewise held membership in the Chicago club. It was meet and right, then, that he should avail himself of this opportunity to tell the leaders among those who shape public opinion in Chicago of the great Fair here and of the welcome for 1915 that awaits them at the San Francisco Press Club.

"And so, young man," said Opus Reed, as he arose to briefly respond, "the Chicago Press Club receives your invitation with gratitude, and wishes you God-speed. And some day, some time, the Chicago Press Club will send to you at the Golden Gate its concrete reply."

George J. Kavanaugh

May!

The gentle breezes from the southwest, all too water-laden but nevertheless bracing, health-giving and sweet as honey, curled around the rather proud abode of the San Francisco Press Club at Powell and Sutter streets, San Francisco! Again there was a group at the festive board within—but this time it was high noon and where the beloved Opus Reed had presided in Chicago, Clyde Westover, the secretary of the San Francisco club, presided this day. And at either side of him sat the same old George J. Kavanaugh, globe-trotter, news-gleaner, scribe and pillar of the profession, and the same old Elmore C. Leffingwell—now at home!

And it came to pass that Secretary Westover, he of the facile pen who is writing his way up—up—up toward the pinnacle of fame in fiction, said these words:

"Fellow members, we have with us today," and therewith presented George J. Kavanaugh. Kavanaugh in his turn produced and turned over to the Press Club of San Francisco the written, the illustrated, the embellished and the official acceptance of the Press Club of Chicago to the invitation which had been extended the eastern body in January last. And a cheer and a hand-clap went up as Kavanaugh explained that when the Chicago club had completed its engrossed reply, it had sent him out to present the same, and to add that 150 more Chicago newspapermen were to follow him in due course.

The "acceptance" forms the very rarest gem of its kind the local club now possesses. It is the idea of Kavanaugh, laid out in detail by Mark Hayne, an artist of the Chicago Press Club, then completed through the energy and courtesy of every distinguished cartoonist and illustrator on the daily newspapers of the city by the lake. The core of the art-piece is a letter written by Opus Reed (if we may call him Opus—we feel we may) and signed by him and attested by the officers of the club. Then there is a cartoon by the famous John T. McCutcheon of the Chicago Tribune; another by DeBall of the Chicago Evening Post; one by Workman of the Chicago Daily Journal; one by Hart of the Chicago Examiner; one by Mitchell of the Chicago American; one by Bradley of the Chicago Daily News, and then one by Schmedtgen of the Chicago Herald.

Two idealistic figures crown the piece, one being that of "Miss San Francisco," posed in Chicago for Hayne by Mrs. George J. Kavanaugh, a San Francisco girl who possesses the beauty and charm of the California girl, and the other being "Mr. Chicago," posed by Louder of the Chicago Herald. To be appreciated this work of art must be seen, so "The Woman Citizen" has reproduced the acceptance for the edification of its readers.

It was a small matter for George Kavanaugh to dash out to the coast with this token of esteem from the scribes of Chicago. Kavanaugh is accustomer to "dashing," and has dashed his share in the past. He was sent years ago by the Chicago Record to cover the Spanish-American war and went to Santiago. He was an eye-witness to the naval battle which developed Samson's victory, and he dug some hot stuff out of it all for the press. Then he infested the Philippines, and did his best piece of literary work when he reported the death of General Lawton—came within an ace of being

(Continued on page 15)

WOMEN·WORTH·WHILE

MRS. WONG SUN YUE, nee ELLA MAY CLEMENS

By Margaret Sterling

THERE is no doubt in my mind but that the historian of the future when relating the happenings of San Francisco, especially during and since the great disaster of 1906, will have a good deal to say about Mrs. Wong Clemens.

I first heard of her over sixteen years ago when she began her missionary work in Chinatown, and I have always had her on a pedestal, above the common level of women. To me at least she has been an inspiration, first because she has shown in her life that she possesses to a high degree that rare quality, the strength to act on her convictions. Second, because she made the Great Sacrifice, the renunciation of her loved ones for religion, and again the renunciation of the world for love.

Her heart has always been drawn towards the Chinese race, and since her marriage to Mr. Wong she has had greater opportunities to show her deep sympathy in their struggles and her appreciation of their innate refinement, the heritage of an older and higher civilization.

Anne Shannon Monroe, in a newspaper article published a few months ago, voiced a protest against the manner in which the tourist is "guided" through Chinatown, and paid Mrs. Wong a kindly tribute:

"With a group of Oregon people who had never happened to 'do' Chinatown, as advertised, I set out one evening from a downtown hotel. A third of the way through, our party had fallen off half. Half the way through I could scarcely induce the remainder to continue, and only a few saw it to the end. We were taken into a few Grant avenue shops, where we were left some minutes and were supposed to make purchases. Then down a supposedly dangerous, but really dirty back alley, where other 'dangerous' alleys lead out, so the guide said, though they seemed only the exits to other ill-kept streets. We were shown a 'typical' Chinese home, where some American-born children were singing American missionary hymns. Here a collection was taken; then a visit to a Chinese musician, where another collection was taken, and so on through a half dozen dirty, sordid bunkhouses.

"This was the Chinatown trip for which we had paid $1.00 each, in addition to the various 'collections,' and the money gouged out of the more gullible for cheap souvenirs. The 'lecturer' on the way told of Chinese vice, gambling dens, police raids, etc.

"Since this trip, I am glad to say, I have had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Clemens Wong, wife of a prominent Chinese, and sister of Mrs. Howard Gould. She incurred general ill-will by her marriage—which people have made it their business to say should not have been, but which seems, as Le Morgan would put it, 'somehow good,' there is springing a wonderful reconstruction of the Chinatown idea.

"Mrs. Wong, who has always been in keen sympathy with the old civilization of China, is now making it her business to stamp out the formerly accepted idea of San Francisco's Chinatown as a center of vice and plant in its place an idea of Chinatown virtuous.

"As Mrs. Wong says, old Chinatown, to a great extent, meant capitalized vice. Its attraction to tourists, blatantly advertised, was its underworld. People get what they are looking for. All that was good and worthy in Chinatown was made subordinate to all that was low and shocking. The name filled one with horror.

Bufano, the Sculptor and little Sun Yat Sue

"The present Chinatown is resplendent with art, Chinese customs and progress.

"The better merchants feel keenly the shame of the old Chinatown's position in the public mind and resent the misrepresentation.

"So Mrs. Wong has inaugurated a really thorough and instructive Chinatown trip with a competent woman guide for women tourists. A trip that will be educational, interesting and of genuine value. She and her guides have access to features that are not open to ordinary guides.

"Supporting her in this worthy work is S. H. Chu, Chinese Consul-General; Chief White of the Police Department; Rev. Father Stark of St. Mary's; Mrs. Mary T. Gamage, president of the local Council of Women, and many other prominent civic, church and club dignitaries."

Tent used by Mr. and Mrs. Wong after the fire of 1906

Mrs. Wong has just published a little book "Chinatown," that is in the nature of a guide book. It tells the history of the district and its most prominent points of interest.

Mr. and Mrs. Wong have opened the Wong Sun Yue Tea Garden at 535 Grant avenue, above Pine, from which point the Chinatown trips start every day at 1:30 p. m. and 8 p. m.

The Tea Garden is called "The Ruins," and is filled with relics of the San Francisco fire. Many of these are beautiful, many are strangely curious.

Here Mrs. Wong serves tea in real Chinese style, assisted by two beautiful little Chinese girls whom she has adopted.

The regulation army tent that Mr. and Mrs. Wong lived in after the disaster of 1906, like soldiers, in the midst of the ruins, has been retained as a momento in the Tea Garden.

Her book refers to it in this wise:

The early part of 1907 their relief work had grown to such an extent that the tent had to be raised. General Greely had placed the destitute Chinese under their supervision, and the Red Cross had begun to build little homes in Portsmouth Square. With this refugee lumber the tent was lifted seven feet, made in octagonal shape and two doors and three windows added, the army tent forming the roof. Like Thibet, it was the "roof of the world" to them. This little refugee house stands in San Francisco history as does the Mission Dolores—all that is left to tell of man's love for God—one, the Pioneer of the nineteenth century, the other the Phoenix of 1906.

General Greeley wrote:

Headquarters, St. Louis, Missouri,
November 12, 1906.

Mrs. Sun Yue Clemens,
Oriental Ruins,
San Francisco.

Dear Madam Sun Yue:

I have your letter of October 30th, and in the same mail the relics gathered from the ruins, presumably by your husband.

I very much regret to hear that your tents were not provided with flooring, for I should have done this before leaving San Francisco had I known.

I am glad that the food issued to you for the destitute Chinese, under your supervision, lasted so long; and if I were there I should have pleasure in co-operating further in your generous and altruistic labors in behalf of the alien population of San Francisco. I hope that your life of hardship and abnegation will be rewarded by spiritual happiness, and that your labors, whether in San Francisco or elsewhere, may be crowned with great success.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. W. GREELY,
Major-General U. S. Army.

General Greely's kind wishes as expressed in the above letter are shared by every one who knows Mrs. Wong. Her gentle graciousness endears her to all who come in contact with her. The Fires of Renunciation have indeed purified her soul of all earthly dross and her goodness shines forth undimmed.

Fresh goods received from
HONOLULU
every week.
Guava Jelly, Poha Jelly, Poha Jam, Papaia and Pineapple Marmalade, Sweet Mango Chutney.
THOMAS KELLY
SPECIALIST IN
Hawaiian Island Products
P. O. Box No. 844
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Fresh Pineapples and Bananas
Genuine Kona Coffee

The Vision and the Program

THIS was the theme of a most interesting and instructive lecture by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman given in Native Sons' Hall on April 26 under the auspices of the Congressional Union of Woman Suffrage. In the course of her remarks Mrs. Gilman said: "There have always been people with the Vision, many more than with a Program. We have had the Vision, although until now we have never known that the human race was not a fallen race.

The Vision and Program applies particularly to the free States of America."

Mrs. Gilman is not afraid to look facts in the face, squarely and without cringing. She believes most women are cowards and are not ashamed of it. "They are attempting a few reforms," she said, "but previous to this their highest ideal was to reform men."

The vision she had to suggest was in what could be done with this, our world. "The message of this age," she declared, "is that the world is ours and that it is what we choose to make it, and we need to take an entirely new view of life."

By very simple illustrations the speaker demonstrated how tradition has bound and gagged the natural impulses until our minds are so filled up and hammered down with "heirlooms" that it is impossible for us to conceive an original idea. That we have been forced to grow in business, agriculture, science, but never in mere thought.

Mrs. Gilman finds that men have changed their ideas about all things except women. She gave her hearers some heavy food for thought in her pointed remarks on slavery. "Slavery," she asserted, "is only just passing out. Chattel slavery covers all history and still exists in a mild form. Every bit of the work of the world was the work of slaves, and women were the slaves of slaves, and are still. Children are always slaves. They have no rights, no redress. Did you ever hear a child talk of demanding justice?"

Her earnest plea for the children touched a responsive chord in her audience and she was repeatedly applauded. Likewise, when she spoke of the great future that was before womankind, she said, "We haven't been free long enough to realize it and don't dream of what we can do. We are still governed by Grandpa's Constitution.

But we can and will improve the race—we mothers and we will do it by rigorous selection. We will choose our mates with the idea of getting the best fathers. We will refuse to permit the appalling percentage of abnormal children that now exists. We will refuse to have any abnormal children.

An awakened motherhood will demand healthy husbands. We are coming out of our long sleep of ignorance.

"The light of truth is shining in dark places. The Vision is a pure, healthy, vigorous human race. The Program, Responsible Motherhood. Today we are not sure of enough to eat. The shame is that thousands of strong men have not enough work, yet on every hand we see work that should be done, beautiful cities to be built, roads to be made. In a country second to none for variety, beauty and abundance of resources only a few of the population have any wealth.

"The marvellously beautiful Exposition city at the Golden Gate has demonstrated that it is possible for us to build permanent cities that will be just as beautiful. We have the talent, the money, the materials—nothing else is needed but the will, and that we are developing.

"We are coming to a period of peace. Such peace as we have never known. We will get out from under the lid.

"The eyes of the world are upon women—waiting for women to move the men to achievement. Women need to take up some definite work, concentrate on it, accomplish it and ever and always plan and work for the Human Race."

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THE ONLY VINTAGE CHAMPAGNE OF CALIFORNIA.

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A PINK CHAMPAGNE

JUST THE WINE FOR A PINK LUNCHEON

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

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Tariff: Single, $2.00 to $3.00. Double, $3.00 to $5.00.

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From Ferry and Third and Townsend Depot take either Geary or Sutter Street Cars or transfer from Third Street Car to these Lines.

THE CLUB WORLD

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY

Alaska Cruise Club, Union Square Hotel, Post and Stockton Sts.
Alpha Neighborhood Club, Grattan School.
Ashbury Heights Women's Club, 1362 Grove St.
Association of Pioneer Women of California, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.
Association of Collegiate Alumnae, California Branch, 1819 Octavia St.
California Club, 1750 Clay St., near Polk.
California Women's Republican Club, 501 Book Concern Bldg.
Cap and Bells Club, 1509 Gough St.
Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Pacific Bldg.
Catholic Humane Society, 1112 Market St.
Century Club, 1355 Franklin St., corner Sutter.
Channing Auxiliary, Unitarian Church, Franklin and Geary Sts.
Clionian Club 220 Post St.
Corona Club, 536 Sutter St.
Council of Jewish Women, 2137 Sutter St.
Daughters of California Pioneers, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.
Denman School Club, 902 Taylor St.
Dolores Mothers' Club.
Forum Club, 220 Post St.
Francesca Club, 560 Sutter St.
Girls' Recreation Club, 507 Harrison St.
Glen Park Political Club.
Hypathia Club.
Land Marks League, 1242 Taylor St.
La Puerta del Ora Chapter, D. A. R.
Laurel Hall Club, 1750 Clay St.
Local Council of Women, Hotel Bellevue.
Mills Club, 220 Post St.
Native Daughters of the Golden West, Claus Spreckels Bldg.
New Era League, 816 St. Francis Hotel.
Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, Sequoia Club Rooms.
Pacific Musical Society, 2848 Scott St.
Papyrus Club, 420 Sutter St.
Philomath Club, 538 Sutter St.
Presidents' Assembly.
Potrero Women's Club, Nineteenth and Iowa Sts.
Richmond Women's Club, 400 Thirty-fifth Ave.
San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, 220 Post St.
San Francisco Colony of New England Women.
San Francisco Musical Club.
San Francisco Women's Club, 1006 Bosworth St.
Sorosis Club, 538 Sutter St.
South Park Settlement Mothers' Club.
Susan B. Anthony Club.
Tamalpais Center Woman's Club.
To Kalon Club, Calvary Annex, Jackson and Fillmore Sts.
Town and Country Club, 218 Stockton St.
Vittoria Colonna Club, Hotel Richelieu, Van Ness Ave. and Geary St.
Women's Club of Occidental Kindergarten.
Woman's Political League, 243 Pacific Bldg.
Yerba Buena School Women's Club.
Young Women's Christian Association.

THE DEMOCRACY OF WOMANKIND

It can be seen by him who runs that women are fast becoming democtized—merged, without regard to race, creed or social strata, for achievement of common ends.

The seers have prophesied such a development of the feminist movement, but to most of us it was a beautiful dream devoutly to be desired, but hardly to be looked for in this generation.

Here, while the prophesy is still new, the miracle is accomplished.

Much credit for this rapid evolution is no doubt due to the club spirit, than which there is no more broadening influence anywhere to be found. Here, as in no other body or class, have women freed themselves from the grip of Tradition, that oldest and most tyrannical of masters. The clubwomen, more than any others, are doing their own thinking and are consciously freeing themselves from the "bonds that bind them" in order to do bigger and better things. They are working for the community rather than for their families alone, and for the world rather than for their community. And this is good. It must be right. It is the Christ spirit, and who shall say it nay.

* * *

The National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Association received an Exposition medal from the commissioners in recognition of the part the organization has played in the attainment of the ideals of the Exposition.

Mrs. Frederic Schoff, president of the national organization, received the medal and made the response. The occasion was the "Motherhood" gathering in the California building on May 20.

* * *

A luncheon is to be given in the near future in honor of the Congressional Union and to commemorate the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The event will take place at the Ramona Hotel and will be attended by many eastern women of note.

Dr. A. W. Hoisholt, in an address before the Women's Federation Convention, recited some facts that it would be well for all women to learn, that mental troubles are sometimes brought to evidence in physical derangements and vice versa, and that many cases that are diagnosed as nervous prostration are really cases for the alienist.

Dr. Hoisholt declared that public demonstrations of hypnotism are frequent causes of nervous breakdowns and should be stopped by law.

* * *

The Papyrus Club held its annual breakfast this year at the Cliff House and it proved an unusually delightful event.

Mrs. Florence Richmond makes a most gracious hostess, and any affair over which she presides is permeated by her happy and congenial spirit.

* * *

For the first time in its history a woman has been chosen as editor of the college paper of Northwestern University, Illinois. The young woman is Miss Genevieve Forbes, junior in the college of liberal arts.

* * *

The Home Garden Club has been organized in Denver, Col., for the ostensible purpose of making gardens, useful or ornamental, of the vacant city lots, of which there are over 30,000 acres. They have already plowed several acres and planted them to grain for experimental purposes. The Chamber of Commerce and the Parent-Teachers' Association are cooperating in the work.

* * *

Mothers' Day, May 9, was fittingly celebrated all over the United States. This brings to mind the work that was accomplished by Miss Anna Jarvis in the attainment of her ideal—public tribute to the mothers of the world.

Philadelphia was the first to respond to Miss Jarvis' appeal, when on May 10, 1908, Mothers' Day was celebrated in churches and homes, but the brave little woman, in her enthusiasm for the success of her scheme, had overtaxed her strength and when the great day arrived she was too ill to carry out all she had planned.

She has written thousands of letters to men and women of prominence all over the world, besides making personal pleas to statesmen and school boards.

All the expenses she entailed were paid out of her personal income. She never asks financial aid, but only cooperation.

She had an uphill fight and many discouragements, but with the true pioneer spirit she persisted in her labor of love until she saw the good seed she had planted take root.

This year saw a rich harvest of white carnations in evidence of the nation-wide sentiment that attaches to Mothers' Day.

Miss Jarvis was able to instill some of her enthusiasm in the lands across the seas. Last year the day was observed in Great Britain and Ireland, also in Germany.

On the convention of the California Federation of Women's Clubs in the San Francisco Civic Auditorium Mrs. Edward Simonds, chairman of the department of legislation in Los Angeles, scored the club women for their indifference in vital legislative matters, such as the bill that was before the State Legislature last winter asking that women be placed on juries. She also complained of their lack of support in the Redlight Abatement fight last year. Mrs. Haines Reed and Mrs. Percy B. Pennybacker addressed the convention.

A reception was given to Mrs. Lillian Pray Palmer, State president, and her executive staff, and a dinner party was tendered in Mrs. Pennybacker's honor.

* * *

Mrs. May Wright Sewell is arranging a peace demonstration at the Exposition for June 4. About thirty of the hostesses of the State and foreign buildings held a meeting in the Indiana building to outline plans and appoint committees. Mrs. Sewall plans to have a war protest in all the principal buildings on the grounds simultaneously, and in the evening all the hostesses carrying peace banners will march to the Inside Inn, where a dinner will be given.

* * *

Sarah Redington voices the general sentiment of the visitors to the Exposition when she says it might well be written over the exits the verse from the tenth chapter of the First Book of Kings: "I believed not the words, until I came, and mine eyes had seen it, and behold, the half was not told me."

"The name Darbee stands for Quality."

Mrs. R. E. Darbee's Famous Flowers

THEY KEEP

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On May 12, the University of California, with its enrollment of six thousand, conferred one thousand degrees on its graduates. This is an indication of the tremendous growth of this institution.

❊ ❊ ❊

An imperative call has been issued to suffrage leaders to a conference of the national board of the National Woman Suffrage Association to be held in Chicago June 6 to 9 for the purpose of discussing the sixty-fourth congress. The call was signed by Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Madill McCormick, Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald of Boston and others.

❊ ❊ ❊

Dr. Maude Slye, a University of Chicago medical research worker, has been awarded the Howard Taylor Ricketts prize for her work in establishing the theory that cancer is inherited and not contagious.

❊ ❊ ❊

The importance of the motion picture business is given in the statistics furnished by the president of the Vitagraph Company of America for the year 1913. The public paid admission fees to the amount of $275,000,000 during that year and there was an average daily attendance of 11,000,000 persons.

❊ ❊ ❊

Fayetteville, the home of the Arkansas State University, was the place of convention of the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs this month to the number of 7,000.

❊ ❊ ❊

THE TOWER OF JEWELS

(Continued from page 7)

Roy, whose singing of "Dublin Bay" from this height is heard on the Fillmore Street Hill. Captain Harrington told us of the water guns, that are placed on each level of the Tower. They can be pivoted in any direction and will throw great streams of water upon the distant domes.

He also showed us the broad horned animal heads used as a frieze decoration over each terrace. These are really water spouts which with one electric message from the office of Mr. Carlson, the superintendent of the Tower, will flood the Tower within and without, making a marvelous fire defense.

On our journey down we stopped at the terrace, which is 175 feet from the ground, where the armored horses, mounted by crusaders bearing jewelled crosses, stand, measuring 20 feet in colossal grandeur. It is from this level that the Exposition is most fascinating. The flower beds look like Persian rugs and the palms, the fountains and the domes take on new beauty. The platform of this terrace is wide enough to have it used, as is the first platform of the Eiffen Tower in Paris, fitted up as a cafe.

We were told that President James Devoto of the Exposition and Golden Gate Valley Club is planning to buy land enough for the Tower to be included within a park, and so the Tower of Jewels may be made a permanent possession of San Francisco. When the time comes to work out this plan of perpetuating the Tower of Jewels I know that the women's clubs of our city will do all in their power to help make the plan a realization.

❊ ❊ ❊

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HANDS ACROSS THE ROCKIES

(Continued from page 9)

an eye-witness again. The next adventure befalling him might have been his last—only for the fact that in love, war and poker his luck has never left him. He was detailed as a correspondent during the Boxer trouble in China—not with the Allies, but with the Boxers, who regarded George with the same degree of affection and regard as they did the smallpox. George "got by" for a time on the passport of a Viceroy, but when that gentleman was beheaded shortly afterward it was brought to Kavanaugh's ears that one of the principal lapses urged against the aforesaid Viceroy was his issuance to an Irishman named Kavanaugh of that self-same passport.

Kavanaugh then "dashed" down to the island of Martinique and was the first sane and sober man, they say, to ascend Mount Pelee after the eruption. The only trouble about this statement is that experts claim no man who was sane and sober could make the ascent—much less hang over the edge and photograph the seething cauldron below. However, the French government gave Kavanaugh a communique-de-credit for his pains, which was a tacit admission that no Frenchman thereabouts had any stomach for the job.

And so, across the bald-headed Rockies, now laced with telephone wires and railroad tracks, the two press clubs have clasped hands. And if the wiseacres speak truly, the arousing of this interest in our Exposition among the working newspapermen of Chicago is about the cleverest piece of publicity yet achieved for our 1915 show. Kavanaugh has folded his tent and departed. The San Francisco Press Club is recumbent, awaiting the arrival of its brethren from No. 26 North Dearborn street. And then things will be doing.

* * *

THE CUPID CLOCK

(Continued from page 4)

und kint of the lady's lofe for the chentleman."

There was a whirring of wheels and the pointer spun round the dial, while the crowd held its breath. At last it stopped with a jerk opposite the printed words—Unlimited Love. The audience roared its delight. The professor bowed his acknowledgments. "The machine vill now show us how, und how much, the chentleman lofes the lady," he said, casting another glance in the direction of Gideon, while Uncle Toby braced himself and cried, "Let 'er go!"

Again the pointer whirled round the lettered disc, the crowd lapsing into death-like stillness. It brought up with a sharp click at the words—Constant, Undemonstrative. Thunderous applause greeted this announcement by the machine, and the professor, grown bold with his success, ventured: "Mein friends, I haf a supposition that this couple iss man und vife. If so, he should show her a little more of the true lofe vich he haf for her, den der vedded life vould be—er—vat you call—perfect—ideel." This speech made a big hit with the crowd, for everybody within a radius of twenty miles knew Uncle Toby and Aunt Maria as well as they knew themselves—and there was no denying that the machine had told the exact truth about them.

The ice broken, increasing numbers of

(Continued on page 17)

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WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

In the States where women have had the ballot for many years the general testimony is that they use it in large numbers. The Wyoming Secretary of State in a letter to Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, says that 90 per cent of the women vote.

The Colorado Legislature, by a practically unanimous vote of both houses, has declared that the women vote "as generally as the men."

The Chief Justice of Idaho and all the justices of the Supreme Court have signed a published statement saying: "The large vote polled by the women establishes the fact that they take a lively interest, and woman suffrage is more popular among our people than when first adopted. We believe that if the question were resubmitted it would now be carried by a vote almost unanimous."

The facts do not bear out the assumption of many that women would soon tire of the ballot after they had it.

* * *

The women of Arizona have been paying very close attention to legislation since they obtained full suffrage two years ago. Already two women have become members of the State Legislature and seven are county school superintendents.

Women's organizations are studying public questions and the "Parliamentary Drill" is a general club feature.

In Phoenix one club devotes itself entirely to the study of civics.

* * *

Miss Katharine B. Davis, police commissioner of New York City, gave a number of interesting and instructive lectures during her visit to San Francisco recently on penal and civic reform. Miss Davis holds a very unique position among women and is probably more in the public eye today than any other of her sex. She is a woman of strong convictions and what is more she has the strength of character to put them into action.

She says though there are a thousand causes of crime, all are traceable to conditions, and it is in the improvement of civic conditions that society must begin.

* * *

The Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation in Dublin recently passed the following resolutions:

"That the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation, realizing the importance of the appeal to women for national war service, would remind the government that women's position has not been regulated by the State, as until they have been admitted to citizenship their opportunities for doing national service must inevitably suffer, while their industrial position cannot be safeguarded as it ought to be in the best interests of women and the nation. That the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation heartily respond to the government's call for help, and they are glad to have this opportunity of being of service to their country, and they desire that every society in the federation should work for this end."

* * *

In Scotland women car conductors have been taking the place of the men called away in large numbers to form a tramway battalion in Kitchener's army.

* * *

Mrs. June McGlashan Kelley of Truckee, daughter of General Charles Fayette McGlashan, enjoys the distinction of being the first woman in Nevada County to obtain political recognition.

She has been appointed deputy county prosecutor.

Mrs. Kelley and her husband form the law firm of Kelley & Kelley.

* * *

SAN JOSE WOMAN'S CLUB

"Achievement is the fruit of Labor and Desire,—
And bears within itself a joy that compensates.
Thoughts are alluring things without the fire
That friction with endeavor generates.
The chambered nautilus may leave its outgrown shell,
And nature provide it with a larger cell;
But Our New Club House never will we gain
'Till we, united, labor to attain."

Such is the inscription for the year book of the San Jose Woman's Club, prepared by Eva E. Stahl.

By means of theatricals, card parties and kindred activities a fund is being raised to realize the ambition of this progressive club of two hundred and fifty of the leading women citizens of the Garden City.

The club was founded twenty-one years ago by Mrs. E. O. Smith and owing to its present large membership has been divided into departments, namely, art, civics, current events, home economics, music, social and literature. Each department has an individual meeting every month, but the entire membership meets weekly, the program being furnished by one of the departments or in charge of a specially designated member.

Thus a centralization of interest is retained, but the opportunity is given each member to join in a favored activity by means of the department system.

Under the provicient leadership of the president, Mrs. J. E. Hancock, and her able chairmen of departments, a remarkably successful year of club work is being accomplished and the undertaking to build a larger and better clubhouse well launched.

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SHOULD CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BE ABOLISHED?

(Continued from page 3)

ment is a far greater deterrent than is its severity. Bringing the discussion closer home, after pronouncing the death sentence a little over a year ago in the case of Louis Larson, who murdered his wife in cold blood, and of Ralph Ferris, who while robbing a train killed a passenger, I watched with keen interest to see if there would be a cessation even for a brief interval of such crimes in Southern California. No such result followed, but on the contrary we experienced a winter of unusual crime, particularly of robberies, burglaries and murders. In the cases just referred to I am satisfied that the penalty imposed by the law was the only safe action that could have been taken considering the danger to society should those men in years to come have been pardoned or paroled. Society is protected from further crimes by these particular individuals, both of whom, while probably sane, were without doubt abnormal. But if we concede it to be possible that either of them might in time and under proper treatment have so improved that they might be liberated with safety to the public, the risk is too great to consider such possibilities. It is better that ninety-nine men of so dangerous a character as to have committed deliberate murder be imprisoned for their lives even though they might safely be at large than that one such menace to government be released and again kill an innocent member of society. And yet so far as deterring others was concerned it cannot be said that the imposition of the death penalty in the instances mentioned or in but few other cases has had the desired effect. The conclusion is inevitable that the influence of the execution of any criminal to prevent others performing the same act is negligible. As a deterrent, therefore, the death penalty is limited to rendering it impossible for the wrongdoer whose life is taken to commit further depredations upon society. But as already pointed out, **actual life imprisonment will accomplish the same result.** Yet with a full consciousness of these facts we all regard the substitution of life imprisonment for capital punishment with a doubt and a hesitation that has a substantial foundation in experience. That foundation is the fact that time and again the man who has committed wilful and atrocious murder, but whom sentiment has saved from the gallows, has after being sentenced to imprisonment for the term of his natural life been pardoned or paroled; and how often have such convicts gone out and subsequently committed some other damnable outrage again an innocent citizen. This is why we unconsciously shrink from abolishing the death penalty. No one rejoices in the horror of a hanging. But the same instinct which leads us to end the life of a reptile impels us to sanction the doing away with those whose liberty is a menace to the lives of all peaceful men and women. However, it is a prompting of instinct rather than the result of calm judgment based on reason and logic which leads us to conclude that the death penalty should be retained in our law if society can as well be protected from the wickedness of the individual criminal by some other method. The remedy seems simple. **It is to abolish the pardoning power and the parole power in cases now punished by death.** At present the jury in cases where the death penalty may be imposed fixes that punishment. The form of the verdict is, "We the jury in the above entitled action find the defendant, John Doe, guilty of murder in the first degree." The law provides that upon such a verdict the death penalty shall be imposed, but the jury in their discretion may add "and fix the punishment as imprisonment for life." Should the law be changed as suggested in cases where capital punishment is now imposed, the verdict would read, "We the jury in the above entitled action find the defendant, John Doe, guilty of murder in the first degree and fix the punishment as life imprisonment without right to pardon or parole." Of course such an amendment to our law would not affect the pardoning or paroling powers in regard to other crimes, but it would remove the only logical justification for capital punishment.

It has been suggested that an innocent person might be convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of the wrong being remedied. True, but taking away the right to pardon or parole would apply only to cases now punished by death, and in such cases under the present law an innocent man once executed is not restored to life. However, it is not necessary to drop the matter here. The question of guilt or innocence is one of fact. The particular fact to be determined is whether or not the defendant committed the crime charged. Where a pardon or parole is granted such action is seldom taken upon the ground that an innocent man was convicted, but the result is accomplished through the power of politics, pity for the family of the convict, maudlin sentiment for criminals in general and other influences as wholly foreign to the question of the guilt or innocence of the convict. I would suggest that to provide for the possible one case out of perhaps a million where an innocent man is actually convicted of crime under the present law resulting in the imposition of the death penalty, that if at any time he is able by the discovery of new evidence to establish to the satisfaction of the Board of Prison Directors by a preponderance of the evidence that he is innocent of the crime of which he was convicted, that such board be given power to so decide and to liberate him. However, to provide for the protection of society from an abuse of this power let the decision of the board be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the State on the question of fact, the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

THE CUPID CLOCK

(Continued from page 15)

other couples, old and young, bold and bashful, flocked to the platform to face the music and get reliable information as to the state of their "feelin's." In some instances young fellows who had been making desperate love for years, were importuned from different parts of the hall to walk up and take their medicine, like men. Most of them balked, however, and with mulish stubbornness declared they'd "allow no Cupids' Clock to make a holy show of them." These hangers-back Uncle Toby denounced as suspicious triflers and threatened to have their cases investigated at the next meeting of the Town Trustees.

In the midst of the excitement the constable, who had thus far remained close to his post at the door of the little dressing-room, made his way through the crowd and engaged the professor in earnest conversa-

(Continued on page 19)

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It lessens pleated bosoms breaking.
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It allows ironing when half dry.
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It prevents irons tearing.
It saves getting needle and threading.
It saves mending from ironing.
It prevents irons drawing.
It makes irons glide easily.
It prevents backache and strain.
It saves worrying over ironing.
It prevents fatigue and headache.
It keeps one's temper sweeter while ironing.
It prevents anger and throwing irons.
It saves stopping to scrape irons.
It makes ironing a pleasure.
It saves hunting pads to rub irons.
Its use does away with pads or greased clothes.
It prevents dreading ironing day.
It saves tedious hard labor.
It makes ironing easy.

(To be continued)

FRENCHGLOSS SAN FRANCISCO

"Twilight Sleep"

The Foe to Race Suicide

By ANITA P. MARTYN, M. D.

FOR centuries the people have accepted without question the mandates of those in power regarding matters pertaining to the issues of life, in religion, politics and medicine.

Since we have learned the meaning of the word **Emancipation** we have defied and repudiated dogma and asserted ourselves politically, even though we have not reached our ideals in either.

With almost fetish devotion and obedience to arbitrary methods we have remained the longest in bondage to Materia Medica.

Now the female of the species arises and demands succor from that awful darksome hour that has given such terrible meaning to the word travail.

We prate learnedly of race betterment, prenatal culture, eugenics, and assert that: "It is the right of every child to be well born," then as tritely proclaim to the gasping parturient: "Nature must take its course. It is unwise to interfere."

So we've been these many years following the simple procedure of interfering as little as possible unless nature forced matters to a crisis or the instruments hastened a reluctant end, and we smiled knowingly when the husband bent over the anguished face on the pillow shocked and helpless. Then we collect our fee and elect ourselves Family Physician ever after. That picture must go. The mothers have decreed it.

Whether you subscribe to the Mosaic Tradition as told in Genesis or to the Darwinian theory as elucidated in "The Origin of Species," the fact still remains:

"Man and woman created He them."

Bi-sexual life, whether in the plant or animal, exists for one cause only—Procreation. Therefore, out of our mental and spiritual development and physical refinement through culture, has developed High Idealism.

We claim love as the expression of the Divine in us. We have elaborated a code of social ethics—tied up in legal papers—governing the manifestations of the impulse—but none of it can refine away the cosmic impulse—the primordial demand of the woman for motherhood, the one answer to the **big question.** It is hers to demand of us all the care, help, encouragement and love we can express through the medium of our science as physicians, not to do so is to violate our most solemn obligations.

It is not given to all who are classed in the front ranks of the profession to be Obstretricians. We claim this to be an age of specialization only because we recognize each year how unlimited is the field of research—how limited the span of achievement, and that accomplishment is for him who devotes his energies to the development of that to which he is best adapted by attraction.

I urge a word of warning to expectant mothers to beware the family physician who avers that he doesn't like the work. Don't force him to reluctant service just because you know him well. Give him a chance to apply his time and strength to other work in which he can better express himself.

Success in obstretrics is not always for the physician, whose heart and brain is submerged in the battle of defeating infection, surgery, preventative medicine, or other specialty.

Dr. Martyn

Obstetricians, like artists, are born, not made. The physician who does not love the work should never presume to enter into that Holy of Holies, the Birth Chamber. He who does should not ignore any factor that would be of assistance to him in his work or an advantage to his patient.

"Twilight Sleep" is calling forth as much discussion among the members of the profession as among the laity. I quote from an editorial in a medical journal: "For years organized medicine has been passively and actively resisting this innovation by the momentum of established authority, chiefly with contemptuous disparagement."

Of course there is a certain element of danger in the "Twilight Sleep," as there is in every anesthesia. Of course the procedure is not the simple June-holiday matter that some writers would make it appear. And of course the half-truths about medical subjects exploited in the popular press misinform and mislead the public.

But whose fault is it that they are only half-truths? And is it not much more blameworthy to suppress truth altogether, as organized medicine has done?

It was not my purpose to criticize nor review any articles in current or professional magazines, but to present to your readers for consideration a method of "Twilight Sleep" that has been proven safe and satisfactory and as successfully delivered in the home as in the hospital, but I can not pass to that until I beg you to bear in mind that no method of "Twilight Sleep" yet advocated is a "Painless" method, and furthermore to forget the ill-advised statement so often made by the overly enthusiastic that the patient is able to leave her bed at a phenomenally early date. I should not say "able." Probably they are able to do so, but stop to reason about this one point. Does any method that avowedly "blocks memory" alter the physiological conditions?

Jumping into the middle of my subject at this point let me at once disabuse your minds most emphatically on that score.

"Twilight Sleep," whether the Kronig and Gauss or Freiburg methods, or the safer, more simple method it is the purpose of this paper to describe, does not alter function and does not change physiological conditions. They all tend to lessen path-

(Continued on page 23)

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THE CUPID CLOCK

(Continued from page 17)

tion. While this interview was in progress Mr. Gideon Traverse, who had joined those on the stage, was observed to favor the man of science with sundry winks, nods and nudges in the ribs. There was no doubt that a certain young lady had expressed a desire for a special test; and there was likewise no doubt that Mr. Gideon Traverse, thanks to a slit in the curtain which formed the dressing-room door at the right, knew who that certain young lady was. He had likewise made sure that Jim Gobey was not in the audience.

It was soon apparent that the professor had acceded to the request, for, after a brief consultation with Traverse, the latter stepped to the front of the stage and made this startling announcement:

"Ladies and gentlemen, there is a young lady with us tonight whose modesty will not permit her to appear before the public gaze until she is satisfied that her quest has not been in vain. She has expressed to the professor her willingness to wed any young man who honestly loves her. She is prepared to submit to the machine test as to her own sincerity, and all she asks is that the applicant for her hand undergo a similar test and make his pledge of constancy before the audience here assembled.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, such honesty of purpose as is here displayed must appeal to all of us. It appeals to me. So I have told the professor that I am willing to take the test and, if I shall be found worthy, I will marry the lady and here, publicly, pledge her my life-long devotion."

Before the storm of cheers evoked by this magnanimous declaration had subsided a heavily veiled figure in a voluminous cloak stepped lithely across the stage and took up the handles on the "female" side of the machine. Gideon Traverse at the same time grasped those on the opposite side and nervously whispered the professor to "get the thing over."

The spindle on the Cupid Clock spun round the disc and stopped at—Sincerity. The professor stated that this not only confirmed his own opinion of the state of the young lady's mind and heart, but that just expressed by the gentleman holding the opposite handles. The test as to that gentleman would now be made.

Again the spindle flew, and brought up at —Honest, Unselfish, Genuine Love.

Taking his cue like a flash, the professor addressed the veiled figure. "Are you villing to ved this chentleman?" The figure bowed and whispered, "I am."

Then to Traverse: "Vill you now make dot same pledge vot you haf referred to?"

For answer the excited promoter sprang round the machine, placed his arm about the yielding form, raised his right hand above his head and exclaimed:

"This wonderful machine, which cannot lie, has given me a partner for life whom I here publicly pledge myself to cherish as long as I live." Here he jerked aside the veil and gazed into the blazing eyes of—Jim Gobey!

When the Pinkneyville police department, embodied in the person of the Town Constable, had rescued Traverse and the professor from a mob of indignant lovers who thirsted for their blood, and had escorted the paralyzed promoters to a point of comparative safety some miles out of town, he returned to report progress at the "Pilot" office. There he met Uncle Toby Thornton, glaring, white-faced and pop-eyed, at the editor, Jim Gobey.

"Well—I'll—be—!" stammered Uncle Toby, apologetically.

"You certainly will be if you don't change the character of your associates," said Jim. But the president of the Town Trustees had lost his powers of oratory and could find no word of defense.

* * *

The Death Penalty Pro and Con. A discussion of capital punishment between representatives of the Penal Improvement Association upon the one part and Mr. Leigh H. Irvine, author of "By Right of Sword," upon the other, has been arranged.

Three propositions will be discussed, as follows:

1. Capital Punishment is contrary to the teaching of the Bible.
2. Human life is always sacred and it is against the moral law to take it.
3. The deterrent effect of Capital Punishment is not sufficient to warrant its infliction.

The representatives of the Penal Improvement Association will discuss the foregoing from the affirmative point of view and Mr. Irvine from the negative point of view.

In respect to each proposition a representative of the association will open the discussion with not to exceed one thousand words. Mr. Irvine will respond with not to exceed the same number of words. The representative of the association may, if he so desires, make reply to such response with not to exceed two hundred and fifty words.

Each group of papers to be acceptable to the editor of "The Woman Citizen" on questions of policy of the magazine with no assumption of responsibility or right to modify the arguments. Each set of papers, when so acceptable, to be published in three successive issues, beginning June, 1915.

* * *

President Wilson declared to a delegation of Virginia editors recently that the United States was on the eve of the greatest business boom in its history and that signs of renewed activity were already evident. He declared that the present administration was the first for many years to really benefit business, and that it was about to prove its friendship by clearing away anxiety for the future in the business world.

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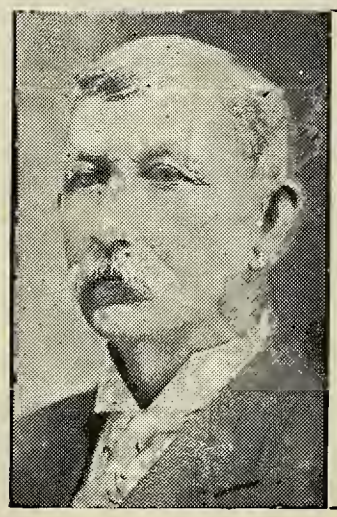
CLINTON D. HARRISON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of April, 1915.

(Seal) MATTIE G. STIRLING,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.
(My commission expires June 17, 1917.)



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The Critic's Opinion

PALACES AND COURTS OF THE EXPOSITION
By Juliet James

This author shows the spirit of the artist, and that her work has been appreciated is proven by the fact that her book is already in its second edition. There is no doubt that if one would carry this little volume with one for say two Sunday visits to the Exposition and be guided and educated by the author's direction and analysis of the beauties of art and architecture, following a systematic plan and the motif of the builders and sculptors, one would be filled with a greater sense of pleasure and lasting satisfaction than could possibly be derived from any other method.

This volume is instructive and a thoughtful gift to send to those who will be unable to visit the Exposition in person.

Abingdon Press, 5-7 City Hall Avenue, S. F. Price, $1.00.

"THE HOUSE OF LOVE"
By Elizabeth Cheney

This is a delightful story of the life of a young girl, whose abiding faith in the power of love carries her through all kinds of vicissitudes. The author may have received her inspiration for the book from the lines of Charles F. Lummis, which appear on the flyleaf—"I am bigger than anything that can happen to me. All these things—sorrow, misfortune and suffering—are outside my door. I'm in the house, and I have the key."

Doris, the heroine, is left an orphan without means. She is taken into the family of a farmer whose wife is cruelly true to her reputation of being a shrew. This Mrs. Wilde has one weakness and a very exaggerated one in her determination to make "a real lady" of her daughter and only child. They try by every means in their power to make life a burden to the little Doris, but the admonition of her dying mother, "Remember, dear, you are God's little girl," remained in her consciousness, and "now, she knew all through her that God is Love, and the words, 'House of the Lord' must be the House of Love. Joseph had lived in that house even in prison, and Daniel made his home there while in the lion's den, and, in this hard and cruel place she too could be sheltered in the House of Love."

Doris is such a sweet, natural child that the reader follows her life through the dark places and bright with a sympathetic interest. There are no dull pages in this volume. Published by The Abingdon Press, 5-7 City Hall Avenue, S. F. ($1.25).

"BUFFALO ROOST"
By Frank H. Cheley

Is a clever, clean cut adventure story for boys, but would certainly be as interesting to girls and their elders.

It is full of action and there is a naturalness and familiarity about the characters that puts the reader on friendly terms with them and anxious for their welfare.

Willis Thornton, the hero, is a healthy, chivalrous specimen of boy with an inborn love of the open. He never misses an opportunity to do a good turn, but he has the happy faculty of forgetting the deed as soon as it is done.

He gets a membership in the Y. M. C. A. and makes some new and staunch friends. They take long hikes during vacations, and the author shows by his intimate knowledge of camp life and the photographs and illustrations prove that the story has a foundation of facts.

The Abingdon Press, 5 City Hall Avenue. Price 50c.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
The Official Handbook for Boys.

This is a volume that will prove of greatest value to campers and others who have the good sense and good fortune to spend their summer vacations in the country.

It is wonderfully complete and instructive, and I am certain no one could look through it without wanting to get out in the open.

The chapters on various subjects are written by men of experience, among whom are Ernest Thompson Seton, John L. Alexander, Dr. Wm. Healey Dall, Geo. J. Fisher, M. D., Major Charles Lynch, Waldo H. Sherman, Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

The book is filled with hundreds of cuts and photogravures illustrating the subject matter. At the end of the volume is a very complete list of books for reference and reading that is a valuable thing to have on hand, and the chapter on Health and Endurance by Dr. Fisher should be read by every growing boy.

Abingdon Press, 5-7 City Hall Avenue, S. F. Price 50c.

THE BOY PROBLEM SOLVED—KAPPA SIGMA PI
By David H. Jennison

Is another book that relates to the boy. It is a manual which gives a brief study of the boy problem. The religious world at this time seems to be awakening to the necessity of giving more attention to the boy, upon whom the very salvation of the church depends.

The Kappa Sigma Pi, or Modern Knights of St. Paul, is an International and Interdenominational Boys' Brotherhood for churches and other religious organizations.

The keynote of the book is the study of the boy.

"If you want to help the boy you must know him. You can not understand him unless you make up your mind to study him and his needs. If he is worth saving to noble manhood and useful life, he will be a most interesting study for your effort.

Most authorities divide a boy's life into three periods, such as infancy, childhood and adolescence.

The first five or six years of infancy is mostly physical in its development, with instinct in control, and memory not yet making her records, but laying the foundation for the next period of childhood when the will begins to assert itself and habits become more fixed.

For another five or six years the higher rather than the animal instincts develop. Now the emotions, the memory and self-consciousness assert themselves.

Boyhood is the time for habits to be formed, but the next period, which we call adolescence, is the time for forming ideals.

Adolescence begins with the physical change in the boy in the approaching puberty and ends in fully developed manhood. Begins somewhere between eleven and fifteen and ends at twenty to twenty-two years of age.

The brain stops growing and the large arteries increase one-third, the temperature rises slightly, the reproductive organs have functioned, the voice changes, deepening and, sometimes, with an uncontrollable jump to falsetto. He outgrows instead of wears out his clothes, wants to sleep late in the morning, becomes emotional and reticent. Rag-time songs and slang words have a peculiar charm to him, is apt to have his first and several love cases, and demands constant entertainment.

At this critical age in the boy's life when he needs the closest fellowship and guidance of parents and teachers, he gets the least. Mother does not caress her boy as she did when he was younger.

He is so awkward, queer and noisy, his muddy feet soil the carpet, he turns the house upside down and teases the girls into tears, so it is a relief when he is out of the way or in bed asleep. If anybody has to sleep in the attic or the barn it is this big boy. If any class in the Sunday school is without a teacher it is this big boy's class. If any misdemeanor is reported in the neighborhood it was the boys who did it. Is it strange that so many boys live up to what is expected of them?"

Abingdon Press, 5-7 City Hall Avenue. Price 50c.

"NEW INTERNATIONAL YEAR BOOK FOR 1914"
Edited by Frank Moore Colby

This is the eighth year of this publication which has come to be a necessity in every well equipped reference library. It has gained the reputation of being one of the best summaries of news that is in print. The present war is given twenty-seevn pages with a well written narrative by Professor Carlton Hayes, also articles of interest on military progress, naval progress, battleships, submarines, aeronautics, etc. Both the California Expositions are given short mention.

"THE BOOK OF THE SERPENT"
By Katherine Howard

This is an exquisite bit of fantasy, now in its second edition.

It is written in short chapters, each carrying a fable, yet in regular sequence, with a serio-comic vein that is quite delightful.

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MILLS COLLEGE

WRITERS on the early days of California tell us that shortly after the discovery of gold on the Pacific Coast great need was felt for educational opportunities for the children of the pioneers, and particularly for the girls of those days. An immediate response to this need was made in the little town of Benicia. Here, in the fall of 1852, a boarding and day school for girls and young women was opened. This school was a connecting link between the East and the far West, as its first teacher, Miss Susan A. Lord, came from Boston. After a few years the school was purchased by Miss Mary Atkins of Cincinnati, who increased the scope of its work, and administered its affairs ably for thirteen years. Then the school again changed hands, having been purchased in 1865 by Dr. and Mrs. Cyrus T. Mills. Dr. Mills was an alumnus of Williams College and had come under the stimulating influence of that wonderful leader, Mark Hopkins. Mrs. Mills was graduated from Mount Holyoke Seminary and for some years after graduation was associated with Mary Lyon as a teacher. The name of the school was now changed to Mills Seminary and was continued at Benicia for six years longer. The question had arisen regarding removal to some locality which was developing more rapidly than Benicia and which would offer the students more advantages. It was transferred accordingly to the suburbs of Oakland in the beautiful foothills of this region, where a tract of 150 acres was purchased. It continued with approximately the same course of study for some years.

Mills Seminary had been deeded in 1877 to a Board of Trustees, having been incorporated under the laws of the State, and it is to be held in trust by these "Trustees and their successors forever." The purpose of the institution was understood to be that of educating young women. By the terms of the gift it is to be Christian in character but not sectarian, and "students of every faith are to be made welcome."

Mr. Mills' death occurred in the spring of 1884. He had been prominent not only as an educator but as a man of business affairs. It was said of him that he was entitled to a place among the educational benefactors of the State, and that he had enriched the public. The people of Pomona, where he had certain business interests, wrote at the time of his death, "He made the unknown town of Pomona waken, and grow, and bloom, and blossom, and waft the perfume of its orange blossoms throughout all the States." The school up to this time had accomplished much fine work for the young women of that day. Among its graduates are women of prominence in the State—women who have served and are serving successfully on boards of education; those who have been prominent in church and missionary work; leaders in welfare work, hospitals and social service; home makers and teachers.

It had been the plan of Dr. and Mrs. Mills to enlarge the curriculum of their school. In 1885 this was done, a college charter was granted by the State, the name was changed to Mills College and Seminary, and Mills College was authorized to confer degrees upon its graduates. The two departments of college and seminary were carried on together until 1911, when the last seminary class was graduated.

Upon the death of Dr. Mills, Mrs. Mills became president. In 1909 she resigned this office and Miss Luella Clay Carson of the State University of Oregon succeeded her. Miss Carson filled the position until 1914. The position of acting president is now being filled by Miss Hettie B. Eage of the Mathematics Department.

Mrs. Mills, whose death occurred in 1912, was a woman of executive ability, of remarkable courage, and great breadth of sympathy.

During the past six years Mills College has strengthened and broadened its curriculum and has made its entrance requirements more rigid, so that they now are equivalent to the requirements for entrance to the State University. Graduates of the college are doing creditable post-graduate work in different universities, taking their second degree in one year after graduation. The so-called standard departments are included in the curriculum; attention, however, is being given to such subjects as changes in the social order from time to time demand, and due emphasis is placed upon those fields of work in which women are becoming increasingly interested and in which they play a large role. In California, where the opportunity for outdoor life is so great, and where the public playground is being so well developed, there arises a demand for trained workers in this line; accordingly the college has enlarged its department of physical education and students are now majoring in this subject. The gymnasium is comparatively new and well equipped; there are courts for tennis and basketball on the campus. Students row on Lake Merritt, which is within easy reach of the college. The completion of this course fits graduates as teachers of gymnasium work in the schools or as playground directors.

After the completion of a four years' course in the Home Economics Department, graduates are appointed to positions in high schools. The factories, shops and refineries of San Francisco and its environs offer opportunity for field work. The schools of Oakland are available for practice teaching in home economics, physical training, and for student investigation in child phychology. The settlements, juvenile court, the civic leagues, the meetings of the Associated Charities, in the neighboring cities, are open to the students of sociology for investigation and observation.

The college offers good opportunities for the study of the theory and practice of music, and for the history and practice of art.

Under the auspices of the English Department an annual play is given. Recent productions have been: Ben Jonson's "Sad Shepherd," "Much Ado About Nothing," Mackaye's "Canterbury Pilgrim" and Yeats' "Countless Cathleen." There is also an annual May Day Fete at which the Physical Education Department presents a pageant.

The student body maintains the usual college institutions and organizations: Self-Government, College Magazine, Dramatic Committee, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Athletic Association, the Walking Club, the Rowing Crew. A Student Council made up of representatives elected from the various classes confers with the Student Affairs Committee of the faculty on extra-academic matters. The students uphold the Mills College tradition of attendance at morning chapel and church service.

Mills College aims to equip young women for efficiency in the home and in the world for carrying into life the spirit of co-operation and unselfish service.

* * *

"THE CREATION OF WEALTH"

This is a book well worth studying. It is not written merely for the business man, but being as the publishers announce, the product of years of labor and research, it shows how the mind of man acts upon the industrial and economic life; how the prosperity of one class is bound up in every other. By J. H. Lockwood.

* * *

Josiah Strong, author of "Our Country," thinks that world federation is practicable. He says, "I am confident it is coming. The ultimate form that such a federation must take will doubtless be that suggested by the United States of America—a United States of the World. Every argument for the creation of the United States of America exists today, underscored, for the creation of the the woman who talks most, and in detail, of how she was "stung" in the lottery of matrimony does so mostly to elucidate how her husband at the same drawing landed a prize.

* * *

INFANT

An important book of practical advice for mothers and nurses, entitled "Care and Feeding of the Infant," by George D. Lyman, A.B., M.D., is in press for early publication by Paul Elder & Company. The volume will have an introduction by Ray Lyman Wilbur, M. D., Dean of College of Medicine, Leland Standord, Jr. University. Dr. Lyman is a practicing physician in San Francisco.

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The Antique Mahogany Shop

By ANN TRENT

The other day in my wanderings I chanced into The Antique Mahogany Shop of Louis Marsh at Sutter street, above Grant avenue, and spent a very pleasant and instructive hour with Mr. Marsh and Mr. F. Springer, who has charge of the drapery and interior decorating department, and whose excellent taste I had seen demonstrated in the clubrooms of San Francisco. It is noteworthy that Mr. Springer has, with one exception, furnished the ideas and taken an active part in making the interior backgrounds of every important clubroom in this city and Oakland. He is glad to talk to anyone at any time on the fascinating art of tapestry and the importance of artistic draping. "If the background of any room is inharmonious it will spoil the beauty of the most artistic furniture," said Mr. Springer.

Fabric reproductions for hangings and upholstery offer unlimited opportunities for those whose interest it is to study and embrace them. Fortunately, there is a noticeable tendency to gain more and more heed to the varied possibilities in color, pattern and texture afforded by these reproduced fabrics. Mr. Springer claims that a close study of period furniture in all its modes will convince the student that color has an important function in imparting distinctive charm, and as fabrics are the chief means by which we may combine color with the furniture it is essential that we study the fabrics in order to make them suit the genius of the pieces they are employed to embellish.

It is proper that we should regard furniture as a combination and harmony of color and form. One element deprived of the other loses a large measure of effectiveness.

I found among Louis Marsh's rich collection of antique mahoganies many fine pieces in the original. Also, exceptionally exact replicas of rare old pieces of Heppelwhite, Sheraton, Chippendale, Adams and other master producers. I was particularly interested in an original sofa with upholstered back in Hepplewhite design; a genuine Lyre swing table; an exquisite and unusual Empire sideboard from the West Indies; a really beautiful Phyfe scroll arm chair with the characteristic reeding and palm ornamentation in panelled top rail.

Mr. Marsh has been in business in San Francisco long enough to be well and favorably known as a connoisseur in house furnishing. Until recently he went himself for two months every year through the New England and Southern States in quest of old pieces which he says he often found in old ranch houses, sometimes painted over or thrown on the refuse heap, without any value whatever to the owner, who would seem to doubt his sanity when he made what appeared to them an extravagant offer for the erstwhile valueless pieces.

The demand for rare old mahoganies is becoming so great that Mr. Marsh now hires several art collectors who spend all their time in searching for such pieces as they think will meet the discriminating taste of those who have an appreciation for the furniture of our forefathers.

In answer to my query as to why so many of our homes of wealth are lacking in taste and harmony, Mr. Marsh gave it as his opinion that there was too great haste and not enough thought put into the matter of furnishing.

He would advise that a home be furnished piece by piece after the hangings and colorings have been decided upon. Every piece of furniture should mean something and have an individuality, yet all should harmonize, like the individuals of a happy family.

When people plan a house, he said, they should already have a comprehensive idea of how it is to be furnished, not in detail but with a view to space, light, etc. We have all seen bedrooms built without a thought of the bed, and living-rooms that precluded the possibility of any artistic arrangement of furniture.

In the matter of good taste it is important to note that a lofty room calls for high-backed chairs, while the contrary would be the case in a low-studded room. That if the principal piece of furniture in a large room be a massive Jacobean table, the presence of light delicate pieces in the same room would be in poor taste, for by contrast, the table would appear heavy and ponderous and the light pieces unpleasantly frail and trivial.

Even the most artistic house furnisher needs to practice restraint. Dignity is as essential as good taste. It is not dignified to litter a room with tawdry trivial "knick-knacks," photographs, meaningless vases or other useless accessories. Dignity can be acquired in our home furnishing by the process of elimination.

Too much of anything is an offense to good taste. Too much gilding is worse than none at all, and too much carving is wearisome, even though it be of the best. Good taste simply means "enough."

* * *

ART IN THE HOME

By Mark R. Price

THERE need not be a lack of art in any home, no matter how humble. Indeed some of the humblest enjoy it in a very real and personal sense. On the other hand we often see a deplorable absence of it in homes of wealth, because of a mistaken idea that nothing more than expensive furnishings is necessary to make a home beautiful or comfortable.

It has been truly said that, "as a man is so is his home." He may not be an artist but if he has any sense of order or beauty, or of the fitness of things he will make it manifest in his surroundings. The home is an index of character.

We often hear people discuss the style of architecture in the home they have built or hope to build, but seldom do we hear individual views on furnishings, yet, when we stop to consider the matter more deeply we must admit that the interior of a house is of more importance to the occupants than the exterior.

The charm of enhancing a dull corner of the home with a piece of rare furniture that can be a constant pleasure to the beholder is won by careful thought and self-expression, and should always have the tone of individuality.

Conditions in America have never been as favorable as now for the elevation of both the commercial and aesthetic standards of our varied industries, especially of those engaged in producing the things that supplement and give meaning to our habitation. We have all along proudly proclaimed our commercial independence of action and existence, but this boasted independence has been rudely shattered by the curtailment of imports from Europe, and the consequent necessity of entering into new lines of manufacture that will later bring us into competition with older expert producers when the present war is over.

We need a greater appreciation of fine things. This does not necessarily mean a desire to possess or imitate them. It simply means an understanding of the spirit that prompted them; to be able to draw lessons from their excellencies so that when we have occasion to seek inspiration we shall be able to approach our work with the same enthusiasm and seriousness of purpose that impelled the producers of the objects of our respect.

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If there is anything in the world worth while that is not represented at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition we would like to have some one name it.

TWILIGHT SLEEP

(Continued from page 18)

ology and to awaken a renewed conscience in our scientific brethren and give new hope to possible mothers.

The "blue baby," the alleged necessity for hospital attendance and the prolonged "second period" are really the serious factors in the method under discussion, and the chief objections raised by the general practitioners.

It is the purpose of this article to meet these objections.

The asphyxiation of the child has two causes mainly and directly attributable to the method. The use of scopolamine does not prolong the second period of labor beyond a doubt—and that is not, of course, a benefit to the unborn child. The drug entering the blood stream narcotizes, and the result is asphyxiation.

Spartine, one of the best heart tonics known, equalizes the circulation and prevents the "flushing" of the mother, that untoward sign so dreaded in the scopolamine-morphine method.

I have used the method in the home, obtaining under ordinary circumstances greater comfort and peace of mind for the mother, who does not then need to adapt herself to unfamiliar surroundings nor strange faces. I do not require the services of a trained attendant. The method does demand the early and constant attendance of the physician as a matter of conscience, not of method alone.

Among those whose practice it is to go as late as possible, and do as little as possible for the comfort of the patient—all methods of "Twilight Sleep" will be unpopular.

The obstetrician should remain at the bedside and devote himself or herself to the business of administering hot bi-cloride application, instructing the patient how to help herself, insist on so simple an expedient as keeping the head elevated and the chin down, and obtaining the co-operation of the patient at a time when conservation of energy means much.

The writer's most recent case demonstrates how this method secures unimpaired vitality in both mother and child. As has always been my custom I had instructed my patient to call me as soon as she realized or supposed labor to have begun. I found her very nervous and pacing the floor. She is a young woman of nineteen and this was her first child. All through her period of expectancy she feared the crisis quite unaccountably, for her general health was most excellent throughout.

At ten a. m. I administered hypodermically hyocene-morphine-cactine with spartein sulphate, and shortly afterward she settled down to a light, restful sleep, stirring only slightly with each contraction. Meantime I had instructed the practical nurse that her sole business was to keep me supplied with very hot, clean water, to which I added bi-cloride of mercury, and from which I wrung compresses of gauze applied for the fourfold purpose of maintaining a sterile field, a sterile hand, and to aid in relaxation and the alleviation of pain.

The child was delivered without the use of instruments, but only by much hard work and an almost disabled delivering hand.

It was absolutely necessary to instruct the patient each contraction to put her chin down and how to assist herself—memory being blocked.

At one o'clock one-half the amount of the first dose was repeated and at three o'clock the other half was given. At seven p. m. a little pink and white seven pounds of girl disturbed the quiet of the chamber and the mother awoke to memory and a full realization of occuring events.

An hour later when I returned to the room with the infant, dressed for inspection, the mother was discussing the date. She had lost a day, much to her surprise.

Monday morning she begged to be allowed to get up and dress, and stoutly maintained that she was "quite able to go down stairs." However, she was ordered to remain in bed and keep reasonably quiet.

Tuesday a. m. I found her on her feet and gave her a serious lecture on consequences. She stayed in bed for the remainder of the week.

Sunday, however, she dressed and went down to dinner with the family. The cause of the disturbance has been a perfect specimen of a healthy, happy baby.

I have heard the claim made that "Twilight Sleep" babies do not develop as rapidly during the first month as other babies, but this is not borne out in my experience, while the advantages to the mother are plainly manifest. The quiet, restful sleep, the intervals devoid of anxiety or dread, and mental peace gives bodily relaxation. Shock and weariness are unknown, and there is every prospect that "race suicide" will pass as an obsolete joke.

ANITA PUBLICORES MARTYN,
Osteopathic Physician.

* * *

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Home-Made Products that are made by the Amberites Club at 555 Devisadero street, San Francisco, are something entirely new in the line of food-stuffs.

All grains and nuts are difficult of digestion because of the woody fibre they contain.

Dr. F. G. de Stone, after many years of study and experimenting, has solved the problem. He has also endeavored to completely eradicate the dirtiness from wheat before grinding it for flour.

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Whole cocoanut contains about 60 per cent nutrient matter, but it is so enveloped in woody matter fibre that the human stomach can not digest it. The present discovery makes it possible to retain all the meat and milk of the cocoanut and incorporate it with the flour. They estimate every loaf of bread equal in nutrient value to four pounds of meat.

Ambero Drink so closely resembles coffee in taste and aroma that even coffee topers are satisfied that it, besides these, Dr. de Stone is putting on the market delicious, healthy cakes, doughnuts, candies and cereals, wheat sausage and prepared peanuts. Send in order to the factory at Oak and Devisadero streets. Phone Fillmore 3440.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR
IN
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

C. E. Sebastian

C. E. Sebastian, for four years Chief of Police of that city, stands as a candidate for the office of Mayor of Los Angeles.

In the platform on which he stands he advocates many things that a great many people believe will make for betterment and advancement along all lines.

Standing out prominently in the list of changes he would make in present conditions is the creation of the office of public defender in the city. In his campaign speeches he has pointed out the necessity of the services of both a man and a woman in such a department in order that those unable to hire any attorney appear for them.

He also announces that he desires to see a rearrangement of the system under which laborers in the employ of the city are paid. He urges a wage scale for the different skilled and unskilled workmen that will give men of the same classification a uniform wage regardless of the department in which they are employed.

Mr. Sebastian has a plan to solve the out of work problem. That he declares will come through the city planning its street and park improvements for a season of the year when other lines of work are slack and then pay a fair wage for a fair day's work.

He insists that more playgrounds must be established for children.

He urges the completion of the municipal projects now under way.

He is against the levying of special assessments for general benefit.

Mr. Sebastian is a native of Farmington, Mo. He was born in 1873 and was brought to Ventura County when he was nine months of age. Thirty-six years of his life has been spent in Los Angeles. For four years he, as head of the police department, has been in close touch with every department of the city government, and is through this contact versed in the operation of each department.

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* * *

The largest amount of radium ever brought into the United States, $300,000 worth, is exhibited by Dr. Hugo Lieber of New York in the Palace of Liberal Arts at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

* * *

Deaths caused by malaria, tuberculosis of the lungs, other forms of tuberculosis, pneumonia and whooping cough are relatively more numerous among negroes than among whites; while the mortality due to measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cancer, appendicitis, diarrhoea and violence (including suicide) is noticeably higher among whites. — Census Bureau, Washington.

* * *

According to a Roman newspaper the total loss of men by all nations at war during these first eight months numbers 5,950,000. The cost in money of the first six months of war is estimated at eight and a half billions of dollars.

This European diversion is quite an expensive luxury. But they all seem perfectly willing to pay the price.

* * *

Our age and history for these thousand years has not been the history of kindness, but of selfishness. Our distrust is very expensive. The money we spend for courts and prisons is very ill laid out. We make by distrust, the thief, and burglar, and incendiary, and by our court and jail we keep him so. An acceptance of the sentiment of love throughout Christiandom for a season would bring the felon and the outcast to our side in tears, with the devotion of his faculties to our service.—Emerson.

* * *

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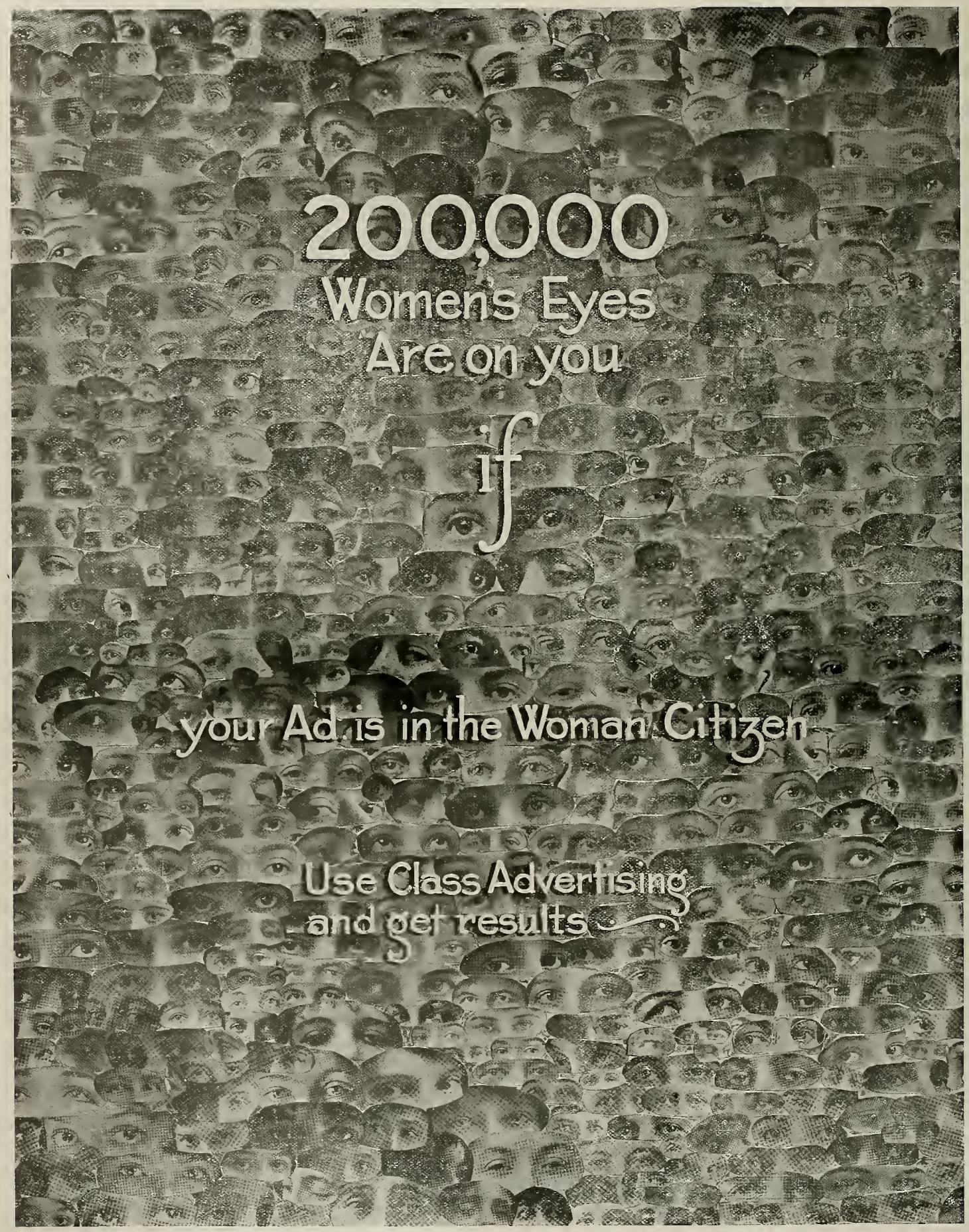

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THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR

JUNE, 1915

Detail of Fountain of the Earth, showing figures "Faith," "Sorrow" and "Sleep"

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How the God=roses Bloomed

By NELLIE BLESSING EYSTER

IF simple content can be defined as happiness then there was no happier woman in the State of California than youthful Mrs. Grace when she took possession of the charming bungalow, No. 600 Elm street, which the recently widowed Mrs. Neal had just vacated.

The owner, Mrs. Neal, who had returned to her old home to bring back a missing key, and whom Mrs. Grace was escorting to the gate, said with a sigh:

"I had intended this for a flower yard, but when my husband lay sick for so many weeks I was glad the grass covered it and I was spared further care. Doubtless, the children of the neighborhood would have stolen the flowers anyhow, had there been any choice ones."

"Doubtless," echoed Mrs. Grace with the utmost gravity, "but you will not object to my carrying out your original intention if I feel so inclined, will you?"

"Of course not. I had begun it by buying at the greenhouse one rose bush, that little shrub in yonder corner. But you see it never grew. The fact is, things like that, which require such constant care to raise, don't pay in the long run. Good morning, and may you have better luck in the house than fell to my share."

"She talked like the Delphic oracle," said merry Mrs. Grace to her husband, as she rehearsed a part of the conversation over the hot coffee and rolls which furnished their breakfast table. "Hugh, I've set my heart on having a flower yard, notwithstanding her croaking about 'thieving children' and 'don't pay in the long run.'"

Mrs. Grace was not a florist, although she was a "university girl," could read Greek and Latin creditably, had a herbarium of her own collection and classification which was as thick as her family Bible; understood the chemistry of bread-making thoroughly and was one of the finest exponents of the Delsarte system in the city in which she lived.

"Grace by nature and Grace by name," said the admiring husband, when, a year previous, he had made the bonny but thoughtless enthusiast his wife, and every day she grew dearer to him. The ornamentation of the yard commenced. Then arrayed in garden hat, Maud Muller gown and buckskin gloves, Emilie Grace, one dewy morning, "surveyed the prospect o'er."

The first step was to remove the worthless rose bush which stood beneath the parlor window, overshadowed all day by a projecting cornice of the roof overhead.

But the trowel struck upon something hard, which, upon removal, proved to be bits of brick and broken oyster shells. "Umph!" soliloquized the young gardener, "this is not very fertilizing material, surely!" as carefully digging out the cemented mass she discovered signs of life in the base of the inch-thick main stalk.

"Why, the poor thing has scarcely had a chance for life, much less for growth and development," she thought, while her indignation at the bush was transferred to that of the ignorant and careless florist who looked for roses under such hapless conditions, mingled, also, with one of the tender interest for the poor, souless roots which God had planned to produce, "a thing of beauty."

A few dollars and a little delightful labor speedily transformed geraniums, fuchsias, heliotropes and quaint-faced pansies from a greenhouse nearby to the outer circle of the two mounds, but notwithstanding their dainty wooing with color, form and delicious odor, the concern in that waif of a rose bush never for an instant diminished in the mind of Mrs. Grace.

If the wind blew so roughly as to endanger the violent wrenching of its juicy twigs she sheltered it until the storm passed by; or, if the sun flooded it with intense heat, the tender leaves were shielded by a paper tent. Every day she fed its roots nor allowed an insect to make a home in its vicinity. What its lineage or name was in the great family of roses she knew not, nor did she expect a miracle of beauty to spring from this "ugly duckling"; satisfied if its individuality asserted itself in shape of a thrifty, green bush. Nor in this was she disappointed. Before the end of June it stood forth a perfect Saul in stature above the tallest bush in the yard, while its symmetry was perfect.

"But will any roses come?" she often asked herself, remembering that the May bloom of roses had been over before her nursling had scarce begun to live.

She read the answer one August morning in the faint swelling of a dozen promising buds, and a few days later, as many crimson-hued, velvet-petaled roses, each a stately queen enthroned and canopied amid leaves of shining green.

Mrs. Grace stooped to inhale their sweet breath, and, with the first whiff of the perfume, her eyes filled with tears which dropped among the boughs. "What sentimental weakness!" she said, tilting her garden hat forward to hide her face. "The earth is full of roses. Millions unfold and die with each recurring season, yet who notes their fall? They but obey the unchanging law of their nature, and what are these but a handful of the same ephemeral loveliness?" But notwithstanding, the rose bush was linked to the young home-maker with an interest that nothing else which had ever grown out of the soil had excited. No mother ever studied the face of her darling babe with more persistence to read its probable future in the characteristics there defined than did Mrs. Grace, the beautiful mystery which her untiring care had seemed to create.

The street was infested by beggars, chiefly children from a gypsy camp not far away, and fearful lest these little Arabs might, from sheer love of mischief, injure the bush if they once noticed it, she bolted the front yard gate; yet, for the sake of friends who might therefore fail of getting entrance through it on that particular morning, stationed herself as a watchman, with book and sewing basket behind the closed lattice of a front window.

Quite a number of the daily pensioners tried the gate, but finding it locked they went away with disappointed faces. At noon, however, a girl, a stranger about ten years old and as lithe as a willow, finding no way of opening the gate, scrambled like a squirrel to the top of the fence. Leaning over she espied the bolt, slid it back, jumped down and entered.

"The bold little creature!" said Mrs. Grace, half rising to order her away; then curious to know what she would do after her exhibition of perseverance, sat down to watch her. The child was almost naked. A dirty garment of linsey-woolsey hung from her waist to her knees, below which her shapely legs and small feet glistened like bronze. She was a dark brunette in hue. An old green berege veil half concealed her neck and arms, while an empty basket into which she had trust her head completed her attire.

Grinning with delight at her successful entrance, she skipped up the walk, when, midway, stooping to pick up a pin, her eyes fell upon the magnificent roses. Mrs. Grace's first impulse was to call from her hiding place, but something peculiar in the child's manner arrested her.

Tearing the basket from her head she tiptoed within an arm's length of the bush and clasping her hands gazed upon it for a full minute as a devotee would upon a beautiful statue of the Holy Mother or a patron saint. Soon, with the greatest care lest her person should come in contact with the bush, she smelled each rose with a fervor which might have absorbed all their wealth of sweetness, and then stepping back she devoured their beauty with her eyes.

Tenderly plucking one, she dropped upon her knee, cast an upward glance to the blue sky and pinned the rose between the folds of the old veil. No sooner had the crimson leaves touched her dusky bosom than the child seemed transformed. The expression of her face was that of ecstasy, and forgetting both her basket and her errand she slowly moved out of the gate with the stateliness of a young princess clad in robes of royalty.

During the brief scene Mrs. Grace was too excited and too curious to make an outcry. Instead, a lump in her throat, the birth of a new emotion, seemed choking her, and when she picked up the old soiled basket and glanced at the beheaded stem it was with a strange, new satisfaction that one of her pets had such an uncalled for if lowly destiny.

"Cleanse this basket, and if a little dark-skinned, curly-headed girl calls for it, Bridget, send her to me," said Mrs. Grace to her maid. "Faith Ma'am! an' wat are the loikes of you handlin' this for? It looks loike the nest of a unclane bird, it does," said the disgusted cook. "Shure! an' I'd never build Rome if my business was to kape the paws of beggar children clane."

The following day the library door was opened by Bridget, pulling after her a wild-looking object, with the remark: "Ye must come along wid me, fur shure it's the mistress hersilf who wants ye."

Her captive was the pilferer of the rose. Her head was bare, and her apology for a dress even more scanty than it had been the day previous. As she stood before Mrs. Grace, twisting and interlacing her little fingers, Mrs. Grace began a stereotyped Sunday school lecture upon the sin of steal-

(Continued to page 17)

Russia's Versailles

By COMTESSE D'ORNANO

MLLE. PAVLOWA'S recent comments upon the Czar's theaters—the Hermitage, a part of the Imperial palace at Petrograd, and the unique Greek Theater at Peterhoff, the stage of which is built upon one island and the auditorium on another, in the midst of artificial lakes, brings to mind this wonderful resort of the royal Russian family.

About twenty miles separates the palace and village from the capital. Peterhoff is to Petrograd what Versailles is to Paris. The voyage is delightful, whether by train from Orianenbaum or by the Neva. The start is right in the open river, into a narrow channel bordered on either side by rich country seats, clusters of verdant trees and bright flowering slopes.

Contemplated from the perpendicular cliffs that border the park the landscape that overlooks the palace is one of the most beautiful ever seen. It extends in the distance, over the verdant pinkings of the Gulf of Finland, with an imposing silhouette of Petrograd in the horizon which at this season breaks upon a rosy, blue sky; the light and the rainbow rays reflect from the golden Tower of Isaac and the Sword of St. Peter and St. Paul, making them look like jeweled diadems, while below one sees the Neva winding across the town like a big silver serpent.

The chateau, or rather the chateaux—(for besides the great palace, cold and solemn, there are less pretentious dwellings, cottages, "rendez-vous de chasse," pavilions hidden among the trees)—were built by order of and under the guidance of Peter the Great. The architect was the French Le Blond, who strove to reproduce the grand aspect of Versailles.

The park, designed after Le Notre, is immense. One finds the same masses of verdure, the same majestic clusters of trees, the immense grass plots and alleys lost to view, as are seen at Versailles. The effect is more imposing, however, due to a succession of terraces, superposed one on another, from which steps cut in the cliffs lead up to raised plateaux, where the eye may contemplate at will, the immense sea, the shores of Finland, the Island of Kronstadt, the granite ramparts from which spout forth water, and Petrograd, the great white city.

At Peterhoff, as at Versailles, water plays an important role; it was so abundant, that it was found necessary to drain the marshes and to intersect them with canals to combat the humidity, which, happily no longer exists, and Peterhoff today is noted for its admirable salubrity. On every side are ponds, cascades and waterfalls; gods, goddesses, naiads and tritons, now langorous, now frenzied, throw the water which breaks and reflects in silver fogs upon the rocks.

One is astonished at first view of this aquatic population, contortioned into bronze immobility. When the water rests silent, they seem entirely of gold. One is fascinated, but it is the spell of a haunting sadness. Like repentant Sirens they seem. But when the ponds fill and the water takes its freedom, when the noisy cascades and torrents lance themselves in open joy, the effect changes, the light loses its violence, the waters reflect upon the gold, giving it an infinite variety of tones, which lends an unforseen charm.

The palace itself is immense; the principal building has three stories, bound to the wings by galleries. It is constructed in marble and granite. The roofs in the form of Byzantine domes are covered in gold. It is divided into two distinct parts—"les apartements de famille" and those "d'apparat."

The latter occupy the first story. One enters by a grand "salon vestibule," known by the name of "Salle des Portraits." It has its history; upon the return from a voyage across Europe the Empress Catherine II, had done, by the Italian painter Rotari, the portraits of all her maids of honor that had accompanied her, and she had the fantastic idea of giving them costumes of the different provinces of the empire.

This gallery is charming, due more, perhaps, to the charm of the models than to the mediocre work of the artist. The ensemble, nevertheless, is amusing! All these youthful maidens, amiable and smiling, blonde and brunette, seem to escape from their frames, like goddesses that one remembers to have seen in a dream, and eyes that sparkle with malice fix themselves upon you, in a curious stare. One feels a singular impression of pleasure and delight to be one among these pearly creatures bubbling with life and the joy of living. Then follows a moment of uncontrollable melancholy, the gayety of it all vanishes and one feels the emptiness of this charmed, this youth and this beauty which now has become no more than dust.

Upon leaving the "Hall of Portraits" to the right, one crosses, successively, the "Chambre Chinoise," a sort of Chinese salon in which the furnishings and walls themselves are in Chinese lackeur, enriched in gold, and the "Salons de Reception" where is found two magnificent portraits of the Empress Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I and Catherine, who mounted the throne in 1741, and in 1760 constructed the two wings of the palace. It was to her also that is due the great Shell Grotto, dug underground, which is not the least of the curiosities of Peterhoff. In this wing also may be seen the celebrated yellow tortoise shell "Cabinet de toilette" of Empress Alexander Feodorovna, which ornaments a wonderful table set in carved bronze—a veritable "chef d'oeuvre" in artistic cabinet work, and which curiosity seekers estimate at over a million.

Following the "Salle des Etendards," hung in yellow silk, are the reception rooms and apartments of the Empress, furnished in the most modern style of luxury. Finally the "Salle de la Couronne" and the parlor of Peter the Great.

Upon quitting the "Salle des Portraits" on the left, one enters first a small Chinese Hall, a continuation of the one already mentioned, by which is reached the great "Salon blanc," an immense gallery in white stucco, furnished in chairs upholstered in white satin, and lighted by seven chandeliers, ornamented with drops of cut glass and pendants of rock crystal. This leads into the "Salon des Dames d'hermeurs," the gallery of Peter the Great, hung in Gobelin tapestries, the gift of the King of France, the "Salle des gardes" and finally the "Salle des Marchands." It is in this latter that the Czarina receives the people every year on her birthday, and the most humble to the most high come to present their respects.

Like Versailles, Peterhoff has its Trianon. It is called "Mon Plaisir," a great cottage in the Dutch style, so dear to the heart of Peter the Great, and where he was fond of staying. The pewter utensils are still shown in which Catherine did not disdain to do the cooking, and it is said she succeeded wonderfully well.

It is related that Peter I lived very willingly in one of the houses built on the cliffs of Peterhoff fishing. He sometimes passed months at a time with the Empress Catherine, leading the life of a sailor, throwing the nets and directing a bark that he had constructed himself.

The story is told that a Swedish court minister wished to see Peter the Great on matters of state. Not knowing exactly where to find him, he hailed a bark manned by a robust sailor.

"Do you know where I can find the Emperor?" he said.

"Yes, I do," replied the sailor.

"Would you show me to him? You shall have a half-crown for your trouble."

"But you cannot see him, it is too early. Come into my house and rest while waiting."

The ambassador went in and took a seat by his fireside, even at his table, for the sailor offered him royal hospitality. The repast was excellent, the cooking being done by the wife, and a few bumpers of vodky were drunk to the health of the White Czar. After the meal prayers were said and the ambassador prepared to go.

"Wait," said the fisherman, laughing, "embrace the housewife if you are satisfied with her meal, and sit down. The Emperor is myself."

"Your joke goes too far," said the envoy-extraordinary to his host, believing him to be inebriated.

"Not at all, I am Peter I," said his host, "and the cook is Empress Catherine, my wife."

The Swedish diplomat was finding the joke in bad taste, when a messenger from the court arrived, and in accordance with Russia royal etiquette, knelt before the Emperor, handing him a sealed packet. The ambassador made his excuses, while the Emperor shook the room with laughter.

"Come on, comrade, sit down and have another vodka and tell me what brings you."

Those were the days when Peter the Great had little care for court etiquette.

Ted at the Exposition

By MAY F. BRUKER

THE day little Ted passed through the Exposition gates with his mother he was sure he had reached Fairyland. Anyway, it was more real than the Arabian Nights tales. So many things were for the first time revealed to his astonished gaze it was small wonder he grew bewildered.

An endless tide of humanity flowed with them through the big gates, then dispersed by separate streams moving in many directions.

"How do you do?" Ted's mother turned to greet a group of friends coming towards them. Ted knew from past experience that this friendly converse would consume ages of precious time. He did not propose to lose this golden opportunity. It would be the easiest thing in the world to slip away now, see a few things by himself and get back before he was missed.

Following this plan immediately a small boy was executing a Marathon up the Avenue of Palms towards the Fountain of Energy to discover, "Is all that really truly water?"

He was leaning over the edge of the basin as far as equilibrium would permit to catch the spray. "For tasting and feeling is the best proovens," but the call of a bugle, sweet and clear, took him away to new wonders before he had time to make sure.

What was this great pageantry coming down the drive? Oh, joy. A real circus. A band of real Indians and cowboys on fiery horses cantered majestically by him. Ted stood fascinated until the great procession had passed, then mechanically he followed after these wonderful beings. He read the banner, "101 Ranch." Ah, this was what the fellows in school were bragging about, the 101 Ranch from the Zone. And this must be the Zone! He saw them march through the big ranch gates and a sigh of disappointment escaped the little boy who had been walking on air for an hour when he realized that he could not follow them, but, happy thought, he would go back and find his mother and just make her take him in to see all the wonders that the man on the platform said were going to come off inside.

He sped through the Zone, not daring to look to right or left at the world of marvels on every hand. He knew he would be tempted beyond his power to resist, and he must get back to his mother.

Directly, the young adventurer found himself before the great Tower of Jewels. He stopped to get a second breath and gazed in open-eyed wonder at the thousands of sparkling points of light, blazing blue, yellow, red and white in the morning sun.

A queer little lump rose in his throat, he could not quite explain it. "Hang it, I aint going to cry." He laughed aloud, but the laugh had a strange sob in it. Swift currents of emotion were surging through him, and a feeling of awe made him clasp his chubby hands and lift them toward the tower, exclaiming in a half ecstacy, "God sent all this. Isn't it good to be alive."

Dear little Ted. From the realms of the sublime there was a precipitous descent. An eager hand fastened relentlessly on his shoulder and a familiar, though strained voice that censured while it expressed unspeakable relief, gasped, "You naughty boy. How could you run away and frighten your mother so?" Ted squeezed her arm real hard. "I didn't mean to, Mumie, and I was getting awfully frightened, too."

Women Are Calling

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF WOMEN WORKERS

IN time of War prepare for Peace. In time of Peace prepare for its continuance.

It is with the conviction that the sentiment expressed in the preceding sentences should govern all the actions of American women at this time and with the further conviction that the women of all other neutral countries (who, with ourselves, have been witnesses to the awful tragedy which has not only involved all Europe in its agonies, but which has affected the whole world) will sympathize with this conviction, that the Call for a Conference indicated by the above title, is issued. The great tragedy, so far exceeding all preceding ones of its kind, as hardly to be described by the word "War," is teaching the following lessons:

First: That preparations for War do not secure Peace and that the production of increased armaments, more effective ammunition and more deadly missiles, but provokes the creation of the same murderous agencies in other countries.

Second: It teaches that people cannot be engaged in the production of such agencies without having the national mind affected by their occupation. When human genius is exerted in the manufacture of Krupp guns, Zeppelin aeroplanes, Maxim rifles and dum-dum bullets, and when human imagination in times of Peace is occupied in picturing what effects might be produced by the use of these machines, the reaction upon the Human Heart, is to harden it, upon the Human Conscience, to dull it.

The terrible War has taught another lesson; namely, the relative futility of peace efforts as hitherto prosecuted. All peace societies, however different in their respective organization and management, must have for their objects one or both of these two:

First: The prevention or abolition of War.

Second: The ameloration of War.

One who has read the discussions of the two Hague conferences and the conventions voted by them, knows how large a proportion of them has been devoted to the second of these objects. The War now raging shows the utter absurdity of trying to humanize War. In itself, War means the reversal to the savage law of physical force. That law, like the law of the mob, considers and can consider, neither justice nor mercy. Doubtless, among the leaders and also in the rank and file of every nationality in every War, there are those who manifest both to one another and to their antagonists, mercy and kindness; but in doing this they demonstrate that their individual quality rises above and defies the law of War.

During all the months of which each succeeding day has witnessed an increase of the horror and desolation caused by this War, the women of all nationalities; those of the countries involved in it and those of the only less wretched neighboring neutral lands, have, with the women of those lands whose remoteness means a greater safety, been asking: "What can be done to save the world from the possibility of a repetition in any quarter of it, of the present tragedy and what can women do to aid in such salvation?"

Humanity is now confronted by two great tasks. The first is: To stop the War. The second: To reorganize society on a co-operative basis instead of in that spirit of antagonistic competition which has been the real cause of this and of all preceding Wars.

Since few women have either exeeutive or legislative authority, in the accomplishment of the first task the majority of them can act only indirectly, only by petition, exhortation and argument. These means, while War is waging, are futile. In the second task women have as much responsibility as men and perhaps more freedom to use such powers as they possess.

The question to be considered by this Conference is: "What can women do toward a reorganization of society on a basis of safety, which shall protect its members against being offered on the altar of War, either as instruments or victims."

First: They can revise the definitions and restate the obligations of patriotism. Hitherto, patriotism, regarded as almost the highest virtue, has included the inculcation of the meanest vices. The selfishness, vanity, egotism and boastful arrogance, which, manifested by an individual for himself, would condemn him to contempt, are not only permitted but demanded and extolled as its essential elements.

Second: Women, less exposed to the temptations of false patriotism at the present time than are men, and perhaps more direct and less sophisticated in their habits of thinking, can see that what is vicious in an individual cannot be virtuous in that organized aggregation of individuals which constitutes a nation. Women, therefore, can see and teach that War, however disguised, however gaily and brilliantly masked, however glorified, is simply organized murder. They can see and teach that organized wholesale murder is as much more criminal than unpremeditated individual murder, as is any contemplated and long prepared-for wrong greater than the corresponding spontaneous, unintended, unprepared-for wrong.

Third: Women can see that the preceding two lessons which it is their immediate duty to teach, are included in the phrase "Co-operative Internationalism." Commerce, industry and many specific forms of scientific, social and moral progress are all, to a large degree, internationalized. One may say that human intelligence consciously nurtured by all nations and all races, is already internationalized, while human affections and the human conscience remain localized. It is the business of

(Continued on page 8)

EDITORIAL

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Women's Peace Plans Deserve Support At the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which is an epitome of the world's progress through the ages, there appropriately was launched by women a great movement for permanent world peace. That movement, now well under way, is to be stimulated by the great International Conference of Women Workers to Promote Peace, which will take place at First Congregational Church July 4 to 7.

The importance of this work demands the undivided support of women in every walk of life. Every woman should attend the coming conference, listen attentively to the propaganda that will be outlined, and give her assistance in whatever way possible toward the success of the work.

There is much that women can do toward promoting permanent peace among nations. This is the age of woman, the era when the power and ability of women are recognized more than ever before. Women everywhere are showing the world what they can do in the direction of right, justice and advancement. Their voice, calling for world peace, will not go unheeded.

The strength of women, working in behalf of peace, was realized at the notable demonstration made by many of the leaders of the international peace conference at the Exposition early this month.

Gathering at the World's Fair, a Mecca for all peoples of the earth, these women launched their movement for peace in a series of stirring addresses that were delivered in State and national pavilions.

The special day devoted to peace gave strong impetus to the movement, which is to be still further strengthened at the coming conferences.

* * *

Preserve Party Politics Party politics are the backbone of the American commonwealth. As a veritable institution of government they have endured through the life of the republic and have played their part in national, state and municipal elections.

Foremost among the advantages of partisanship in government is the opportunity which it affords the people to place responsibility in case of corrupt or inefficient administration.

Now the time has come when the people of the State of California must decide whether they shall perpetuate party lines in State elections or obliterate them and cast their ballots for candidates irrespective of political affiliations.

A so-called non-partisanship bill, removing party politics from State elections and restricting party nominations to only national offices, has been passed by both houses of the California Legislature and is to come before the people.

On October 26 the voters will have an opportunity of expressing their will on this measure at the polls. Already sound-minded men and women, with the welfare and destiny of the Golden State at heart, have organized in an effort to defeat the measure, an act which they declare will result only in irreparable damage and loss to our State government.

These deep-thinking men and women, guided only by the sincerest motives, contend that the abolition of party lines in State elections will only tend to set up and maintain a political machine, since it eradicates the principal means of placing responsibility for bad government where it rightly belongs.

Were it not for the advantages of party government to the body politic it would not have survived the many political changes wrought in our commonwealth since its birth. Party lines have been preserved in State elections because through them the voters have been enabled to fix responsibility for the administration of their government.

But this is not the only advantage. Party politics keep ablaze the fire of national patriotism. They keep the great national issues in the minds of the people.

With party lines stricken from State elections, these party principles, the grave problems of American government, would be revived only every four years in national campaigns.

Voters of California, do not be blinded by wrong issues. Cast your vote on October 26 against the non-partisanship bill. Give your vote to the preservation of party politics in State elections and you will be casting your ballot in the cause of good government.

* * *

Continue Patronizing Home Merchants Three months ago "The Woman Citizen" sent an earnest request to the women of California to patronize their home merchants. The justice of the plea was realized by right-thinking women in every section of the State and the appeal met with hearty response. Since then California merchants have shared an increase of business due to the greater loyalty of the women.

And now "The Woman Citizen," content that its appeal has met with a proper response, desires simply to ask its readers, the broad-minded women of the State, to continue their patronage exclusively with the merchants who are helping to increase California's prosperity.

"Patronize the merchants who have helped to make the Golden State prosperous" is the appeal voiced by "The Woman Citizen." We pointed out to the women of California that the money which they or

their husbands earn in the State should be spent here with local merchants where it will circulate again and contribute to our prosperity.

There is a strong bond between merchant and consumer, an obligation for the purchaser to buy of the merchant nearest home, that he may enjoy the benefits of trade with his own community.

In spite of this deep unwritten obligation to trade at home, there are many women who make a practice of purchasing wearing apparel and other necessities from eastern salesmen who come to the coast each year with samples. The money spent with these easterners is taken away with them, when it rightfully should be spent again in California with home merchants.

"The Woman Citizen" is gratified that its appeal has brought response. May that spirit of co-operation between merchant and consumer continue. Again we say: "Patronize the merchants who have helped to make the Golden State prosperous."

* * *

The Mark of a Man Through the courage of Governor Slaton of Georgia the sentence of death which was to have been executed June 22, has been commuted to life imprisonment.

When the blindness of prejudice and mob-passion has been eliminated by time and reason the justice of Governor Slaton's act will be appreciated, even by the Georgians who now so bitterly oppose him.

We believe that Frank was innocent of the killing of little Mary Phagan and that Frank will eventually be proven innocent before the world, but even if he is guilty, penal servitude will give him a better opportunity to expiate his crime than if he ended his life on the gallows.

The verdict of those who have been close to death is that death has no horrors when one is face to face with it. But to be a prisoner is to be deprived of the dearest thing in life—freedom. Without freedom there is no life, it is but mere existence.

That Governor Slaton acted without regard for his own position or safety is the stamp of his fine character and a credit to the whole nation.

* * *

Modest Dressing Encouraged In urging simple and modest clothes for school girls, the Alameda Federation of Women's Clubs has taken a big step in the right direction. They have taken a commendable stand in favor of greater modesty among girls, as they express it, and the action of these women should receive the endorsement of all mothers.

The movement for simpler dressing was launched at a recent meeting of the Federation, when resolutions were passed encouraging plain and modest garments for girls of school age.

"The mothers of today are too careless in allowing their girls to wear low-necked dresses," declared Mrs. E. O. Schetter, one of the sensible women who endorsed the stand of her organization.

We believe that mothers generally should be more thoughtful of their daughters in respect to dressing. This is an age of extravagant clothes. Also we are in a period of daring dress. The "V" cut out neck, peek-a-boo waist, short skirt, and low cut evening gown all are evidences of too little thought of modesty in the dress of girls and women.

School girls of today attend their classes and working girls go to their offices with waists as low-necked as our mothers would have worn only in the ballroom. And aside from the question of modesty, girls at school and in the office are most extravagant in their dress. They insist upon wearing for every-day clothes which formerly would have been kept for special occasions.

The girl who is extravagant in her dress is destined to become an extravagant woman. An extravagant woman does not make the most desirable wife or mother.

* * *

A Word of Warning We cannot note the withdrawal of the Ebell Club of Los Angeles, with its membership of more than 1700, from the State Federation of Women's Clubs without speaking a word of warning against the conditions which forced the Southern California organization to secede.

It is a matter of general knowledge that the Ebell Club, one of the most powerful women's organizations in California, withdrew from the State association because its leaders took exception to methods employed by certain clubwomen at the election of officers of the State body.

Nor were the Ebell club members the only ones at the recent convention of the State association to view with disgust the tactics of certain clubwomen upon the floor of the convention prior to election of officers.

Vigorous objection to such methods was voiced by hundreds of delegates to the convention, and many were the clubwomen who spoke heatedly of their dissatisfaction when they returned to their respective organizations.

The State Federation of Women's Clubs cannot afford to lose such an organization as the Ebell Club for reasons of this character. Methods used on the floor of the convention to which the Ebell Club delegates objected must not be tolerated. If they are not stamped out once and for all other organizations doubtless will follow the course of the Los Angeles Ebell.

* * *

Bryan's Actions Inexcusable The resignation of Secretary of State Bryan at the crucial moment of the present crisis and his subsequent criticism of President Wilson's policy, have brought scorn to "The Commoner" from loyal citizens in every section of the United States.

That the Secretary of State should falter in his support of the President at so critical a time has aroused indignation from members of every political party. We believe that Bryan's actions call for the strongest rebuke. We maintain that any weakening from the firmest support of the President in this trying hour is unpardonable in any citizen.

The problems which President Wilson has faced since the beginning of the European war have been as mighty as any in our history. Maintaining the strict neutrality that has prevailed in America has been a trying task. It has strained the energies of our greatest statesmen.

To this grave situation President Wilson rose as the world's master diplomat, demonstrating his superiority among men by his mighty grasp of the situation. In these months of tense excitement, President Wilson has written his name indelibly upon the pages of American history, preserving peace with one hand and upholding the nation's dignity with the other.

73-Reasons Why-73

(Continued)

FRENCHGLOSS COSTS TEN CENTS BUT SAVES MUCH MORE.

IT IS A MARVELOUS PERFECT LAUNDRY FINISH ARTICLE.

IT GIVES THE LUSTER EMACULATE DRESSERS APPRECIATE.

It tempts one to do their nice garments.
Its use saves large laundry bills.
It removes soapy or offensive smell.
It gives garments a sanitary odor.
It comes non-scented.
It gives a delicate perfume if desired.
It comes Carnation, Jockey Club and Lilac.
It gives an agreeable change while starching from the soapy smell of washing.
It imparts a delicate perfume while ironing.
It pleases the user of such garments.
It prevents starch rolling under irons.
It makes the starch remain with the fabric.
It prevents throwing freshly laundried in with dirty clothes.
It saves doing garments over without being used.
It makes garments look as if ironed by an expert.
It removes the old smeary practice of adding grease, paraffine, glycerine and etc. which have been the cause of many fires and deaths. Frenchgloss will not ignite.
It contains no paraffine, glycerine or animal fats.
It is a vegetable preparation.
It prevents garments taking fire easily.
It assimilates with any starch.
It cuts the starch, making it finer grained.
Its use requires less starch.
It gives perfect results from thin starch.
It will not injure the daintiest fabric.
It brings out the pattern on satin, damasks, linens and etc. that no other will do.
It acts as a silent partner on ironing day.
It is not the hasty product of inexperienced laundry men.
It restores the soft silky appearance of garments.
It makes old ribbons look renewed.
It gives flimsy wash silks, etc., firmer appearance.
It prevents starch showing on colored clothes.
It gives faded colored clothes renewed appearance.
It is self polishing.
It saves buying a polishing iron.
It is the greatest help to mother.

(To be continued)

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Both Sides of the Question of Capital Punishment

Editor's Note.—Mr. Boyce and Mr. Irvine have here given expression to their honest convictions. Next month the second point in the controversy will be discussed in these pages: "Human Life is Always Sacred and it is Against the Moral Law to Take It."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT CONTRARY TO THE TEACHING OF THE BIBLE.

By JOHN J. BOYCE

President of the California Penal Improvement Association.

THIS discussion raises two inquiries: First, what is the Bible? Second, what does it teach as to Capital Punishment?

First: The Bible is one of the great sacred books of mankind. It may be regarded as man's first moral catechism, the natural outgrowth of his religious nature. The Old Testament includes the ancient literature of the Hebrew race and the New Testament a record of the life and teaching of Jesus Christ. It is a collection of volumes written at different periods of the Hebrew nation. Embedded in the early strata of the composite parts of the Pentateuch are myths hoary with age, epics of primitive hero exploits and early legal codes. Some of the religious rites, ceremonies and laws breathe forth the ways of the desert, whence sprang the Semitic tribes. Throughout the different books of the Bible we can trace the gradual development of a moral system culminating in the pure social ethics of Jesus Christ and the growth of institutions in government, society, religion and law.

Although originating among the Hebrews as their own supreme authority, because of the universality of the truths which it contains, as well as its relation to Christianity, the Bible as a record of religious evolution and growth is of priceless value. It is the first and most valuable book on evolution to be found in literature; an unconscious witness to the truth of the Darwinian theory.

Second: The teaching of the Bible as to Capital Punishment.

In the Old Testament the laws of Moses as set forth in Levitcus specify the penalty for each breach of the law. Mutilation in like kind, to one who maims or injures, and death by stoning to one that kills, was inflicted alike on man or beast! Lex talionis, or the rule of retaliation was worked out in elaborate detail.

In the New Testament is the teaching of Jesus. He expressly declined to lay down particulars, but in general terms uttered the everlasting principles of eternal truth and right. In the Sermon on the Mount, that great teacher uttered those essential rules for the regulation of human conduct that have so advanced the progress of civilization. Lex amoris, or the doctrine of brotherly love he explained with such simplicity and clearness that it finds response in every human breast.

The lasting teaching of the Bible is found in the New Testament and not in the Old. The Old Dispensation was displaced by the New Dispensation, as it is called. To use a lawyer's phrase, the moral codes of the Old Testament are repealed by the provisions of the New. The lessons of Jesus are as superior to those in the Old Testament as the beautiful lily, with its pure white face turning up toward the light of the sky, is superior to the ugly bulb with its roots groveling down into the darkness of the earth. The one has evolved from the other, but it is the blossom and not the root that teaches us the way to the stars.

The teaching under the two Dispensations may be contrasted as to the human prototypes, the lesson books and the principles taught under each.

Abraham, the great prototype of the Old Dispensation, is held up in the Old Testament as a pattern and described as a friend of God. Yet, he was a slaveholder, a polygamist and a deceiver whose weaknesses should teach us what to avoid rather than what to follow. Jesus, the prototype of the New Dispensation, was singularly free from human error. His life and words as preserved for us in the New Testament teach mankind the priceless lesson of the ages.

The lesson books of the Old Testament cannot be discussed in detail, but, in the typical specimen, Leviticus, are the characteristic teachings of the Old Dispensation. This was the ancient law book of its time and contains the Mosaic Code. Its authorship was attributed to the venerable Moses himself and purports to record the very words of God, thus claiming supreme authority. Here is the oft quoted justification for capital punishment in the words, "He that killeth a man shall be put to death" (Lev. 24:21). This is embedded in the famous rule known as Lex talionis, "Breach for breach, eye for eye, tooth for tooth" (Lev. 24:20). In the same code is found the law authorizing slavery; 25:44) and imposing the penalty of death upon "the swearer without the camp"; (24:14) "he that blasphemeth"; (24:16) "everyone that curseth his father or his mother"; (20:9) "a man or woman that hath a familiar spirit" (20:27). In Exodus is a striking example of rudimentary ideas of legal punishment. In case a vicious ox with a bad reputation gore a man to death, "the ox shall be stoned and its owner also shall be put to death" (Ex. 21:29). The tribal custom of private revenge, which gave the kinfolk of deceased, as "the avenger of blood," the right to kill the slayer on sight, was long the only means of administering the justice of the time, as shown in Deuteronomy (19:12), Numbers (35:19 and 21), 2 Samuel (14:7). These instances show that the laws and customs found in the Old Testament are but the crude beginnings of man's attempt to regulate conduct by the appeal to fear, hate, revenge and other primitive instincts. They are the primary lessons in the school of experience, that befit the childhood of the race and teach us what we should not do.

When we read the lesson books of the New Testament we find that

(Following page 2, column 1.)

THE BIBLE TEACHES CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

By LEIGH H. IRVINE,

Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, San Luis Obispo County.

AFTER reading Mr. Boyce's paper, a great Biblical scholar remarked: "Ingenious, but neither true nor possible, because contrary to the teachings of the Bible, as interpreted by every master from Erasmus to Schlegel and from Schlegel to Maclaren."

Have all the masters been wrong? Blow out the binnacle lamp and you may drift anywhere on the stormy ocean of scriptural controversy.

The Old Testament is for capital punishment; so is the New, for "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," remains in full force. It was given by God to Noah, and was re-enacted twelve hundred years later (Numbers xxxv, 30-34), and left as it was by Christ, who said that not one jot or tittle should pass from the law. Did he repeal the Old Dispensation without removing one iota of it? Impossible! What, then, did he mean? Just what he said, or such is the opinion of the Roman Catholic Encyclopedia and of all the great interpreters of the Scriptures, whether Protestants or Catholics, Jews or Gentiles. The ethics of the Old Testament are not repealed by those of the New. On the contrary, Christ taught not one new moral principle. He did not go one step beyond the Ten Commandments and the teachings of Deuteronomy, for they covered the entire field of moral law.

What, then, did he do? He fulfilled and illustrated the law as it applies to individuals. He did not prescribe punishments, but commanded us to do right. He did not presuppose the breaking of the precepts, and did not enter the field of penology, but left that to Caesar, the ruler, who "beareth not the sword in vain." Paul, the greatest of all the apostles, knew that the sword, in those days, meant the power to inflict the death penalty. He was not addressing Quakers.

Christ's teachings must not be interpreted so ethereally as to lose their practical value. Tolstoy, the most powerful advocate of the doctrine of non-resistance, says church and state must be abandoned because based on authority, which is force. He would destroy jails. You are not loving your neighbor when you fine and imprison him, nor yet when you hang him. Is this true?

The Rev. Father J. S. Ricard says the best way to love your neighbor may be to whip him into obeying the Decalogue. There is no middle ground. You must follow Tolstoy or Ricard—Tolstoy, if you think Christ repealed the Old Testament, Ricard if you believe in punishing criminals at all. If you accept Tolstoy's version you break the law by voting or helping a church, because your vote and your help perpetuate authority, i.e., force.

Father Ricard wisely says: "The law of nature which empowers the state to inflict capital punishment for self-preservation is unchangeable, eternal and necessary, as every moral scholar knows. Therefore no bible on earth can repeal it; nay, not even the Almighty himself can repeal it without self-contradiction, which is a metaphysical absurdity."

The Sermon on the Mount preaches perfection in conduct, but **perfection**, by the teaching of all theologians, is not **obligation**. Repeals by implication are not favored by the masters of hermeneutics.

Christ wrote no creed or word about the rights of men and rulers. The Beatitudes may be mosaics culled from many sayings—give your assailant both cheeks to slap; present him with your cloak if he steals your coat; walk two miles if he forces you to walk one. These sayings are either rank nonsense or figurative illustrations of a general truth—the duty of individual meekness and forgiveness.

The New Testament is based on the theory of rewards and punishments. Rom. ii, 6-11. Christ came not to destroy the law or the prophets, but to fulfill; yet again (Luke xii, 49), "I am come to send fire on the earth," and (verse 51), "Suppose ye that I am come to give peace on earth? I come not to bring peace, but rather division."

What did Christ mean when he said (Luke xix, 27), "But those mine enemies, * * bring hither and slay them before me?"

Christ denounced the Scribes and Pharisees as whited sepulchres, hypocrites and vipers who could not escape the damnation of hell. Yet the people were told to obey them because they sat in Moses' seat and taught his laws—the same that Christ taught. They were not denounced for teaching the Mosaic moral code, but for not practising what they preached. Matthew xxii, 2-33. In Matthew v, 22, Christ says that whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause (showing that there may be cause for anger as well as for love) shall be in danger of the judgment, but he who calls another a fool shall be in danger of hellfire. Did Christ mean to spare a murderer's life, and send a man to hell for calling another a fool?

All the masters of exegesis rely largely on Romans xiii, 4, for the right to inflict capital punishment. "But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he (the ruler) beareth not the sword in vain." In the Cambridge Bible the Lord Bishop of Durham says: "A distinct sanction is given by the word **sword** to the ordinance of capital punishment." The ruler is described as a minister of God to execute wrath upon those that do evil.

Hastings' unsurpassed **Dictionary of the Bible** says: "Any interpretation applying the law of love and non-

(Following page, column 2.)

Both Sides of the Question of Capital Punishment

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT CONTRARY TO THE TEACHING OF THE BIBLE.

(Continued from preceding page.)

morals and ethics have made a distinct advance. Compare the elevating sentiments and the sweet, clean purity of the teaching in the sermon on the Mount with that contained in the Mosaic Code. The old barbarious Lex talionis is replaced by the enlightened Lex amoris. The fear of God is transmuted into the Love of God. The angry Jehovah of Mt. Sinai becomes the loving Father in Heaven.

The teaching of the Bible is not to be gathered from the Old Testament, which records the painful and often stumbling footsteps which mark man's long journey through savagery and barbarism toward a higher civilization, but rather in the New Testament where the words of Jesus teach a pure morality and enlightened ethics fitting man for a higher and more spiritual career in evolution toward the divine. In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus repudiates the doctrine of the Mosaic law of retaliation and substitutes therefor the law of forgiveness and love (Mt. 5:38 to 48). He teaches us to rebuke the offender but to give him opportunity to repent and then forgive him (Lk. 17:3 and 4, Mat. 18:21 and 22). He supports the admonition, "Thou shall not kill," with the all-sufficient reason, "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself (Mt. 19:18 and 19). Jesus teaches forgiveness and not revenge. Reform the guilty one, rather than annihilate him. Restrain the offender in order to teach him to be a better man and better citizen. No man can be reformed after he is dead. The penalty of death can never improve the life of any man. The State can never promote love by arousing hate.

Not only is Capital Punishment contrary to the teaching of the Bible as expanded in the words of Jesus, but its practice is destructive of the spirit of the Golden Rule.

THE BIBLE TEACHES CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(Continued from preceding page.)

resistance to overthrowing the civic laws which society requires for its welfare and preservation would reduce the sayings of Christ to an absurdity. In John xviii, 22-23, Jesus did not have in mind literal non-resistance, since he did not himself practice it."

The ethical idea of Christianity, is the ideal of the church; but it does not follow that it can be the ideal of the state. Even in individual dealings the law of love is to be understood with the limitations imposed by Christ's personal example, just cited in John. What did Christ mean in Matthew xxvi, 52, when he said, "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword?"

Lest the word "shall" be tortured into a prophecy, what was meant in Revelation xiii, 10: "He that killeth with the sword 'must' be killed with the sword?"

Paul surely knew what Jesus meant and taught. When tried before Festus (Acts xxv) Paul says: "If I have committed anything worthy of death I refuse not to die. I appeal unto Caesar." His speech admits that there are offenses worthy of death at the hands of the State. He appeals, not to the Sermon on the Mount, but to the ruler, Caesar. By the rules of logic and polemics the argument for the death penalty, thus attested in Paul's case, is uncontrovertible.

It might further be said that too many see in the Gospels just what suits their own theories of what Jesus ought to have taught, as the editor of The Churchman says in reviewing Ten Broeke's **Constructive Basis for Theology.**

It should be borne in mind that all devout Jews believed that the Scriptures were a direct external revelation, given by God himself from heaven at a definite moment or series of moments, and given to the Jews and their forefathers, and to them alone out of all the families of the earth. Anybody who will read the Gospels with this thought will see that when Jesus spoke of God, he meant the National God of the Hebrews, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; that he used the Jewish Scriptures as a final proof of the will and revelation of God, and that he shared the common Jewish belief that God had revealed himself, supernaturally and externally, to the ancestors of the Jewish people.

The Bible must be regarded by Christians as more than a book of evolution. According to its own statement it is the inspired word of God. If a mere record of evolution in religious ideals, and not the word of God, then it is open to every possible construction,. and everything may be proved on its supposed authority. As to capital punishment, the law lasts while the reason remains.

LEIGH H. IRVINE.

MR. BOYCE'S REPLY TO MR. IRVINE.

We attempt no novel exegesis but appeal to man's reason, applying to the Bible, as a human document, those principles ordinarily applied in investigation.

It is hard to satisfy those who declare the Flood story reliable history, recording transactions between Noah and the Almighty.

To the literalist or pietist, whose Bible is the very word of God, there is no appeal to reason. These pious people esteem their Bible a holy thing, like the sacred Ark of the Covenant, taboo to vulgar folks.

They believe as literally true the story that when the Ark was being carried to Jerusalem in David's time, one Uzzah, driver of the ox cart, to prevent its fall stretched forth his hand and touched it, and that he was killed by an offended God (2 Sam. VI: 1 to 7). Such piety in New England burned witches at the stake by authority of the Word of God.

Mr. Irvine quotes Genesis (IX: 6) as God's law given Noah and still in force, yet, God himself did not observe it when he sentenced a murderer. Genesis (IV: 8 to 15) reports the first murder trial. Cain was tried, God acting as judge and jury, found him guilty. Instead of death, God condemned him to wander over the earth. Rehabilitated, he left worthy posterity.

Mr. Irvine cites Paul in support of the right of the State to inflict the death penalty. The expression, "the sword" means the emblem of authority. No fair interpretation can wrest therefrom support of the death penalty. Instead, Paul, true to his Master's teaching, repudiates force and retaliation. He distinctly proclaims that "love is the fulfilment of the law." (Rom. XIII: 4 to 10).

JOHN J. BOYCE.

Women Are Calling

(Continued from page 4)

women to lend their aid to the **internationalization of the human heart.**

To this Conference, women of all nationalities and of all races, whether or not already committed to any form of organized internationalized activity, or whether heretofore merely isolated and individual workers, will be summoned to make their respective contributions to the answers to the questions implied in the foregoing statements.

This Conference will be organized on an entirely democratic basis. No attempt will be made to fetter the free utterance of her view by any woman invited to attend its sessions or by any one asked to contribute in advance to its success by her suggestions and advice.

The preparation for the Conference has been placed in the hands of the undersigned as Chairman of its Organizing Committee, with authority to select her associates. The plan as made is simple. The Organizing Committee, which will be composed of a score or more of women conspicuously related to social and civic reforms and representing all sections of the United States, will be supported by an Advisory Board. This board will comprise two sections respectively indicated as home and foreign.

The Home Advisory Board will again be divided into two sections, named local and remote. The list of local advisers will be chosen from the women on the Pacific Coast who have rendered conspicuous service to civic and social reforms. The list of remote advisers on the home board will include the presidents of national organizations of women in the United States and women conspicuously related to the cause of peace.

The foreign advisers will comprise the presidents of international organizations of women and women not hitherto associated with organizations who have given conspicuous personal service to social, civic and moral reforms.

The original plan for this Conference was submitted on April 7, 1914, to Exposition authorities. It was favorably received and on June 24 a commission was issued to the undersigned for organizing the Conference. Unfortunately, the War suspended the execution of the plans. To this cause, and to this alone, is due the postponement of correspondence and publicity. Soon, however, lists of the three classes of supporters of this Conference above indicated, will be ready for publication. They will be seen to include names of such distinction and influence that there can remain no question in any mind as to the success of a Conference which will be organized and conducted according to their united wisdom. Those having the prosecution of this work in charge enjoy the particular sympathy and support of the president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and of the Bureau of Conventions and Societies.

No argument is needed to support the claims of San Francisco as the place pre-eminently adapted to insuring success to this Conference. It is the confessed metropolis of that part of the Pacific Coast which is included in the United States, and it is in the States constituting this section of the Republic and extending from the most northern point of Alaska to the most southern of the peninsula of Lower California, that women are **politically free.** This one fact will bring to the support of the Conference here the unqualified sympathy of the local public; using the word "local" to include the population of the Pacific Coast. The people here are already accustomed to the thought that women, having the same political instrument as men, are clothed also with the same responsibility attaching to its use. This changes the whole aspect of the public mind in regard to the efforts of women to promote great causes.

The Exposition has provided, at a cost of more than one million dollars, the Exposition Memorial Auditorium in the city of San Francisco, Festival Hall and Congress Hall on the Exposition Grounds, for the accommodation of the numerous congresses, conventions and conferences to be held in San Francisco in 1915. The Exposition Memorial Auditorium occupies an entire block in the new Civic Center. For the meetings of this Conference there has been assigned one of the halls in this superb building. Besides this capacious and attractive place for the general sessions of the Conference, small rooms for the service of committees will be made accessible.

MAY WRIGHT SEWALL,
Chairman of Committee of Organization.

Dr. R. C. Dalton, Painless Chiropodist, 1225 Broadway, Oakland.

The Irish People

By ELBERT HUBBARD

In the last number of "The Philistine"

IRELAND is about the size of the State of Indiana. She has five million inhabitants. Once she had eight, and when one thinks of absentee landlordism, we wonder why the other five millions did not go, too.

The "Emerald Isle" is very beautiful. The winds blow in from the sea and supply a humidity that makes the flowers blossom and the plants grow.

In Ireland the pasture-lands and meadow-lands, blossom-decked and water-fed, crossed and re-crossed by never-ending hedgerows that stretch away and lose themselves in misty nothingness, are fair as a poet's dream.

Birds carol in the hawthorns and yellow furze all day long, and the fragrant summer winds that blow lazily across the fields are laden with the perfumes of blossoms.

The Irish love the land of their fathers with a childlike love. Their hearts are bound up in sweet memories, rooted by song and legend in nooks and curious corners, so the tendrils of affection hold them fast.

Whenever an Irish family embarks for the New World, part of the five million inhabitants go down to the waterside and see them off.

Not long ago I stood on the dock at Queenstown watching two fine lads walk up the gang plank of the steamship, clad in corduroy, each carrying a big, red handkerchief containing his worldly goods.

And the next day I kept thinking of those two fine young men, and I thought of the wonderful careers of many just such Irish boys as these! The boys had health, strength, ambition. They were receptive, eager, earnest. And yet there was something rollicksome about them, after all. Doubtless they could dance and sing; and I knew perfectly well that, if necessary, they could fight, and perhaps they could fight when it was not necessary.

When the two boys with their big handkerchiefs arrive in America they will get jobs; they will work hard and faithfully; they will carry big burdens and out of the work they will get a deal of laughter.

And if a pivotal point comes where the average man lays down and quits, these boys will work on into the night and show the grit of the Irish race. They will become foremen, superintendents, owners.

Such has been the typical career of hundreds of Irishmen in America.

Think of John B. McDonald, who came to this country with the peat mud on his feet, and who built the New York subways—an engineering job that had been declared by so-called engineers as impossible.

And how about William G. McAdoo, John J. Ryan, Morgan J. O'Brien, William R. Grace, Henry Ford, James Farrell, Landlord Regan, Senator O'Gorman and scores of other big boys whose forebears were fed on spuds and spinach?

I can remember a time when the section men on the railroads of America were all Irish, and we used to sing, "Paddy on the railroad, fifty cents a day." But we do not sing it now.

If you want to find Paddy just look for him in the general offices. The Irish possess initiative, originality, energy. They can plan, devise, build.

Take up your official railway guide and observe the names of presidents, general passenger agents, traffic managers and you can easily imagine you are looking through a Dublin telephone directory.

There were the Harahans, father and son, president and general superintendents of the Illinois Central Railway. And of the engineers and builders just a little removed from the peat-bogs let us name Harriman, Flood, O'Brien, Larkin, Sullivan, Gary, Geary, Lanahan, Kenefick, Driscoll, Mackay.

James J. Hill is the supreme type. Mr. Hill retired from business twelve years ago—for one whole day. He manages two trans-continental railroads and has a say in a dozen others.

Then we have Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the wonderful Canadian Pacific Railway, who was once a switchman and has worked his way up step by step until he is one of the best educated men in the world and head of the only railroad in the world spanning a continent.

When England wants a particularly strong man she has to go over to Ireland and pick some pink-cheeked boy.

And so we hear that England's greatest orator was Edmund Burke; her sweetest and gentlest poet, Oliver Goldsmith; one of her greatest scientists, John Tyndall; Arthur Wellesley—the man who gave the Corsican his Waterloo was Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington—all Irish.

And surely it doesn't take many Irishmen like George Bernard Shaw to make a dozen!

In the game today we have Kitchener, Jellico, French and a hundred others right in Class A, all very much Irish. The late Lord Roberts, the idol of the British army, was proud of his Irish ancestry.

The willingness of the Irish people to do away with militarism is apparent, for then "Irish confetti' 'and the blackthorn will come into their own. Nearly all the heavyweight champions of the world have been Irishmen—Kilrain, Sullivan, Corbett, Jeffries, with numerous O'Briens, Sullivans, Callahans, Duffys, Mahers, Kilbanes coming to the fore, with McBride, the world's champion athlete.

In oratory, poetry, history, finance, statesmanship, the Irish have taken always and forever a great and important part.

We are told there are more Irishmen in New York than in Ireland. In politics we have Governor Dunne of Illinois, and Governor Walsh of Massachusetts, as specimen bricks, with enough more bricks to build a house or start a war. The oppression, poverty and struggle that Ireland has endured have been of untold benefit to her children, for the law of compensation never rests.

No gymnasium can ever produce the magnificent physical types of man and woman that you will see along the country roads in Ireland. Here is beauty that might make the Apollo Belvedere and the Venus of Milo jealous.

Transplanted to a happier political clime with room to grow and evolve, and do and dare, the Irish show their capacity for work, thought, organization and high endeavor.

The Irish form a citizenship of which we can all well be proud. While at times they rub us up, they give a touch of needed sentiment to the Teutonic tribes; add passion and zeal to the slow-going Britons; set a pace for the Italians—and they themselves are evolved, refined, softened, educated by the complexity of conditions and the new environment into which they are drawn.

Ireland today is nearer political freedom than she ever has been in the past. Her lot is happier now than ever before in modern history. God is certainly good to the Irish.

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Among the many things that are now happening for the first time in the history of the world, labor is getting recognition in the mintage of a national gold coin bearing on one side the face of a laborer and on the other figures commemorative of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

* * *

ANNOUNCEMENT

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WOMEN·WORTH·WHILE

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York City, who has been appointed general chairman of the great Convention of Woman Voters, to be held in San Francisco September 14, 15 and 16, is one of the staunchest suffrage advocates in this country. A worker for suffrage for years as president of the Political Equality Association, she has never lost her faith nor her enthusiasm.

"We find some of our older suffrage leaders bitter, and some of them meek, after their long years of suffering and scorn," said Miss Doris Stevens, who is working with Mrs. Belmont in the organization of the Exposition Suffrage Conference, "but Mrs. Belmont fully believes we are right on the threshold of success, and fully appreciates that we ought to utilize the growth of public opinion in our favor."

The Political Equality Association, one of the most flourishing suffrage organizations in New York, has been built up by Mrs. Belmont by methods peculiarly her own. She purchased a five-story building on one of the finest streets in New York, the first building in the world to be devoted exclusively to suffrage work. Perhaps the most notable feature of it is the restaurant where over 1,000 working women come daily for their mid-day meal. The rooms are artistically furnished and the atmosphere one of comradeship. The food is the best the city affords and is served at cost price.

After luncheon every noon short talks are given by notable men and women. No matter how inimical the attitude of many toward suffrage they are finally converted because the matter is discussed in the friendliest fashion over every lunch table daily. The suffrage restaurant has come to be the most brilliant of suffrage advertisements.

An assembly hall is part of the headquarter's equipment, used for suffrage lectures, singing lessons, hygiene lectures, union meetings and Saturday night dances. Mrs. Belmont's idea was to get people into a suffrage atmosphere, where they would be converted in spite of themselves.

Without ostentation or publicity Mrs. Belmont has done a large amount of philanthropic work. Her beautiful homes in New York and Newport, so often turned over for suffrage work, have been built under her direction, distinguished architects declaring they considered her equipment along these lines the equal of most men of the profession. Mrs. Belmont will arrive in San Francisco the latter part of August to perfect the final arrangements for the Convention of Woman Voters, a gathering unique in the suffrage annals of this country in that a body of women voters come together for the first time for the purpose of direct political action.

WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING FOR SUFFRAGE.

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage held a very interesting meeting on June 2 in the ballroom of the Inside Inn, Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The Congressional Union is fighting for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

The afternoon was taken up by speakers from the countries and states that already have equal suffrage.

There being between fifteen and twenty speakers, the time allotted to each was very short. This was regrettable, as each had much to say that was of interest to the audience.

Mr. Edmund Clifton, commissioner for New Zealand, spoke in behalf of his country, which, he said, "is the furtherest outpost of the British nation, and although England's youngest daughter, was first to give women equal suffrage. That was in 1893. The movement was started in 1889 by the Woman's Christian Association of Canterbury. It met with some opposition but this was soon overcome."

Equal suffrage, Mr. Clifton says, has undoubtedly had good results. In many ways it has been of incalculable benefit to the communities, where there has been very noticeable improvements, especially in hospitals and the innovation of district nurses.

New Zealand elected the first Mayoress. They have many women lawyers, but it was observed that they did not continue long in the practice of law, most of them entering upon matrimonial ventures.

Miss Gail Laughlin represented Colorado. She spoke with her characteristic force and emphasized the fact that Colorado women are standing true to the aspirations of equal suffrage exponents. They have been tried and not found wanting in initiative or courage where the welfare of the community, the home or the children was in question.

Even their opponents have been forced to admit that equal suffrage has been a success in Colorado.

Miss Dorothy Morell, the young woman rider who was injured by being thrown from her horse a while ago on the Exposition grounds, gave some interesting facts concerning Wyoming, the original suffrage State, that offered its women the privilege of the ballot in 1869 and have never had reason to regret that they have availed themselves of the privilege. Wyoming has enacted some splendid laws for the betterment of the working men and women and the welfare of children since her women have had the vote.

Rouva Mayi Maki represented Finland, where the women have had equal suffrage since 1906.

Iceland, where women have voted since 1909, was ably represented by Mr. John Holme.

Miss Elizabeth Gerberding spoke for California, and Mrs. T. M. Reed for Washington.

Miss Ida Hansen gave an interesting account of suffrage in Sweden, where women have had partial suffrage since 1862.

Countess Giannini gave one of the most interesting and instructive talks of the day in her relation of the history of woman suffrage in Norway since 1907, and received quite an ovation from her audience.

Mrs. Robert Lee Nourse of Idaho said that her State had been trying out the double ballot since 1896, and that "the statesmen of Idaho as to a man admit that equal suffrage is a success."

Mr. J. A. Robertson, commissioner for Queensland, presented greetings from the women citizens of Australia to the women citizens of California. Mr. Robertson said that since Australia enfranchised women in 1902 there has been a steady improvement in politics.

Mrs. Henningway Hunt represented the Isle of Man, which, she claimed, was the pioneer in the institution of equal suffrage.

Miss Grace Fiske Billings for Montana said that this spring at the first election in which women of her State used the ballot forty per cent of them voted, which speaks well for the future.

Mrs. Chen Chi read the following interesting paper on suffrage in China. She was enthusiastically received and held quite a reception when the meeting adjourned.

* * *

ADDRESS OF MRS. CHEN CHI,

Wife of the Commissioner General of China.

Mrs. Chairman, Ladies and Friends: To speak about suffrage in China is not an easy task. Until the outbreak of the Revolution of 1911 suffrage was impossible; our government, laws and fundamental ideas would not allow suffrage for women. Our ideas of government were based, and are yet strongly dominated by the sayings of the "Golden Rule" of Confucius. In order to explain something about the Golden Rule I have to point out what these ideas mean.

In the first instance: To devote life and culture to the elevation of higher ideas.

In the second instance: To preserve the dignity and peace of our homes.

In the third instance: To support the government of our country and aim for peace within our country.

In the fourth instance: Do the best for the preservation of peace all over the world.

It is not alone in this sense that we have to give our best for our country and our government, but women have still further questions of prominent feature relative to the Golden Rule, which I also will point out. They are: To be virtuous; to be dutiful to parents; to be true to the husband; to be kind to neighbors and relatives.

In other respects these rules involve diligence, love, economy, management of the home, and many other features of tact, hygiene and so on. Also it involves on a woman that she shall not remarry after becoming a widow, but she should see that her sons get a good education and her children grow up to be worthy of their father and ancestors.

The fundamental law in China is respect due to parents and filial duty in general.

In such way I could go on to tell you on what our fundamental rules are based, but which at the same time have not yet allowed success to a suffrage movement.

It is also true that history has shown many women who went to war for their country, such as the wife of General Liang, or another famous woman, Mo-Lan. They helped their country. Their great task was an example of woman's higher ideas even in the midst of a nation where women have shown their work as rulers of their own homes alone.

I may point in another direction to what women do in China at the present time, having changed whole general methods by it. This refers to changes relative to our girls who formerly were only educated for home work. Now they are taught how to become true wives and to respect their parents; to be true to their husbands, and in every respect look out for the education and welfare of their children and their homes in general.

We have now a strong movement for educating young girls. Our women have done a great task by establishing all over the country girls' schools in which now our girls are educated like our boys. This was almost unknown before the year nineteen hundred.

In my own native city, the well known city of Soochow, we have now six girls' schools and four colleges, also two ladies' magazines. These will be increased and followed up for the good of our women in the future.

What the future, therefore, may bring so far as suffrage is concerned I cannot predict, as this is the result of higher education, we think, but the present movement of suffrage is very small in China.

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NEW HONORS FOR THE ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY.

The Superior Jury of Awards, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, has just announced that the Italian Swiss Colony has been awarded five "Grand Prix," seven "Medals of Honor" and thirteen "Gold Medals" for their fine California wines.

It is, indeed, a remarkable incident for a firm to receive so many of the highest awards and it is obvious that Italian Swiss Colony wines must be as claimed—"the most excellent wines of California."

Golden State, Extra Dry Champagne, was declared the finest champagne produced in California, and it was the only white champagne that was awarded the "Grand Prix." This makes the fourth "Grand Prix" obtained for Golden State in the last five years. The prior awards were granted at International Expositions at Turin, Italy, 1911; Ghent, Belgium, 1913, and Genoa, Italy, 1915.

The complete list of prizes received by the Italian Swiss Colony at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is as follows:

"Grand Prix," Golden State, Extra Dry Champagne; Tipo Red; Asti Rouge (Sparkling Burgundy); Chateau d'Asti; Chablis.

"Medals of Honor," Tipo White; Burgundy; Muscat; Madeira; Vermouth; Grapinac, Grape Brandy Bottled in Bond; Grape Brandy (Cognac).

"Gold Medals," Claret; Zinfandel; Cabernet; Gutedel; Sauternes; Pinot Blanc; Chateau d'Asti Blanc; Port; Sherry; Angelica; Marsala; Grape Brandy (Muscat) and Grappa Brandy.

The Italian Swiss Colony's booth, as well as all the other wine displays in the Viticultural Palace, have uniform surroundings. Barrels with grape ornamentations form the columns which uphold the grape arbor, the effect portraying vividly the purpose of the exhibition and one immediately connects the wine business with the display.

Owing to the fact that there is no wall space, some difficulty was encountered in providing a proper setting, as no pictures or draperies could be hung.

The entrance to the Italian Swiss Colony booth is on the inner isle, and consists of an arch fourteen feet high, in which art glass windows, representing grapes and vines, form the columns, and when illuminated the effect is quite fascinating.

The fence on the aisle, consisting of hundreds of miniature Tipo bottles, arranged in conventional designs, is an unique attraction, and is responsible for requests from old and young for one of the miniature bottles.

Opposite the entrance is a writing desk equipped with postal cards and paper for the convenience of visitors.

At either side of the desk is a carved cask—one with a cupid picking grapes and the other representing a cupid crushing the grapes with his hands, the juice dropping into a glass.

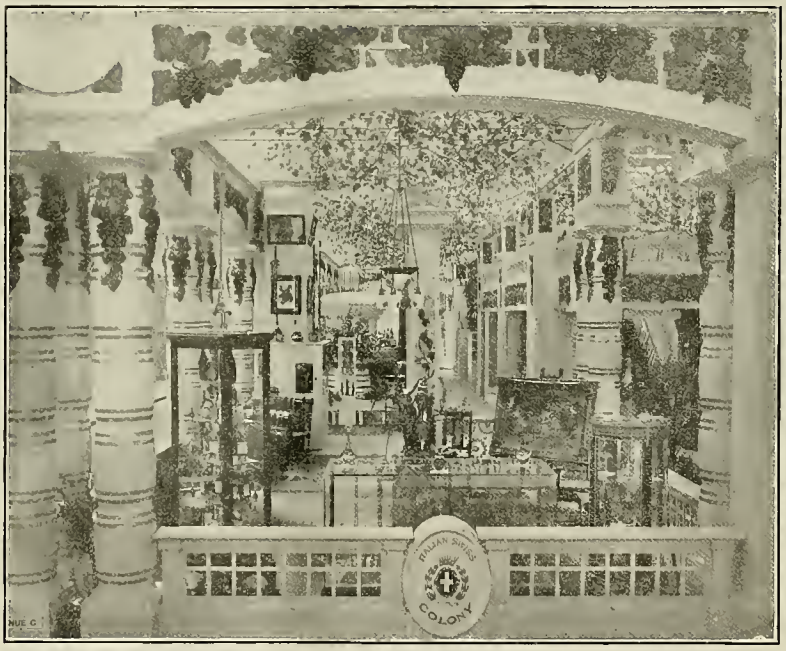
The Jacobean furniture of the Italian Renaissance period, together with the neutral rugs, gives the display a refined appearance and invariably induces a person to inspect the booth.

An original painting by Zampighi is one of the features, and many persons not particularly interested in wines, but artistically inclined, call at the booth to inspect the picture, and incidentally become acquainted with the name of the Italian Swiss Colony.

In the center of the booth is an electric cascade in bronze and glass, which is surmounted with a bottle of Tipo lighted from the interior, and the effect caused by revolving prisms gives the impression that wine is slowly trickling from the bottle.

There are three showcases of Italian Swiss Colony products in which the wares are daintily arranged, and the proper service glasses shown. A round mahogany and glass case is devoted entirely to Golden State, Extra Dry Champagne, and the richness of the case is in keeping with the goods exhibited.

The Italian Swiss Colony also has displays in the following county exhibits in the California Building: Sonoma, Contra Costa and the San Joaquin Valley counties, and is getting its quota of publicity through the judicious display of its fine California wines.



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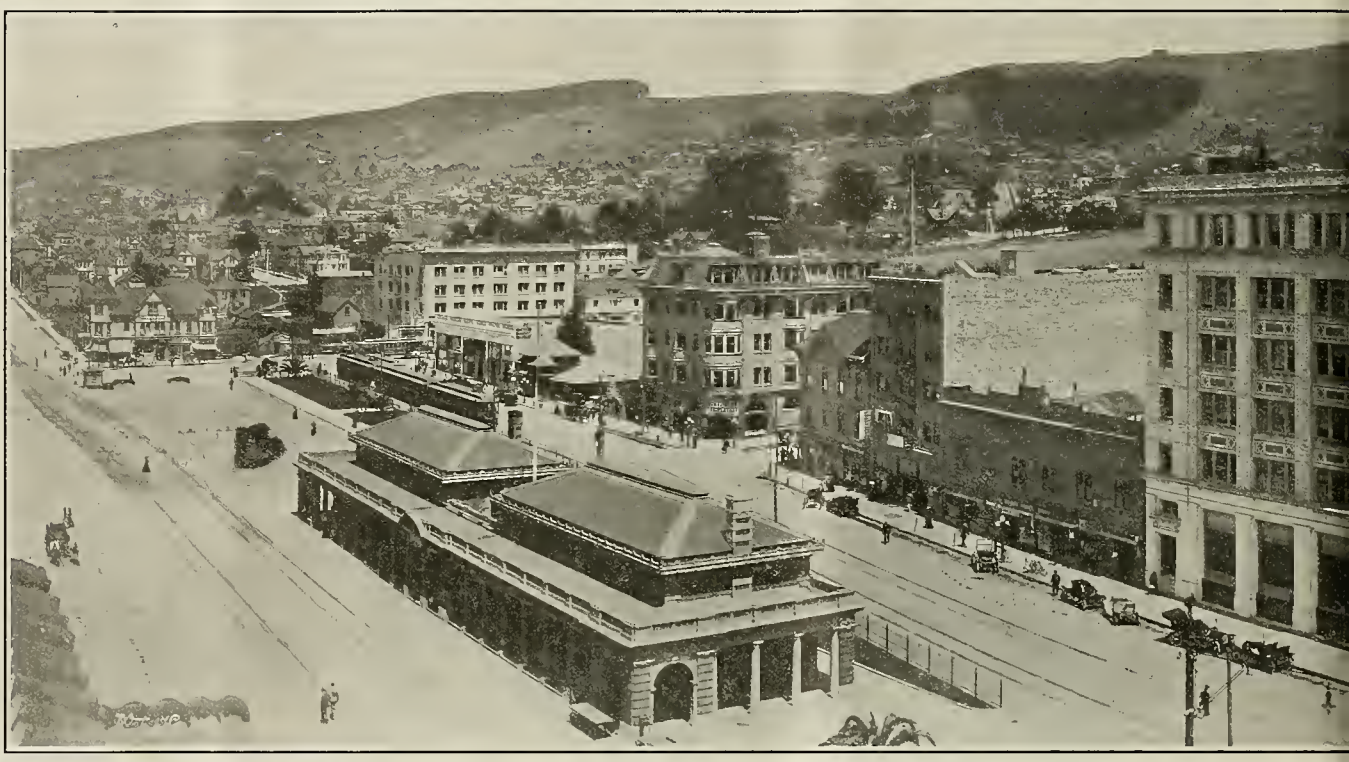

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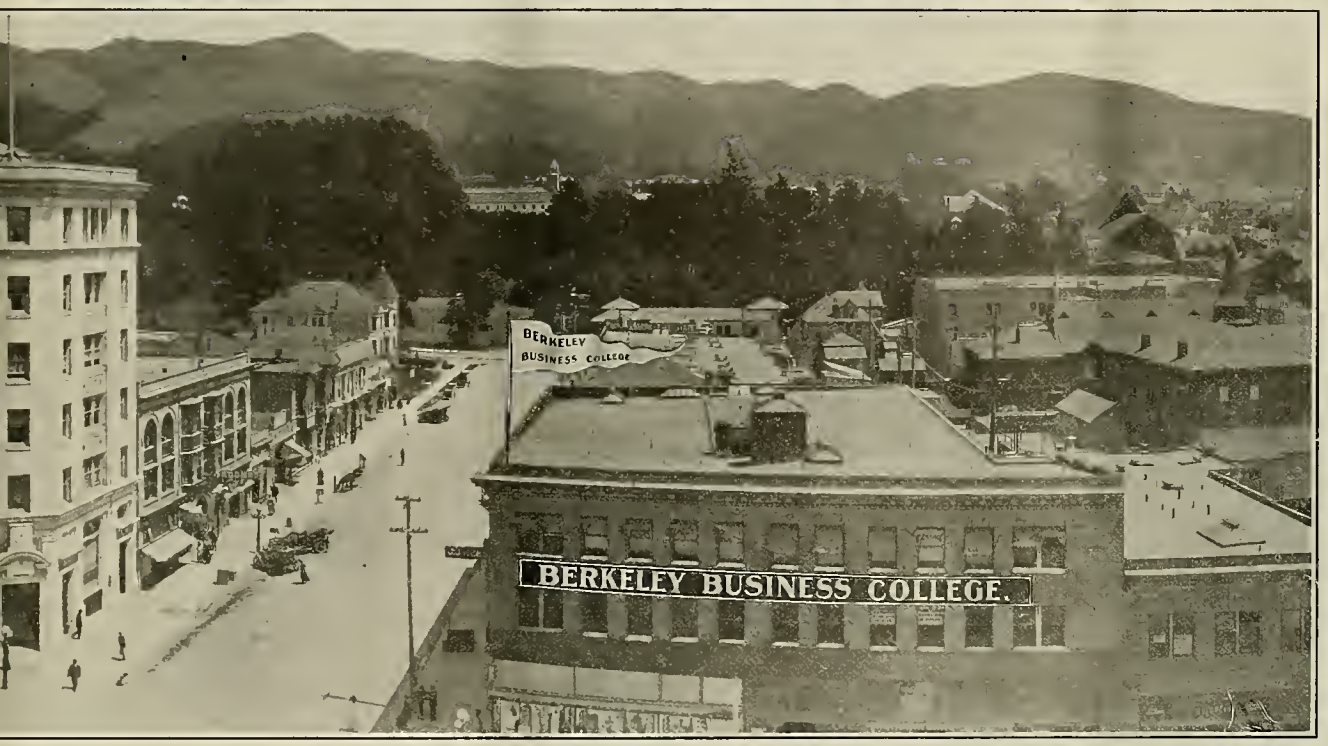

sity of California in background, hidden by trees.

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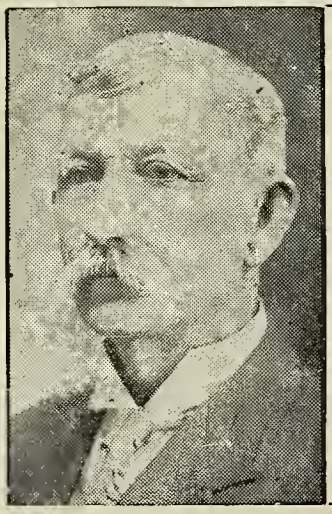

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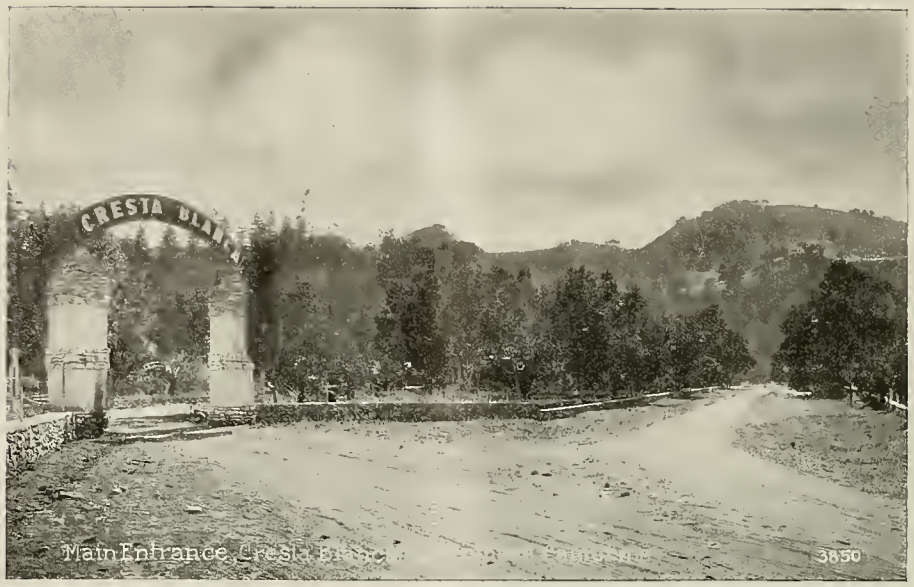
The name Cresta Blanca has become the by-word for the best California wine on account of the fine qualities of this brand. The various brands of Cresta Blanca are recognized as the standard wine of California, and are found on the wine lists of nearly every first-class hotel, restaurant and club in America.

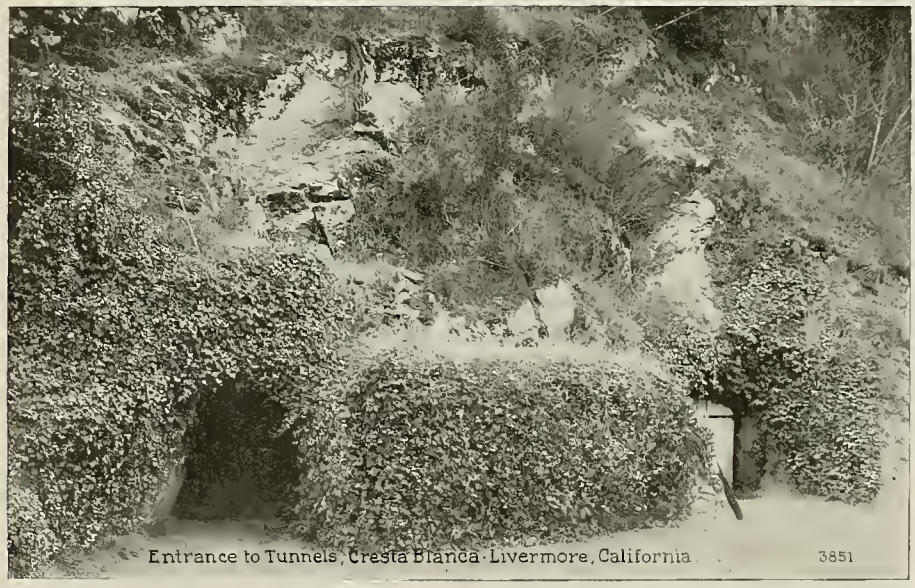
The Cresta Blanca wines are produced in Livermore, Alameda County, and are produced from the best varieties of grapes.

In 1880 the wines were imported from France and only the choicest of the French varieties were imported. The Sauterne varieties came from the Chateau Yqueun vineyard and the claret varieties from Chateau Margarux. No other vineyard in the State has as many noble varieties of grapes as are found at Cresta Blanca.

All the work at the winery is done by hand and in the most careful manner. No machinery is employed to crush the grapes and only perfect and ripe grapes are used.

After the wines are made they are stored in tunnels dug out of solid rock, where the temperature always remains at sixty degrees. This insures the perfect ageing of the wines. In one of these tunnels we put our champagne to age and perfect in the bottle. We now have about 200,000 bottles in this tunnel. A visit to these cellars at Livermore is very interesting and visitors are made welcome.





The Cresta Blanca Wine Company have become the exclusive distributors of the Paul Masson Champagne and Sparkling Wines. These wines are made in San Jose by Mr. Masson and are acknowledged to be the best champagne made in California. The champagne now being put on the market is of the vintage of 1908 and is equal to any imported champagne.

Both the Cresta Blanca and Paul Masson Champagne have received many medals at various international expositions. A Grand Prize has just been awarded by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to Cresta Blanca wines and also to Paul Masson champagne. This is a convincing evidence of the superiority of these brands of wine.

A PAEAN.

The glint of the sun, the calm of the moon,
  The surge of the heart's red blood,
The rest in the shade, the quiet of noon,
  The work that for joy has stood,
The fight when the tumult of striving is rife—
  Thank God, thank God for life!

The dream of the maiden, the dream of the boy,
  Afloat on the sea of delight,
The hope of the future, the glamour of joy,
  The land of bright love in sight;
O days when the rapture of living is truth,
  Thank God, thank God for youth!

O God, in the torture of hopes laid aside,
  Of pain and the solace of tears,
The soul to the grave as a groom to his bride
  Is led through the maze of the years:
When nothing is left but the quivering breath,
  Thank God, thank God for death!

—By Evan Wilson.

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WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

AREQUIPA

By ALMA WESTON

At Fairfax, Marin County, is located one of the most up-to-date and unique institutions in California. It is the Arequipa Sanatorium for tubercular patients. Arequipa is an Indian word meaning a place of rest. Here in an ideal location, wage-earning women are cared for and are given an opportunity, during convalescence to earn a livelihood by making a marketable pottery that is of superior quality.

The experiment had its beginning two years ago and has since justified all the hopes of its sponsers.

Not only for the increased happiness and new grip of life that it has given to the women and girls engaged in the work, who are thus made self-reliant and independent, but the product itself has been of an average of workmanship that is a surprise and satisfaction to all concerned. There is a new element here inaugurated in the employment of untrained hands. Without rush and without competitive stress, these workers in the little shop amongst the wooded hills are learning independence. The shy to a capable worker, she takes pleasure in the simple art of expression, and there is sufficient variety in the processes to keep her interest and enthusiasm alert, while the technical problems beyond her knowledge are met and solved by the expert potter who is in charge.

Owing to the kind co-operation of several well known artists they have been able to depart from the conventional shapes and ornamentation of other potteries. Glazes of a new and attractive type have been developed to suit the particular style of design.

Instead of the heavy matte glazes that have long prevailed a texture has been produced that retains the dull finish of the matte glaze whilst permitting a range of color which for delicacy of tone and beauty of texture has been hitherto unattempted in pottery decoration.

Tile work is a new line that is being developed and promises exceedingly well.

The interest of the experiment is thus inclusive of the human problem of work for girls who would otherwise be idle, dependent and restless in convalescence, as well as the building up of a new industry that will contribute to the art values in California.

The little pottery at Arequipa promises to make a very real contribution to the higher activities in the State and is worthy of emulation and co-operation.

They have a booth at Third street and Avenue E, Educational Building, P. P. I. E. There one of the cured patients demonstrates the method of making the pottery. Orders are taken for the goods.

At present the expenses at the pottery, of about six hundred dollars a month, are almost met by the sales, the deficit of about one hundred and fifty dollars a month being met by friends, and they hope by advertising to increase the sales sufficiently to put the work on a successfully paying basis.

* * *

Miss Myrtle Merritt of Durant, Oklahoma, recently elected vice-president of the Arkansas State Retailers Association, is the first woman to hold such a position in the United States.

* * *

Columbia College, for the first time in its history, has conferred its L.L.D. on a woman. The honored recipient of the degree is Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, founder of the New York State Charities Association, and the originator of the first American training school for nurses.

* * *

Because of the great educational value of the vast collection of paintings by American artists which is on exhibition at the Palace of Art, Panama-Pacific Exposition, there is an exceptional opportunity for the study of comparative American art.

It has been found of great advantage to have as guide some one well versed in contemporary, as well as ancient paintings.

Students and lovers of art would do well to enlist the services of Mrs. H. Ford, the well known lecturer and art connoisseur, who is here during the Exposition months and can be addressed at 3105 Chestnut street, Oakland, phone Piedmont 5410.

* * *

Thirty-one women are training in agriculture and general farming at Adam's College, England, and are making good records.

* * *

Through the experiments and records taken at the U. S. children's bureau, P. P. I. Exposition, Dr. Frances H. Bradley has demonstrated that California has a greater average of perfectly formed children at two years of age than any State in the Union.

Dr. Bradley says the superior development of these children is due to the climate and that they live so much out of doors. The physician also finds that the girls are taller and heavier than the boys up to the fifteenth year, after which the boys take the lead.

* * *

There will never be another Republican victory until the Republican party becomes Progressive.—Chester Rowell.

Mrs. Anna Martin, the first woman bank president, and one of the wealthiest women in Texas, is with the Texas touring bankers on a visit to the California Exposition.

* * *

Three Portland high school girls, starting with $5 cash three months ago, walked to San Francisco, arriving in time to attend the Oregon day celebration at the Exposition. They financed their hike by doing a skit in moving picture houses on their route and ended the trip with $20 more than when they started.

* * *

At the fifth biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League of America in New York City, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking on the subject of National Suffrage, said: "To me it is merely a matter of justice. I believe that to withhold the right to vote from any part of the people of this country who are of the right age is unjustified."

Miss Alice F. Rollins, a teacher for thirty-five years in the Minneapolis schools, has been engaged to teach manual arts at the University of California.

* * *

The National Council of Women Voters, which is a non-partisan organization, will hold a three days' convention at the San Francisco Civic Auditorium from July 8 to 10.

In connection with this national meeting it is hoped the objects of the council may be pledged in a world-wide movement: To educate women voters in citizenship; to secure legislation in the interests of men, women and children and the home; to aid in the extension of suffrage to women yet unenfranchised.

The public will be cordially welcomed.

* * *

Miss Mary Rice McCulloch, a North Carolina girl, has the record for raising tomatoes in 1914. In one-tenth of an acre her yield was 2222 pounds. Of these she canned 1711 pounds. Her net profit on an outlay of $24.27 was $148.23.

MR. LOUIS MARSH

OF THE

Antique Mahogany Shop

Announces the arrival of a carload of Rare Antiques in Mahoganies this month

341 SUTTER STREET

Between Stockton Street and Grant Avenue

VISITORS ARE WELCOME

HOW THE GOD-ROSES BLOOMED.

(Continued from page 2)

ing and its direful consequences, without, however, making any specific charge.

The child looked as stolid as a block of wood, except her handsome eyes which seemed to be taking an inventory of all that was in the room. Presently they fell upon a single rose that was in a stem-glass which was standing upon a low bracket. Emilie had presented it to her husband at breakfast, and instantly, as the day previous, the brown face lit up into a beauty of expression which transfigured it.

There comes into every life periods which are called "arrests of thought," when the soul seems suddenly brought face to face with the divine which is in and around it, and "Sees as through a glass" but not "darkly." This arrest sometimes proves the pivotal point upon which the destiny of a soul swings. Thus, there came at the moment an inspiration to the fair young lecturer.

Lifting the dainty glass and approaching the child she asked, "Would you like me to give you this rose?"

"Yes, oh yes, indeed; then I won't take any more."

"Do you know who made it?"

"Spect you did yourself."

"Is it not a sin to steal even a rose?"

"Donno. Seems to belong to me, for I like it a heap."

"But you stole one yesterday when you thought no one saw you. Now, God saw you. The great God who made the rose, and you, and me."

"Made the rose and made me! God's in heaven wherever that is," and the child's eyes wandered searchingly around the cheery apartment, as though it, to her, was a nameless paradise.

"Yes, God who lives everywhere and who makes everything," replied the young theologian.

"Then why didn't He make everything as pretty as the rose? I ain't, an' that ugly old thing that dragged me in here ain't. Say, why?"

"Well," and Mrs. Grace was quite embarrassed about how to meet the unexpected query, "this was not all at once a rose. First it was hidden in an ugly brown stick which I stuck into the earth, but every day I watered it, and loved it, and took care that nothing should hurt it, and one day, after a while, that part of God which was in it in the shape of these beautiful roses and green leaves came out of the stick just as you see them."

There was an instant of silence, during which the child's expressive face beamed with hope and intelligence. Clasping her hands, and throwing aside all reserve, she knelt at the feet of Emilie and looked steadily into her eyes. "Oh, lady! I'm brown, too, like the stick, but if you was to tend me every day, an' love me, and keep me keerful would the God-roses in me come out like that? Oh, say, lady, would they?" The tense, earnest look into the child's face from the gray eyes now on a level with her own, as Mrs. Grace took the face between her soft palms, was the brief preface to her answer of this impassioned prayer.

* * * * * *

Ten years had elapsed since that eventful morning in the lives of Mrs. Emilie Grace and the pilferer of the rose.

It was the noon hour, and many groups of quiet, tastefully dressed young women emerged from the business centers of the city and entering one of the huge blocks which adorned a main street, came into a large, light room extending the length of the building. A piano occupied one corner of the room which, with books, pictures, banners and fanciful screens, gave it an exceedingly cheerful, homelike appearance. Scattered around were dozens of small tables with chairs to correspond and savory odors from a not remote kitchen was, at the moment, sweeter to the hungry, tired girls than the breath of violets. Choosing their places they set their own tables and ordered their simple, healthful luncheon of one warm dish besides tea, coffee and excellent bread and butter. Dinner over each proceeded to amuse herself as best suited her taste and culture.

The place was known most favorably as "The Young Women's Tea Room," and was under the management of a club of young philanthropists, the president and ruling spirit of whom was Anita Harvey, the protegee of Mrs. Grace.

"Do you know what the monogram 'A. H.' stands for?" once asked one of her admirers. "Active and Heroic, for there is no one more so." The motto of the club, proposed by her and enthusiastically adopted, was: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

"I have been praying for you to hurry," said one of the girls in the Tea Room, rising from a lounge to salute a beautiful young woman who just entered with a smile so radiant and sincere that it kindled a response in every face.

"Well," she replied, "here I am in advance of the committee and brim full of good news. We have struck a bonanza. Old Mr. Perry, God bless him, is completely won over and has given our society a donation of five thousand dollars. We are going to have classes here in physical culture, decorative art and penmanship. We are going, also (thanks to Mrs. Grace, who can manage everything and everybody, even such as I, who cannot manage herself) to rent that old Castle Deserted just across the river and we will call it Rest Cottage. Here each tired one of our girls can come and rest, absolutely, for two weeks and get all the sunshine she needs for next to nothing."

"Oh! take courage, girlies, and thank God for opening Mr. Perry's old bachelor heart. Take with you, all, this verse:

"No act falls fruitless. None can tell
How great its power may be;
Nor what results, enfolded, lie
Within it silently."

Thus had the "God-roses" bloomed in the heart of the waif, Anita Harvey, who was brown, too, like the stick," and thus the "keered for" rose bush of Mrs. Emilie Grace fulfilled its mission.

Nathaniel Gray Hall of Science, Mills College

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DIVIDEND NOTICE.

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For the half year ending June 30, 1915, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1915. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividends from July 1, 1915.
GEORGE TOURNY, Manager.

The Greatest British-American Celebration

By DONALD McDONALD

THE first British Empire Day observance ever celebrated in an alien country occurred Monday, May 24th, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The ceremonies were under the auspices of the British American League of San Francisco, assisted by the other British organizations.

To say that British Empire Day at the great Exposition was a glorious success would be a mild characterization. It was one of the greatest days in the history of the Exposition. Also, it might be added, some features of it were in the nature of a revelation. We Americans, in our intense patriotism, never miss an opportunity to sing, proclaim, and declare the glories of our beloved country. Our British cousins are much more conservative in their expression of patriotism, but if any superficial observer who was present on the memorable Monday at the Exposition had previously formed the opinion that this betokened a lukewarm sentiment he must have metaphorically rubbed his eyes and pinched himself to see if he were dreaming at the fervor of the British spirit disclosed on that occasion. And it may have been another surprise when he learned from the authentic words of the Mayor of San Francisco that the British citizenship of California is the most numerous of any one nationality in the State.

The pageant which formed at the Fillmore street entrance, marched down the Avenue of Palms and extended, when in line, the entire length of the grounds, and was the finest pageant that has been seen at the Exposition.

First in line came the Cassassa band preceding the automobile of the British Consul-General; following came the English division, consisting of the uniformed ranks of the Sons and Daughters of St. George. Came then the "Chariot of Progress" float, followed by one hundred children clothed in the colors and forming the St. George Cross. Next in line were two floats representing the first "Magna Charta, England's Gift to the World," and second, "The Discovery of California by Sir Francis Drake." The finishing feature of the English division was a company of forty children, charmingly costumed, garlanded with roses and representing the forty counties of England and characterized "English Roses Grown in California." This particular feature, which was the representation made by the Oakland, Albion Lodge, Sons and Daughters of St. George, was awarded by the judges the silver cup given by the Consul for the most beautiful and characteristic feature of the pageant.

After the English contingent appeared the Scottish section of the parade, and one hundred beautiful children and youths in the glory of Highland costume marched with fine spirit of enthusiasm. The exercises later in the afternoon disclosed the fact that these children were so splendidly trained in the National Scottish dances as to be the equal of the most talented professionals. They were escorted by the Caledonian Club's Pipers' Band. The applause that greeted this section proved that many hearts loyal to the land of the Thistle thrilled to the inspiration of the martial strains of the pipers and both the band and the accompanying lads and lassies showed the brave pride of their race in their precise and soldierly bearing.

The Scotch were followed by the Irish division, consisting of a long line of children walking hand in hand, two-by-two, and one of each couple dressed in vivid and beautiful costume of emerald green and the other dressed in no less vivid and no less beautiful costume of orange—an object lesson that might well be patterned after in another part of the world. Next a shamrock-decorated jaunting cart driven by a charming and vivacious young woman and filled to the brim with "childer." One of the finest floats of the procession was the one that came next. "Erin-go-braugh" was a symphony in shimmering green both as to decorations and the dresses of the pretty children and charming girls who were on this float.

The Manx were represented by an unique and most interesting and pleasing float called "The Heart of the British Empire," and recalled the fact that geographically and ethically the little isle is in very deed the center or "heart" of the British Isles.

The participants in the Welsh section were all in the quaint and simple costumes of that country. The broad-brimmed, tall-crowned hats, folded 'kerchiefs and mob-caps were featured to picturesque advantage and excited much interested comment.

Australasia, in a large and handsomely decorated sight-seeing car, was much admired and was very popular with the assemblage.

The Canadian float was one of the finest achievements of the celebration. Beautiful in conception and execution, it not only was a representation of the Dominion of Canada but also symbolized the broad significance of "One Hundred Years of Peace Between Great Britain and the United States," which was one of the entants of the day.

Upon an arch extending the length of this float was the legend: "Four Thousand Miles of Boundary Without a Single Defense!" Under this arch were seated back to back two rows of little girls. On one side eight little "Canadiennes" in fairy-like costumes, sashed with the Canadian colors and crowned with wreaths of the Maple Leaf, represented the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. Facing the opposite way were equally beautiful little American fairies representing the States and with starry crowns upon their heads. These each held "Old Glory" over her brave little shoulder and crossed the "Union Jack" carried by the little cousin who sat back of her, and in this way an arch of flags was formed over the young heads. "Britannia" and "Goddess of Liberty" were represented by fairies of a larger growth.

The next section was the chorus, and the two great chariots, the banners, the streamers, the escorts, and the costumes of the singers were all in the brightest of poppy-yellow! There was no difficulty in distinguishing the nature of this division and the complimentary intent of its decorations, and everywhere along the line of march a murmur of pleased comprehension, applause and generous approval greeted the "California the Golden" cars which carried the chorus of trained singers.

Representatives of the many British organizations in floats and automobiles were escorted by the drum and fife band and completed the pageant.

At Musical Concourse a halt was made for the initiatory exercises. These began with the singing of Britannia by the chorus, accompanied by the Cassassa Band. The chairman of the day read a cablegram from His Majesty King George, which said:

"The King warmly thanks the British residents celebrating Empire Day for their loyal greetings." Prolonged cheers from the thousands of Britishers greeted the reading of the message. The speaker then referred to the double nature of the celebration and dwelt feelingly upon the continuance of peace between the English-speaking nations. Of Canada he said: "Between the Canadians and the United States is a boundary line some three or four thousand of miles where there is no such thing as fortress or guns for defense."

Philip T. Clay of the Exposition directorate presented the committee with a commemorative medal and spoke of the debt America owes the British Empire for the great poets, artists and geniuses which are shared together and for the language that belongs to both countries. With great earnestness he extended the welcome of the Exposition to the British people, and presented the commemorative plaque, which was received by Consul Ross in behalf of the Empire Day participants. A message of greeting from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador at Washington, was read.

Thomas S. Williams represented Governor Johnson, conveying the gubernatorial greeting to the British residents of the State and expressing his regret at being unable to attend and participate in the British Empire Day exercises. The Governor's representative spoke with great earnestness of the worth and sterling qualities of the British residents of the State of California.

Mayor Rolph, in an eloquent address, spoke at some length in behalf of the city of San Francisco. Recalling the historical date when Sir Francis Drake, the British sailor, landed upon this shore in 1579, adding that San Francisco had been indebted ever since and with a growing indebtedness every year. The Mayor concluded his happily expressed address with a glowing tribute to "The citizenship of the British colony in San Francisco."

The British American League, upon

(Continued to page 20)

The Critic's Opinion

"THE CITY OF DOMES"
By John D. Barry.

For early publication.

This new work will be in the nature of a walk with an architect about the courts and palaces of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, with a discussion of its architecture, sculpture, mural decorations, coloring and lighting, preceded by a history of its growth.

Two special features of Mr. Barry's book will be: First, a list of points of interest that the visitor should see, either by day or night; second, a list of paintings in the Palace of Fine Arts that should not be overlooked.

There will be fifty illustrations in toned ink, reproducing Exposition subjects.

In order that it may be conveniently carried with one, the publishers will issue "The City of Domes" in pocket size.

* * *

"THE INN BY THE SEA"
By Charlotte E. Gray

is a book worth reading, and will be of special interest to girls. It is a clean, lively story without a dull page from cover to cover. It has mystery, plot and the love element to hold the reader.

Curiosity is aroused by a mistaken identity that is kept a mystery with the reader as well as the characters. The anxiety to have this mystery cleared carries the reader along through many complications until the problem solves itself naturally at the end of the story, which closes satisfactorily and leaves the reader with an uplift and breath of the healthy, open spirit of the country life and country morals that is fragrant and cheering, and makes us wish that there were more books of this type written for old and young.

Abingdon Press, 3 City Hall avenue, S. F.

* * *

"THE LURE OF SAN FRANCISCO"
By Elizabeth Gray Potter and Mabel Thayer Gray.

This delightful romance will include experiences among old landmarks which should be appreciated by the most exacting antiquarian—landmarks which should be visited by all those who have hitherto considered the city by the Golden Gate as entirely "modern."

In a very charming way the days of the Indians and the old Spanish padres are told about, and the romances of Mission Dolores and the Presidio related.

The book is tastefully illustrated by Audley B. Wells.

* * *

"THE GALLERIES OF THE EXPOSITION."

To properly supplement that successful book, "Art of the Exposition," by Eugene Neuhaus, Paul Elder & Company, the San Francisco publishers, have requested Mr. Neuhaus to write another work of a closely related character.

The new book, which is scheduled for early publication, will be called "The Galleries of the Exposition," and will give historical outline of the development of modern art, through the discussion of the paintings, statuary and graphic arts in the Palace of Fine Arts at the Exposition.

This book will be illustrated with thirty-two duo-tone reproductions of representative art seen at the Exposition.

"The Galleries of the Exposition" will be uniform with "The Art of the Exposition," and together with it will make a comprehensive review of the Exposition art.

* * *

THE BOY FROM REIFEL'S RANCH.
By J. S. Ellis.

This is a well-written virile tale of rough life in the open by an author who shows a knowledge of his characters and their environment.

His hero starts out as a youth looking for the means to educate himself and his sister. He finally gets a job as sheep herder. Complications arise from the enmity of the cattlemen, who try to drive him from the plains. There is excitement and interest enough to carry the reader along, and the hero wins sympathy by his fine manly bearing and true sense of justice.

This is a book that will be of interest to boys especially, but not exclusively. This is the kind of story that grips and makes one ask for more of the same kind.

Abingdon Press, 5 City Hall avenue, S. F.

* * *

CARE AND FEEDING OF THE INFANT.

An important book of practical advice for mothers and nurses, entitled "Care and Feeding of the Infant," by George D. Lyman, A.B., M.D., is in press for early publication by Paul Elder & Company. The volume will have an introduction by Ray Lyman Wilbur, M. D., Dean of College of Medicine, Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Dr. Lyman is a practicing physician in San Francisco.

* * *

"THE ART AND ETHICS OF DRESS"
As Related to Efficiency and Economy.
By Evan Olney Farnsworth.

"The Art and Ethics of Dress" as Related to Efficiency and Economy, by Evan Olney Farnsworth.

The need of education on the subject of dress is evident to every qualified teacher of physical culture. Mrs. Farnsworth has devoted many years to a study of the problem, and her purpose in this volume is to offer a basis for criticism and to assist in creating a demand for rational clothing, combining beauty and good taste with healthful methods.

Arthur W. Dow of Columbia University writes of the manuscript: "I think you have treated the subject in a very artistic and sensible way. I am very glad that you have centered attention on the art of costume, as that is really the only practical thing."

The volume is to be illustrated with a series of designs by Audley B. Wells.

* * *

"THE STORY OF MARCO"
By Eleanor H. Porter.

The author of "Pollyanna" has repeated her success. Few authors have been able to so speedily win the heart of the reading public and follow up such an exceptional story as "Pollyanna" with another equally as good.

Often it is a serious question with parents as to what books they shall give their young folks to read. We can very safely recommend any of Eleanor Porter's books. Boys will be particularly interested in the stirring adventures of Marco. It is as exciting as a detective story and much more uplifting. Abingdon Press, 5 City Hall avenue, S. F.

* * *

"THE CREATION OF WEALTH."
By J. H. Lockwood.

This is a book well worth studying. It is not written merely for the business man, but being as the publishers announce, the product of years of labor and research, it shows how the mind of man acts upon the industrial and economic life; how the prosperity of one class is bound up in every other.

* * *

HOLLAND.

"Holland, the Birthplace of American Political, Civic and Religious Liberty," is the title of a historical essay by H. A. Van Coenen Torchiana, soon to be published in an illustrated volume by Paul Elder & Company, San Francisco.

The author is Consul General of the Netherlands on the Pacific Coast, and Commissioner of the government of the Netherlands to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

"THE UNIVERSAL ORDER."
By Friederika Quitman Ogden.

This little book is composed of selections of poetic, philosophic and nature thought from the journal of a woman who, although confined for seven years to a bed, was an optimist; a woman whose courage and faith helped her triumph over all physical suffering.

There is not a line in the book which has not the force of either beauty or courage behind it, and as a whole, "The Universal Order" will be an inspiration to its every reader.

Made in pocket size, this little volume is one that will serve as a companion—a companion with a constant word of good cheer and tender encouragement.

* * *

Josiah Strong, author of "Our Country," thinks that world federation is practicable. He says, "I am confident it is coming. The ultimate form that such a federation must take will doubtless be that suggested by the United States of America—a United States of the World. Every argument for the creation of the United States of America exists today, underscored, for the creation of the woman who talks most, and in detail, of how she was "stung" in the lottery of matrimony does so mostly to elucidate how her husband at the same drawing landed a prize.

* * *

Here is what Henry Ford said to a woman journalist: "High capitalization must mean labor oppression. The Carnegie Steel Company or similar concerns could do just what we are doing. They are capitalized at billions. I have a man working for me who served twenty-six years in prison, and his wife waited for him all that time. I'm proud of that woman. The man gives us entire satisfaction. Good wages mean comfortable homes and decent surroundings. Dingy rooms and constant struggle to make ends meet are the elements that breed discontent and are a menace to mankind."

WHERE THE PEOPLE RULE

OR

The Initiative and Referendum, Direct Primary Law and the Recall in Use in the State of Oregon

By Gilbert L. Hedges, B. A., LL.B.

A simple, concise explanation from the highest authorities that can be easily understood by the ordinary reader

SPECIAL—To every purchaser of this book during the month of June will be given free one year's subscription to "The Woman Citizen."

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INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARTIES.

Not only in the United States, but in Norway, in Denmark, in Switzerland and in the Netherlands, meetings called by women have had large and spontaneous response; new organizations for peace have been formed which are, to a large degree, officered by women whose names have not, hitherto, been familiar to the readers of peace journals—and each of these groups has issued a proclamation of purpose summoning the women of the whole world to give sympathy and support to their various sincere, simple and practical initiatives.

In the United States, the Women's Peace Party has sprung up, branches of which formed in large cities of the country, including Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco, have experienced an almost mushroom growth.

The one element, common to all these new organizations is the avowed intention of their initiators to unite the women of the world to put an end to war, by a policy of the principles of education, whose direct aim is the inculcation of constructive peace.

* * *

The King of Denmark has given his assent to the new Danish constitution establishing universal suffrage. To celebrate the occasion, a long procession of women marched to Amelienberg Palace and subsequently to the Rigsdag.

* * *

THE ART OF RUG WEAVING.

The absence of a great many of the western channels or mediums of expressing human thoughts, feelings, fancies and aspirations have urged the Oriental people to find a means through which they could express their religious zeal and devotion, their civic pride and patriotism, their love for human beings and for mother nature in which they live and die, hence, the origin of rug weaving. When this art of rug weaving was originated is an uncertainty, however, we have historical evidence, scattered in ancient Egypt and Mesopatomia through which we ascertain that it was in operation quite a few centuries prior to twenty-four centuries before the Christian era. We will consider ancient Egypt the original land of rug weaving as long as we have not found any other civilization older than that which took place in the valley of the Nile. What an important place the art panel has occupied in the far East. In the lives of the Orientals, we learn from their historians and poets who paused in the midst of their narratives and poetry to describe the gold and silver carpets of Egypt, Babylon and Persia. For instance, the Bible is full of references to those ancient masterpieces from Genesis to Revelations. The pages of Homer's Illiad are beautified by their description. The historian Plantus, and Scihio and Horace all speak of rugs. Furthermore, we learn from ancient literature that the temples and palaces of Egypt were ornamented with rugs, that the tomos of Cyrus, the great, the founder of the Persian Empire, was covered with Babylonian carpets, and Cleopatra, the most beautiful queen of ancient ages, was carried into the presence of Caesar wrapped in a rug of finest weave.

Persia acquired the art of rug weaving from Babylonia, many centuries before Christ, since which time she has been the most famous rug weaving nation in the world, and it is chiefly for her products that the Oriental rug has been world renowned.

—G. L. NAJARIAN.
517-519 Sutter St., San Francisco.

* * *

THE GREATEST BRITISH-AMERICAN CELEBRATION.

(Continued from page 18)

whose initiative the celebration of this especial National Day observance was inaugurated, presented an embossed satin souvenir copy of the Empire Day souvenir song to the British Consul to be sent to Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Mary of England. Also a similar copy was presented to Governor Johnson and to Mayor Rolph.

This song was written for and dedicated to the British American League to be used as an Empire Day souvenir at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Both the words and the lyric were written by Mrs. Edwin Parker Bremner of Vancouver, B. C., who also conducted the chorus that sang the national British hymns at the concourse and at the California, Canadian, New Zealand and Australian buildings, where formal stops were made and where exercises were conducted.

At the concourse "Britannia," "California the Golden," "March of the Men of Harlech," "America" and "God Save the King" were sung. At the California building "California the Golden," "Killarney," and "The Bluebells of Scotland" were sung. At the Canadian building, "The Maple Leaf Forever"; at the New Zealand, "Brittania," and the Australian building "Australia" were sung. At the close of Commissioner Deacon's address "God Save the King" and the "Doxology" were sung when the pageant dispersed.

The chorus then proceeded to the Press Club building, where they were given a most enthusiastic reception. While there "California the Golden" and "Annie Laurie" were sung by the chorus.

At the exercises of the afternoon the Maypole dance was given by the children of the English division, also the dances of the Scottish children, and the clog-dancing of the gem-like little "emeralds" were greatly enjoyed. The day was concluded with a special display of fireworks in the evening.

INVERNESS, MARIN COUNTY.

The Ideal Place To Spend a Vacation Among the Beauties of Nature.

Nestled on the sun-kissed shores of Tomales Bay, Inverness, in the heart of Marin County, abounds in the glories of Nature, affording to the vacation-seeker one of the most ideal outdoor retreats in California for rest and recreation.

There the Nature-lover and the sportsman will find all he demands for an enjoyable vacation. Upon this retreat, a bountiful Nature has lavished all of her gifts. From the shores of Tomales Bay, Inverness extends back into the Marin foothills, giving a diversity of scenery that ranges from the bay shore to sylvan groves, natural ferneries and green-carpeted hill tops.

For the pleasure-seeker and the Nature lover, coming to ideal Inverness for his vacation, the **INVERNESS INN** offers every comfort and convenience. This modern hostelry, hard by the bay shore and only a twenty minutes' ride from Point Reyes station on the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, is conducted under first-class management throughout the year.

There the vacation-seeker will find every comfort of home at reasonable rates, large, airy rooms, hot and cold running water, gas, an excellent cuisine provided with the best that the market affords. No bar is maintained, making the hotel especially pleasant to women and children.

From the hotel the lover of outdoor sports can tramp over winding trails, through wooded groves and fern-covered slopes, or he may bask in the sun by the shore of Tomales Bay, just a few steps from the hotel veranda.

Rowing and swimming are favorite sports on the bay, close to the hotel, while fishing and crabbing parties revel in launch trips over the water.

For the huntsman, the hill slopes offer a diversity of small game, while excellent roads are the delight of the automobilist and the equestrian.

Inquiries to the hotel receive prompt attention and every effort is exerted by the management to make guests comfortable and happy. If it's a first-class hostelry with the comforts of home you seek, amidst ideal surroundings, spend your vacation at the Inverness Inn, Inverness, Cal.

* * *

There is a new song in the G. O. P. camp entitled "Teddy's Coming Back."

* * *

A LAW SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

University of Southern California.

The enrollment of women students at the College of Law, University of California, has been steadily increasing, until this year there are over fifty in regular attendance. This is said to be the second largest enrollment of women law students in the United States.

These women have been particularly active in organizations. The Legal Lights Club, which admits all women students to membership, was organized in 1912. This club meets once or twice each month for luncheon, at which time some prominent woman is secured to address the members on current topics. These meetings often result in lively discussions and debates, thereby promoting among its members a keener interest in civic affairs and issues of the day. The Legal Lights is merely a branch of the woman's movement which has been in the slow process of development during the past centuries, and is now, more than ever, being felt throughout the land.

The Phi Delta Delta Legal Sorority was organized at this College of Law in the fall of 1911, and is the first organization of its kind to become a national institution. In November, 1911, five women law students called a meeting and drew up corporation papers, naming themselves as charter members. At several subsequent meetings a constitution was approved and adopted, the ritual written, and later an announcement made that the Alpha Chapter of the Phi Delta Delta Legal Sorority was thereafter in existence. Since that time three other chapters have been installed at different law schools throughout the country. In April, 1913, a delegate from Alpha Chapter went east to Washington, D. C., installing Beta Chapter of the Sorority at the Washington College of Law. On the return trip Gamma Chapter was installed at the Chicago Kent College of Law. The following fall several applications for charters were received, but owing to small enrollment of women at the different schools, only one was granted. This was at the University of Oregon Law School. In February, 1914, a delegate was sent to Portland, Ore., installing Delta Chapter at that university. Since then no further charters have been granted, but with four strong charters, the future of the Sorority is assured. This Sorority, unlike most college sororities, is on a scholarship basis. No woman is admitted to membership who has not been in regular attendance for at least one semester, and who has not, during that time, maintained a certain scholarship average. Also, a woman is not considered until she has shown that she is seriously taking up the study of law with the intention of practicing. The University of Southern California has just cause to be proud of this organization of women, whose object it is to promote a higher standard of professional ethics and culture at this and other law schools. May the high and noble purpose for which the Phi Delta Delta Legal Sorority was organized be felt wherever there is a group of women pursuing the study of the law.

The College of Law, U. S. C., is situated in the Tajo Building, corner of First and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. Dean Porter has shown the women every consideration, giving them a large rest room, as well as a private study room in one corner of the library. The policy of the Law School is to encourage serious minded women to attend. Women graduates have been, almost without exception, a credit to the school.

* * *

Dr. R. C. Dalton, Painless Chiropodist, 1225 Broadway, Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY

Alaska Cruise Club, Union Square Hotel, Post and Stockton Sts.
Alpha Neighborhood Club, Grattan School.
Ashbury Heights Women's Club, 1362 Grove St.
Association of Pioneer Women of California, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.
Association of Collegiate Alumnae, California Branch, 1819 Octavia St.
California Club, 1750 Clay St., near Polk.
California Women's Republican Club, 501 Book Concern Bldg.
Cap and Bells Club, 1509 Gough St.
Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Pacific Bldg.
Catholic Humane Society, 1112 Market St.
Century Club, 1355 Franklin St., corner Sutter.
Channing Auxiliary, Unitarian Church, Franklin and Geary Sts.
Clionian Club 220 Post St.
Corona Club, 536 Sutter St.
Council of Jewish Women, 2137 Sutter St.
Daughters of California Pioneers, Pioneer Hall, 5 Pioneer Place.
Denman School Club, 902 Taylor St.
Dolores Mothers' Club.
Forum Club, 220 Post St.
Francesca Club, 560 Sutter St.
Girls' Recreation Club, 507 Harrison St.
Glen Park Political Club.
Hypathia Club.
Land Marks League, 1242 Taylor St.
La Puerta del Ora Chapter, D. A. R.
Laurel Hall Club, 1750 Clay St.
Local Council of Women, Hotel Bellevue.
Mills Club, 220 Post St.
Native Daughters of the Golden West, Claus Spreckels Bldg.
New Era League, 816 St. Francis Hotel.
Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, Sequoia Club Rooms.
Pacific Musical Society, 2848 Scott St.
Papyrus Club, 420 Sutter St.
Philomath Club, 538 Sutter St.
Presidents' Assembly.
Potrero Women's Club, Nineteenth and Iowa Sts.
Richmond Women's Club, 400 Thirty-fifth Ave.
San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, 220 Post St.
San Francisco Colony of New England Women.
San Francisco Musical Club.
San Francisco Women's Club, 1006 Bosworth St.
Sorosis Club, 538 Sutter St.
South Park Settlement Mothers' Club.
Susan B. Anthony Club.
Tamalpais Center Woman's Club.
To Kalon Club, Calvary Annex, Jackson and Fillmore Sts.
Town and Country Club, 218 Stockton St.
Vittoria Colonna Club, Hotel Richelieu, Van Ness Ave. and Geary St.
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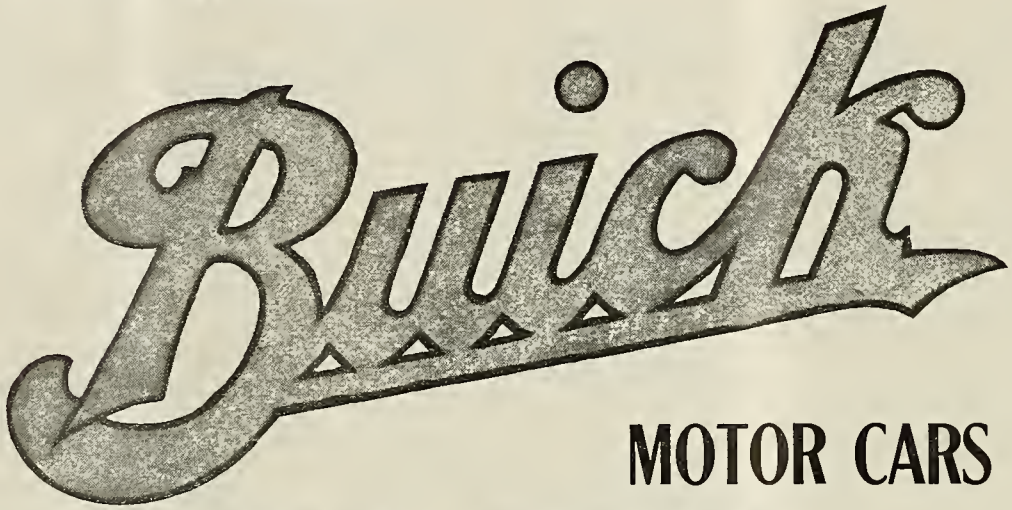

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A PLEA TO WOMEN

OPEN LETTER

Editor "Woman Citizen":

Please accept my thanks for the newspaper clipping regarding the persecution of Mr. and Mrs. Sanger for distributing alleged prohibited literature.

This is only another of the thousands of infamous outrages committed in the name of "morality" by the beastly lepers of the Anthony Comstock Tribe, whose degeneracy and moral perversion even Nero could not begin to rival!

And what surpasses my understanding is that the women of this great nation will sit supinely by and permit their sex to be debased, debauched and worse than prostituted by the pseudo-moral pestilence of men whose minds are so befouled by life-long wallowing in mental and moral licentious sex perversion that they accuse even God of obsenity!!

Society provides public institutions for confining madmen and lunatics for the safety of society, but it not only permits obscenity-madmen and degenerates to run at large everywhere, but permits them to make laws not only to govern those of normal, sane and rational mentality, but to actually enforce upon society the morals of Sodom and Gomorrah. And then the people go into spasms over the ever-increasing scandals, vices and immoralities that disgrace our "civilization."

Now why in the name of Heaven don't the "bright" and "brilliant" and "brainy" women of the nation launch a sweeping crusade against public ignorance, and demand the repeal of all laws opposed to sex education? Don't you women understand that all degenerates and criminals are **born** what they are, and that in order to prevent the crimes and vices of society we must stop the birth of criminals by abolishing ignorance?

Has it ever occurred to you that the so-called anti-vice society is maintained expressly for the purpose of **nurturing** vice and crime and **suppressing virtue and morality?** Are you aware of the fact that the agents of Anthony Comstock have been engaged for over thirty years in creating vice and crime and then arresting and persecuting honest men and women who were devoting their lives and giving their services to humanity?

No man who ever lived in our present age did as much for woman and morality as Moses Harmon, editor of the American Journal of Eugenics, yet during the whole period of over thirty years he was almost constantly harassed and persecuted and repeatedly arrested and imprisoned for his advocacy of woman's right to choose when she shall become a mother.

The aim and purpose of every degenerate masculine mind has always and ever been to keep woman enslaved, and knowing that nothing so effectually keeps a woman submissive as the thoughts of her children, man has used that means for thousands of years to debase the holiest function of life by enslaving woman to maternity. He knows that knowledge of woman's part would deprive him of his tyranny, and so he tries to keep her in ignorance by creating the impression that all sex knowledge is obscene and that the more blindly ignorant and submissive a woman is the more virtuous will she be.

And that is how we get our moral perverts, criminals and degenerates. Woman is dominated by man's licentious, vulgar, beastly, degenerate nature, and all her innate, spiritual, refining influence is so effectually crushed that little if any can be imparted to her offspring. They are conceived in beastly iniquity and gestated in an atmosphere which makes a normal character, either mentally or morally, utterly impossible.

Of all the fatal errors ever accepted by the world the belief that laws and statutes are a preventive of vice and crime is the most mischievous and accursed of any ever conceived by mortal mind. In fact, the truth of the matter is that laws create and foster countless evils which would never have been known had it not been for man-made laws which controvert, defy or aim to suppress the laws of both God and nature.

There is but one way to abolish all the evils of society, and that is to have people born free from vicious inclinations. You can no more make people "good" by laws if they are predisposed to evil than you can change the law of gravitation which makes water seek its level. And though you may "restrain" certain vicious tendencies, they will burst into action the moment the check-rein is relaxed.

Man has looked upon woman ever since the beginning of time as the cause of all his "misery," and she, accepting his edict as the truth has condemned herself as the "black sheep" of the human family in utter humiliation, and thus transmitted to her children from generation to generation the spirit which creates the tendency to "crawl in the dust" instead of soar in the clouds and assert her divinity.

Every plan of salvation that has ever yet been tried has proved a total failure, because the sacredness and divinity of motherhood was ignored. All the saviors of the world came to save only man, while woman—the creator of the human race, was but a secondary consideration. And till woman is recognized as the moulder of human character, and the function of maternity is regarded with reverence instead of levity, all our laws and jails and gallows will avail us nothing.

Only an enlightened motherhood can abolish all our social evils and become the world's redeemer. Agitation for peace, brotherhood, justice and humanity will be all in vain as long as wives and mothers are the sex slaves of men and forced to bear children in a spirit of rebellion. For the children thus brought into life will be always at war both with others and themselves, and giving expression to their warring passions in spite of all the laws that God or man can make.

And the same eternal law applies to vice and virtue and to the pure and evil-minded in their relation to love and life. These "anti-vice" crusaders who see obscenity in everything pertaining to sex, are only proclaiming to the world their depravity and degeneration. Creation is love and love is life and life is God, yet these infectious "whited sepulchers" are seeking to thrust upon the world, by alleged "moral laws" (!!!) the insane, licentious doctrine that God's creations are obscene and his commands a moral crime!

They are the pharisees who were conceived in "sin and iniquity," and preaching morals or virtues to them

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is casting pearls before a herd of swine. They were born without a soul—or the faculty for perceiving the divine in creation, and they can never be anything else than just human beasts. They are like the rabies-infected dog that snaps and bites at everything in sight, and they can see nothing in life but sex obscenity and vulgarity, and the sole ambition of their existence is to gratify their morbid, lecherous, sex insanity.

And that is what the "moral" laws of "ignorance is bliss," and the doctrines of "obscenity" have done for humanity. And it is such moral lepers who glory in bringing about the incarceration of sympathetic, sensitive souls such as Margaret Sanger, who can realize only as woman can, what undesired maternity means. Yet the millions of women who are clamoring for the ballot and equal rights with man, will permit these moral maniacs to confine the purest souls on earth in prison cells that are but slaughter pens unfit even for savage beasts to occupy, while the fiends who serve the devil in the garb of saints are at large in our midst!

How can love and justice reign while fiends and savages make our laws and leave no stone unturned to crush out every aspiration tending to uplift the race? What is the use to pray for peace and the cessation of war while murderers and assassins are at liberty everywhere and the world's reformers and educators are dying in foul, dark, prison dungeons? What is the sense in having moral spasms about the race suicide problem when we slaughter countless millions in mad, savage wars, and cause the death of millions of others through poverty and starvation that bloated multi-millionaires may feast on human flesh and blood! What is the sense in women wearing out their lives giving children to the world to be slaughtered in the prime of life on bloody battlefields, or die in slums in abject misery? What is the use of being born at all if we must die before we scarcely know that we have really lived?

But such is the drama of life, because the world fears the truth, and error and falsehood is permitted to supplant enlightenment and wisdom.

JOHN THE HERMIT.

* * *

INVINCIBLE DETERMINATION THE KEY TO SUCCESS.

By Z. P. Smith,

Principal of the Berkeley Business College.

If there is one thing on earth that mankind respects more than any other it is a man or woman of courage and determination—a manly man or woman who is determined to make a success of life! There is something grand and inspiring in a young man or young woman who fails squarely after doing his level best, providing he tries again with undaunted courage, invincible determination and renewed energy!

As one of the greatest writers has said: "Give a youth resolution and the alphabet, and who shall place limits to his career?" But we must put enthusiasm in our work. Put your very heart into it, if you would succeed. It will wake one up, causing the blood to circulate better, more red corpuscles will be formed, and, incidentally, more "brain cells" are created, and the whole being is filled with hope, courage and inspiration. Emerson said: "Every great commanding movement in the annals of the world is the triumph of enthusiasm."

We should not be contented with mastering the easy problems of life, but, on the contrary, roll up our sleeves and wade right into the middle of the most intricate or complicated problems and master them. Carlyle says: "Work is the grand cure for all the maladies and miseries that ever beset mankind." In fact, there is no success without work, hard work and lots of it. In this, the twentieth century, one must be an indefatigable worker if he would succeed. You know it is not ease but effort; not faculty, but difficulty, that makes men. The realization that it is doing, not dreaming, that counts. There is nothing in all this world that will come so near making a successful man as hard work—not necessarily laborious work, but work—nothing will ever take the place of hustle and genuine unadulterated American vigor and aggressiveness. As a crowd voluntarily makes room for a person who is determined to pass through, so mankind makes way for a young man with an unconquerable determination. Washington Irving says: "It is interesting to notice how some minds seem to create themselves, springing up under every disadvantage, and working their solitary but irrepressible way through a thousand obstacles." Really, the reason many young men do not make a success is not due so much to their lack of talent, as to a lack of business grit. They haven't that bulldog tenacity, that stick-to-it-ive-ness, which is as sure to bring success as water seeks its level. There is a vast difference between the man who simply "nibbles" at his work; as much difference as there is between success and failure. In fact, if one does not work with eagerness and determination he will find all work burdensome and tedious.

In conclusion, enkindle in your lives an invincible determination to be a grand success! Why not? God never placed anyone on earth to be a failure! So put vim, vigor and vitality in your work every day.

Napoleon's favorite saying was: "Truest wisdom is a resolute determination." Of course, a university education is all right, but it is not necessary this day and age; what the business world wants today is young men and women who are thoroughly trained for business; who put their very souls into their work; who are original and think for themselves—young men and women with invincible determination!

* * *

Would that men might learn that there is no change of sphere for man except by change of mind and heart. —Frederick Henry Hedge.

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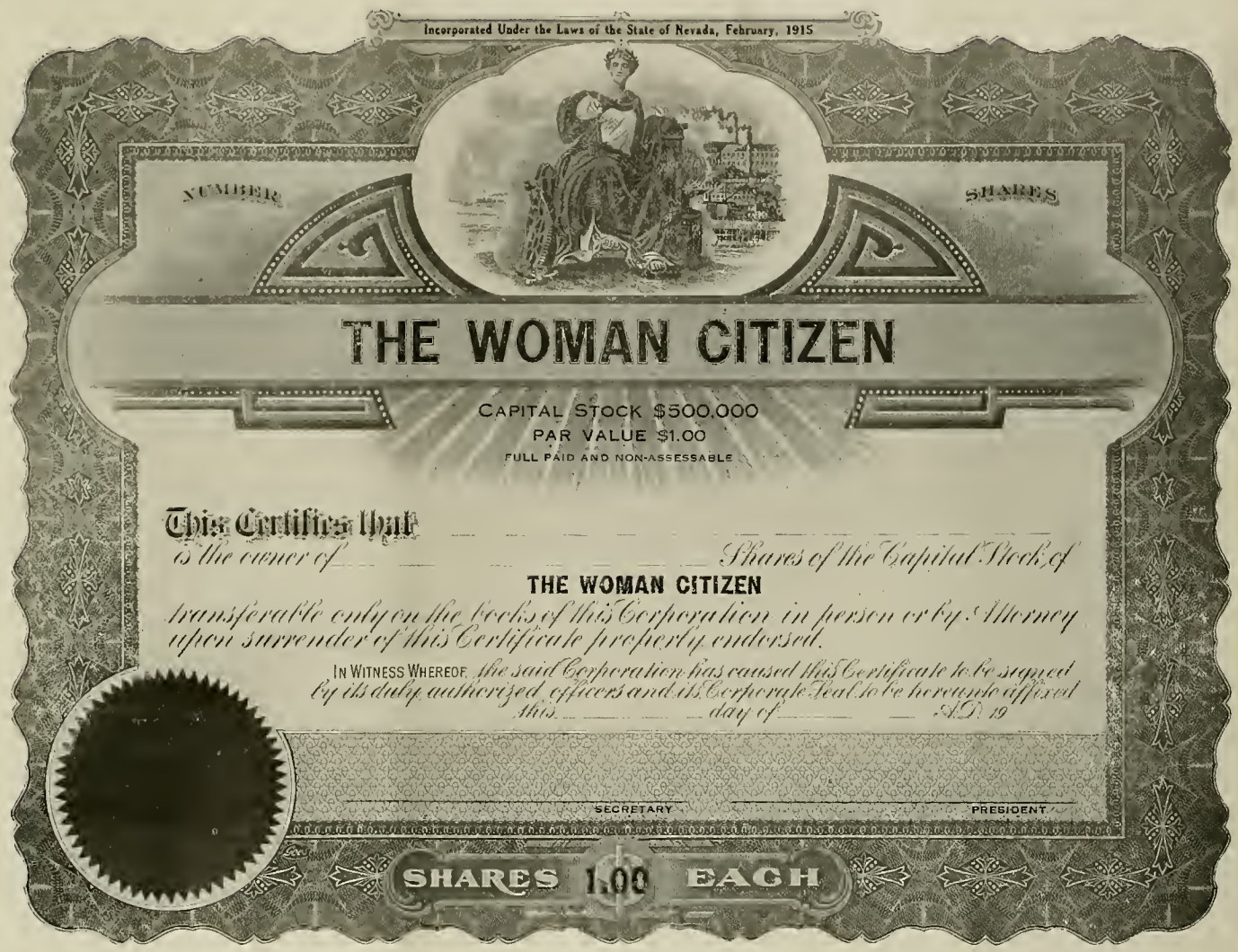

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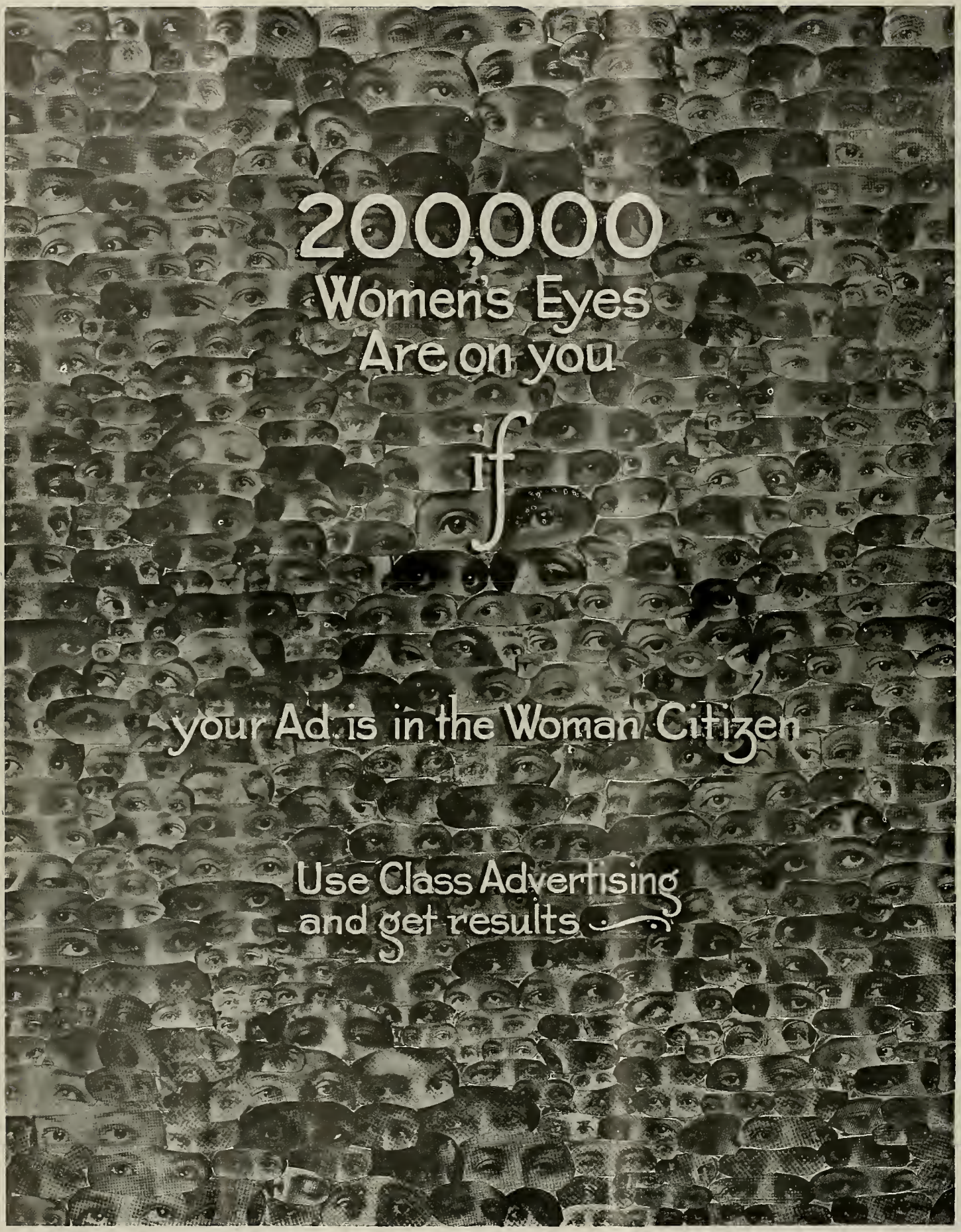

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR

JULY, 1915

California Building, Panama-Pacific International Exposition

Contributors This Month:

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Judge Henry Neil

Mabel Riegelman

May Wright Sewell

Carolyn Van Blarcom

Sybil Tonini

and others

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Pensions for Mothers

First of a series of articles written exclusively for "The Woman Citizen" by Judge Henry Neil of Chicago, author of the now famous Mothers' Pension Law of Illinois.

In this article Judge Neil tells of the first application of the mothers' pension in Illinois.

His next contribution to "The Woman Citizen" will deal with the subject of eugenics.

By JUDGE HENRY NEIL

Author of the famous Illinois Mothers' Pension Law

CALIFORNIA is rich enough to feed all its children, to clothe them, educate them, and keep them with their own mothers.

I have discovered that the people of California are ripe for progressive ideas. The women took hold of the mothers' pension plan early in 1913 and they are pushing it along vigorously. Everywhere, as I have traveled through this great state, I have found a keen interest in my campaign to abolish child poverty, which causes the greatest burden to the taxpayer by producing inefficient adults who fill to overflowing the jails, insane asylums, feeble-minded institutions, poorhouses and all other kinds of dependent homes.

How dependent institutions are supplied with children can well be illustrated by the story of one family that came into my early experience in promoting the cause of mothers' pensions. The story, which is my personal experience, follows:

In the first week of June, 1911, a woman with three children, two clinging to her skirts and one snuggling in her lap, sat in a straight-back chair before a judge in the Juvenile Court of Chicago. The court house was across the street from Hull house and a block from the Mary Crane Day nursery.

A dozen agents of organized charity were there to aid in solving the problem of the destitute mother. A probation officer reported on the "case." The destitute mother in court terminology is a "case."

Mrs. Brian was a typical "case." Eight months before her husband had been injured while at work in the steel mills. He lived a few weeks and then died. The woman had gone through the grade and high schools and had hope of a decent life. When the accident occurred they had $500 saved and were about to buy a home on the installment plan.

The doctors and living expenses, before the workman died, took part of this hoard, so painfully gathered. After the funeral Mrs. Brian set out to earn a living for herself and her three children, the eldest under five years, and the youngest an infant. Like thousands of other women, she thought of keeping roomers. With this idea in mind she used the last of her savings to pay an installment on a furnished house in a poor district, where she expected to shelter homeless working people at so much per week.

The business failed, as it was destined to do. A woman with three children cannot keep up a rooming house even for poorly-paid working people. One after another of the guests left. And this bright day in June found her in the dingy juvenile court, where she had been taken by agents of organized charity.

One of these agents reported: "Your honor, this woman is about to be set out on the street. She can not pay her rent. But she is able to work and we plan to place her children in an institution so she can go to work somewhere."

"I don't know what to do," said the mother to the judge. "This lady said, when I asked her for help, that I would have to 'put my children away' and go to work. I wish there was some other way," and she held her baby closer and tried to include the two standing at her knee in the protecting embrace.

Judge Henry Neil

"Did you collect anything from the steel company?" asked the judge.

"Not yet, my case comes up in about three months," she said, hopefully, but the distracted face of the judge did not reflect that hope. He knew the courts and the steel business too well.

He had been on that bench for three years. Almost daily he held conferences with the world's most famous charity workers. Thousands of dollars were raised by charity, ostensibly to relieve just such persons as Mrs. Brian.

The judge, probation officers and charity agents held a little conference. "Where shall we send the children?" was the question.

They knew no other way. Not one of these court officers nor charity experts, could conceive of any other way than to break up the family—taking these children away from their mother, the supreme crime of civilization, punishment worse than death for the offense of poverty.

For three years the judge had seen this thing go on. His face was haggard, he looked as if he was ready for the hospital. He was too humane to do this awful thing day after day and not feel it.

The charity workers appeared to be less affected. To send the babies to an institution would cost the county taxpayers $10 a month for each child, $30 a month for the three. They were ready to pay this sum to an asylum for taking care of these poverty-stricken children but there was no way the money could be paid to the mother for performing the function for which nature intended her, and for which she was so well prepared in every way but financially.

The legal axe was about to fall—the axe that would separate the mother and her children forever. The wagon was backed up at the back door. Trim nurses entered to take the babies from their mother's arms, when something happened.

During the progress of the "trial" two men entered. One of them was Otto McFeely of Oak Park, Illinois. The other was Henry Neil, the writer of this article. Both had been watching for some time this system of breaking homes, of legally kidnaping the children of the poor, of punishing mothers and the children for poverty, and all in the name of "kindness." That very week the Governor of Illinois had signed a bill that had been passed by the legislature without one dissenting vote, a bill that was to revolutionize the practice of the juvenile courts and to prevent the separation of mothers and their children.

Neil had put the bill through the legislature. It was such a little thing that it went through unnoticed by the charity experts. It was an amendment to the juvenile court act, that authorized the giving of the money to the mother instead of giving it to the institutions. These are the words of that act, known as the first state-wide mothers' pension law.

"If the parent or parents of such dependent or neglected child are poor and unable to properly care for said child, but are otherwise proper guardians, and it is for the welfare of such child to remain at home, the court may enter an order finding such facts and fixing the amount of money necessary to enable the parent or parents to properly care for such child, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the county board, through its county agent or otherwise, to pay to such parent or parents, at such times as said order may designate, the amount

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Business—A Training School for Wives

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, one of America's foremost physicians, lecturer and author, believes that the business world and not the home furnishes the best experience for young women aspiring to be helpful wives and intelligent mothers. The principles and methods of business, he says, are applicable to model housekeeping.

Upon his recent visit to San Francisco for the American Medical Association convention, Dr. Hutchinson consented to present his views to readers of "The Woman Citizen." In the interview set down below Dr. Hutchinson tells his reasons for urging unmarried women to engage in industrial and commercial pursuits.

By DR. WOODS HUTCHINSON
President of the American Academy of Medicine

"TODAY the best place where an unmarried woman can obtain her training for homemaking and housekeeping is in the business world.

The business world is standardized, scientific. Housekeeping in the majority of homes is none of these. What the coming housewife needs is a thorough knowledge of chemistry, physiology, hygiene and applied mechanics. These she can get better in the shop than in the home.

The entrance of unmarried women into the business and industrial worlds is beneficial to them. It assists them to become more intelligent wives, with greater economic independence and worldly knowledge. Such accomplishments make for better children.

We may safely say that from seventy to eighty per cent of all girls are allowed their choice of either remaining in the home or going outside to enter commercial or industrial activities. My advice to them is to get out into the world and make business their training school for good housekeeping and homemaking. It will make them worldly and give them that experience which comes from business associations.

Woman, as the head of the household, must meet all kinds of people, and she will be better fitted to face them after she has acquired that knowledge of the world and its ways that comes from work in business or industry.

The woman who uses business experience as her training school for wifehood and motherhood will be a better companion to her husband, will understand him better and will be of greater help to him than would have been possible had her vision been limited by the walls of home.

Not only will her experience fit her better for wifehood, but it will contribute vastly more to her fitness for motherhood. She will be able to command the respect of her children. No longer will the children be able to feel "mother doesn't know; she hasn't been out in the world." Her children will come to understand that mother does know because she has been in the world, an active part of it. And they will have that same quality of respect for her that they gain for their father because of his admitted larger experiences.

The woman in industrialism is far more fitted for motherhood than the old-fashioned mother who knew all about children because she had borne eleven and buried seven.

The presence of woman in the industrial world also will go a long way toward solving many of the difficult problems that arise after marriage. The fact that she has been in the world and has that confidence that comes with contact with the world will hold her back from domestic slavery.

As to what line of work women should follow in business or industry, no particular recommendation can be made. The field is so wide and the versatility of women so great, that they can be successful in any undertaking.

Today we find women succeeding in every calling. We even have policewomen.

As to medicine and nursing, women are especially advocated to these professions. As nurses, women are far ahead of men.

Every wife and mother is entitled to a share of the husband's income. She is the homemaker and he is the home provider. And whenever the home provider refuses to pay to the homemaker the money she earns by her domestic labors and through her direction of the home organization she will feel independent enough to go back into the world and take up again the work of earning her own living.

Her independence will make her husband a little more careful of his treatment of her; her experience will make her children a great deal more respectful.

Every woman should have a salary for her home work, paid to her by her husband, which she may spend as she pleases, and when pay day doesn't come around she will not be afraid to go out and look for another job.

Industrialism has made the woman free. And it is right that she should be free. Given a salary or a fixed income, the wife will spend for her children as she feels is best. The husband is not constantly on the job of child raising, as is the mother, and consequently he fails to see the child's needs as the mother sees them. A mother trained in business will know how to spend for the child intelligently. She will get maximum value for every dollar she spends.

It is a mistaken notion that industrial life is harder on woman than the old system. It is not new for women to work. Women have always been hard workers. The only difference in the system of today and thirty years ago is that women are working in different fields. They are not working so hard. They have better hours. They are eating better, sleeping better and learning more.

It is better for the woman to work in the city than in the country. Her health is far safer in the city than in rural districts. The calls of "Back to the Land" are summonses back to ill-health. They sound well but retard progress and hinder the rapid intellectual and physical advancement of woman.

Records show that mortality in the cities is less than in the country. This is because sanitary conditions are better in the cities and more attention is paid to labor saving devices.

There is nothing more trying on a woman's health or more deteriorating in its effects than work in the rural home. I made careful observations during my early practice in the country and am able to say without qualification that the woman worker in the city has an easier time of it and a more healthful life than the farmer's wife.

Women have been engaged in industry for thirty years and during that time the death rate among women has been reduced forty per cent. Furthermore—and manufacturers of women's apparel will bear me out—the stature of women has increased in size during the last twenty years. The further we come West the more pronounced is this increased growth. Women's participation in industry has had more to do with the increase in the average size of woman than women's participation in athletics.

Having always been deeply interested in the study of the human animal in a biological sense, I have carefully observed the physical conditions of men and women of the country as compared with the men and women of the city, and my conclusions have been formed without haste. In the country the men physically are far the superiors of the women. They are healthier, better put together, stronger. In the city this condition is almost reversed. Go to the country club and look over the men and women. You will find that the women have more color, more vigor, are better human specimens than the men. The cry "Back to the country" is a mistake. The city is the best place for woman's development. And a woman in the city can do no better than engage in work.

We are now working back from the cities to civilize the country, and we shall soon have the country as desirable a place in which to live as the city. Of course bad

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Women As Peace Workers

REFLECTIONS OF A FAMOUS WOMAN PEACE ADVOCATE ON THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF WOMEN WORKERS TO PROMOTE PERMANENT PEACE, HELD RECENTLY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

By MRS. MAY WRIGHT SEAWELL

Chairman, Organization Committee, International Conference of Women Workers to Promote Permanent Peace

INVITED by the editor of this magazine to indicate what, in my opinion, are some of the unique features of the recently adjourned International Conference of Women Workers to Promote Permanent Peace, I take the liberty of doing so in the form of a familiar letter.

Since the work on preparation for this conference began, nothing has been more persistently misunderstood than its objects. Hardly a day has passed that either in conversation or by earnest letter, I have not been warned of the folly of our undertaking to stop the progress of the present European war. Protests of this kind from my own countrymen and countrywomen usually have been accompanied by expressions of regret, while similar assurances from overseas have been coupled with the assertions that the war must not stop until an acknowledged victory on one side should have left the other crushed and helpless.

To all persons who have made protests against efforts to stop the war, we have apparently vainly replied that a reference to the first announcements of the conference would show that it never had been the intention of its organizers to attempt this. From the beginning, we, who are engaged in this work, have expressed our own conviction that we have no power to stop the war and should make no effort to do so.

As preparations for the conference went forward we added to this original declaration the decision not to discuss the present war or to touch upon its causes in so far as its causes were peculiar to it. The organizers of this conference consider war an archaic institution, perfectly incompatible with the stage of developments now reached by humanity in all lines of endeavor.

To us this war is a madness, a contagious madness, and we announced that all we intended to try to do in regard to it was to check its further progress.

The objects of this conference, as first announced, have been consistently and steadfastly pursued.

It is probably worth while once more to restate them briefly. In substance, they appear in the resolutions passed by the conference.

First. Believing that greed of territory, a cultivation of national and racial antagonism and an unrighteous ambition on the part of governments and rulers have been a primary cause of all wars, excepting perhaps, the few that have been waged for national freedom, we have worked to educate the public mind to a true conception of a righteous patriotism.

Second. Realizing that excepting in its political relations and in its sympathies, humanity is now quite universally internationalized, we stand for an effort to lift patriotism to the height of a comprehensive INTERNATIONALISM which shall be cleansed of all race prejudice and of all desire to magnify one's own country at the expense of minifying the importance of other countries and of other nationalities.

Mrs. May Wright Sewell

Third. Knowing that the legal codes of all the nations involved in the present war indicate that their respective moral codes are based on a respect for human life, we demand that in respect to life, the morality of governments which represent organized aggregates of individuals shall be lifted to the same ethical plane upon which all governments at the present time demand that individuals shall live; therefore, we do not hesitate to declare that, in our eyes, war is organized murder and that the crime which it in itself is and the crimes which follow in its wake are as much more monstrous than is a murder of one individual by another individual, as is any crime for the commission of which there has been a long contemplated, organized effort greater than the corresponding crime committed under heated impulse.

These declarations so imply that our whole plan is one of education. Seeing that the education of the young, both in the family and in all educational institutions, include the orphanages, the asylums and schools of correction, where unprotected youths are placed, now are to so large a degree in the hands of women, it is evident that a determination on the part of women to direct their instruction toward ideals of Peace and Brotherhood will, ultimately, make it impossible for goverments to recruit armies excepting when, the will of the people having been consulted, such service is declared necessary for the preservation of national life.

The degree to which interest in Peace is felt by all sections of society finds one measure in the expressions of this sentiment contributed to our conference by poets, musicians and artists.

Since the first call for a poem, a hymn and a symbol to be used in this conference, thirty poems have been sent by as many different authors resident in all sections of our country, the last one arriving the day that the conference closed. Altogether nine hymns written for its opening and set to original music, eight designs for a special flag and nine designs for the official postcard have been offered. All these could not be used in the conference, although many had great merit. One rather amusing result of the conference is already manifested.

Since its adjournment, formal applications have come from more than a dozen women and half as many men who desire to be engaged as speakers to be sent through the country to diffuse the sentiment for peace generated by the conference.

The literature announcing this conference has been sent to every country in the world and almost every post continues to bring evidence that it has been used. For example, on July 8, the day after the conference closed, there was received a most interesting letter from a person in Turkey hitherto quite unknown, enclosing newspaper clippings from papers published within the territory under Ottoman rule, containing favorable mentions of the conference with quite generous quotations from its circulars of information.

On July 14 there came a budget from China which indicates that the papers of Pekin and Shanghai have given quite as much space to the announcements of the conference as the papers of San Francisco. With this budget came a remarkable communication intended as a greeting from the women of China to the conference, written by the Honorable Mrs. Tseng Nieh. This lady is the wife of a Chinese statesman holding high position under the present government and the daughter of an eminent statesman who was an intimate friend of the late Dowager Empress. This lady sends her communication by her own hand in both Chinese and English and expresses her eager desire to see the women of China organized for the maintenance of peace, in which she assures us that "almost all distinguished women, indeed all excepting those who have been touched by the 're-

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Teaching the Child Music

Editor's Note: In the following article, written for "The Woman Citizen," Mabel Riegelman, the famous California songbird, tells why every child should receive a musical education. Miss Riegelman explains why she believes the present teaching of music in schools faulty and tells of the benefits which children derive from musical training.

By MABEL RIEGELMAN
Prima Donna Soprano of the Chicago Grand Opera Company.

HAVE you ever noticed the number of people you hear deplore the fact that they have absolutely no understanding of the fundamental principles of music? It seems too bad to admit it, but it is true, nevertheless, that very often they have no understanding of the art of music.

To find the true reason for such a condition one must go to the very bottom, and therefore the question that presents itself is to whom must this state of affairs be attributed? The most natural answer will be —why, of course to the parents of children. To a large extent this is true, for so many times the statement is made by a parent, "If only my child would show some taste for music I would be so happy to give him music lessons."

And here lies the greatest misunderstanding on the part of most parents. For instance, let me give an example. Just because a child does not show a special liking for arithmetic or geography or grammar is no reason why that child is permitted to remain at home and allowed to grow up illiterate. To the contrary, that child is sent to school and made to take the regular curriculum provided by the school. And just so it ought to be with music. Does not musical knowledge mean part of our education? Then just so should musical knowledge be made a part of our education. Most people of ordinary education are able to carry on an intelligent conversation upon the topics of the day because of their schooling, and yet when the subject of music is broached they must sit back and feel hopelessly unable to join in the discussion because when they were children, not having shown any special talent for music, that assuredly necessary and aesthetic side of their training had been almost completely neglected.

I have noticed in a number of courses arranged for the kindergarten, music has been made the most important subject, and it has often been a source of conjecture on my part as to why, upon the transfer of the child from kindergarten to grammar school, this musical idea has not been continued and carried on. It seems to me that parents or teachers noting the wonderful transforming effect of music on the little ones, how it is able to brighten even the most sullen or unhappy child, would persistently urge for a change in the present educational course of our public schools to include music in the prominent position in which it belongs.

This is a subject that is near to my heart and upon it I have conversed over and over again, especially with children of the six lower grades. These children seem to know practically nothing but the very lowest fundamental rules of "do, re, mi," etc. Quite true this is most certainly necessary for them to know, because without a proper foundation no study is of use, but the point is why does the general education stop there.

Mabel Riegelman

Only recently have educators attempted to make study interesting. Surely there were very few pupils in our public schools of a few years back who enjoyed the study of history—ancient, medieval or modern—geography, rhetoric, geometry, or any other of the numerous and invariably dry subjects in which they were required to pass to secure promotion.

In recent years teachers have endeavored to make education interesting so as to secure the best attention of the pupil. In only rare instances can this be said of the study of music. To begin with, in the numerous instances which I have investigated, the study of music has been made anything but interesting, and yet I venture to say there is no other subject which can be made more interesting and more easily understood.

Music is surely one of the most noble, the most alluring of all the arts, and if properly presented can be made the means of working marvelous changes in future generations. At the present time music is taught in what might be aptly termed "a wholesale fashion." This manner of teaching tends in itself to increase the reticence and timidity of many or all apparently backward children. For instance, it has appeared to me that the most important fault is the continual singing in unison without any effort being made to develop individuality.

I have demonstrated that by the use of a few of the many beautiful children's songs which can be had at any music shop, that even a child with practically no individual voice can be taught to sing alone, and in front of a class; this in turn overcoming bashfulness and timidity. If but a fraction of the effort used in making other studies interesting was allowed to be used on music, the results attained both in the knowledge and understanding of good music as well as greater capability of grasping the regular studies would be unlimited. It is impossible and not to be expected that teachers can impart to others that of which they themselves have no knowledge. The public school teachers having themselves enjoyed a musical education are few. Those who have had a musical education do of their own volition instinctively make the study of music one of great interest to their pupils.

I am reminded of a class in the Lincoln School in Oakland that by reason of numerous changes in the teachers during the one term had developed considerable mischief, and was considered as uncontrollable by all the teachers of the other grades. A former instructor of music was placed in charge of this class for the final five weeks of the term, and by her use of music interestingly presented, transformed that class at the end of the term into a model class both as to deportment and percentage standing.

This is only one example of what could be done with the proper presentation of music.

In addition to teaching singing to the pupils of the public schools, it is my opinion that they should be taught at least something of the great masters and their accomplishments, in the same manner that this is taught of great poets, painters, statesmen

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Woman's Part in the Exposition

By SYBIL TONINI

IT is almost an endless chain, this linking together of woman's various activities and achievements at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Everywhere, in every department, woman at home and abroad has shown her ability and her progress. It is expected that in feminine pursuits woman should win laurels, but never before in the history of expositions has the gentler sex shown its capability to compete with the mind of man, a mind that has had the opportunity of centuries of freedom and training. Forsooth, every woman may be proud when she views the accomplishments of her sisters at this great world university.

In mechanics, art, education, manufactures, horticulture, agriculture, applied arts and sciences, woman has taken her place at the fore. Whenever she has applied her energies she has met with success, and it is not exaggerating to state that she is dividing equal honors with man in every department where she has been allowed to show what she can do.

It is, perhaps, in the Departments of Education, Fine Arts and Applied Arts, however, that her greatest development has been given a chance for expression. The Palace of Education preponderates in woman's achievements and laudable activities. The United States Department of Labor, which is conducting a Children's Bureau exhibit in this building, has had the acumen and foresight to realize that mothers, through a natural instinct, are fitted best to understand the child soul and body and to give it that sympathy and care which is more needful than all medicine in the world.

The result is that the great work being done by Miss Julia Lathrop, Dr. Frances Sage Bradley and Dr. Anna Strong is a monument of efficiency. No part of a child's life is neglected. Health conferences in which mothers, rich or poor, can discover why their babies do not thrive, models showing causes of infant mortality, milk tests and demonstrations of proper feeding of infants, carefully thought out menus with instructions regarding the introduction of new elements into baby's diet, layettes exemplifing modern, healthful methods of clothing children, and classes in children's recreation are a few of the projects under way in this section.

In the Philippine Educational Exhibit two women stand out pre-eminently as having done marvelous things for the children of our insular possessions. They are Mrs. Mira MacClay Kelley and Miss Fanny Magee. The former was the first white woman who went among the Igorottes. Her interest in these primitive people and her insight into their native intelligence bade her lead them into enlightenment. What was an avocation in the beginning terminated in a vocation, and it is to this brilliant woman's energy that the Igorottes owe their present state of awakening and progress. The educational displays in her department of the Philippine educational section are intensely interesting and show woman's efficiency in this line of endeavor.

Miss McGee, who is the superintendent

Half Dome of Philosophy, Palace of Education, P. P. I. E.

of the School of Household Industries in Manila, is in charge of the displays of work done by the girls of the school which has for its purpose the educating of girls in home talents so that they return to the various provinces from which they come and establish schools, thus scattering education by geometrical progression.

The Consumers' League and the National Child Labor Bureau have a booth under the direction of Miss Helen Mabry. Mrs. George Hough Perry also has done much towards the success of this display.

The National Suffrage Association is well represented. The Congressional Woman's Suffrage Association, through the munificence of Mrs. William Kent, has a rostrum where the foremost women of the world congregate, hold their conferences and deliver addresses. Among the women who have visited the booth are Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Madame Montessori, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Gail Laughlin, Madame Zelie Nuttall and Miss Anne Morgan.

The Elizabeth McCormick Fund for open air schools in Chicago is ably represented by Miss Mary E. Murphy, who is conducting a comprehensive aggregation of models and charts which tell the story of this great philanthropic work.

Avenue of Progress, P. P. I. E.

Smith's College has an attractive corner under the direction of Miss Louise Willison where, through photographs and data, are shown what the graduates of this great woman's university have done for education, art and philanthropy.

Miss Louise Brigham of Boston has a model home of eight rooms, where every piece of furniture is made and designed of box lumber. Her mission in life is to bear the message of beauty and artistic environment into the humblest homes, to place a charming abiding place within the means of the poorest.

Miss V. C. Hicks of Oakland has a booth showing how the backward child may be advanced to normal activity.

Miss M. E. Hobart is in charge of the Episcopal Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society. The work of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy is well portrayed in a booth devoted to her achievements.

In the Palace of Fine Arts and throughout the Exposition, in sculpture and painting, woman may glory in her accomplishments. It is, perhaps, the first time in history where woman has succeeded in justifying her claim to a high place in the realm of creative art. In sculpture she is preeminent. This is shown partly by the quality of her small bronzes and marbles around the Fine Arts Colonnade and Lagoon. Janet Scudder's "Young Pan," "Fighting Boys," "Shell Fountain," "Little Lady of the Seas" and "Frog Fountain" are one of the charms of this by-way.

Evelyn Beatrice Longman's marble, "L'Amour," has a delicacy of feeling and a beauty of conception that have won admiration of noted art critics. Her statue of Cores in the Court of Abundance also is worthy of praise. Olga Popoff Muller's "Primitive Man" is a striking example of the small bronzes. The "Lion and Lioness" at the end of the Colonnade guarding one of the entrances to the Fine Arts Palace is the work of Anna Vaughn Hyatt, who has a number of splendid offerings in the Palace. The "Sword" is an Anna Coleman Ladd statue which is winning commendation.

One of the prettiest bits of sculpture at the Exposition and one that adorns the Sargent room, is a sun-dial, "The Lillies," by Lucy Richards. "Piping Satyrs," by Alice Morgan Wright, occupies a place among the willows on the Colonnade, and is an exquisite bit of bronze. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's fountains are both examples of rare talent. One, called "El Dorado," in the arch of the Tower of Jewels, has had more favorable criticism, perhaps, than any other similar piece of outdoor sculpture at the Exposition. The ornamental feature of the entrance hall of the Palace of Fine Arts is her fountain in Italian marble.

Edith Woodman Burroughs' "Fountain of Youth," in a wing of the arch of the Tower of Jewels, is greatly praised by art lovers. It is of rare and pleasing simplicity, the figure being that of a young girl in all the beauty of youth standing upon a pedestal.

Emily Clayton Bishop has a number of splendid bronzes and marbles, among the most noticeable being "Greed" and "The

Bacchic Dancer." Malvina Hoffman's studies of Russian dancing, including a bronze of Pavlova and Novikoff are interesting, as are Margaret Hoard's "The Old Woman and Eve." Anna Vaughan Hyatt and Grace Mott Johnson have specialized on animal sculpture and are earning much commendation in their art. Gertrude Boyle Kanno's masterpiece, the head of Joaquin Miller, and also a bust of William Keith, occupy pedestals in the entrance to the Art Palace. Bessie Potter Vonnoh's "Motherhood" and "A Young Mother," both marbles, express a feeling and understanding that are pleasing. Annetta Johnson Saint Gaudens excels in medallions and busts, her medallion called "Baby" drawing much admiration.

Hundreds of women artists have contributed to the exhibit of paintings and drawings. Probably the one who stands out pre-eminently as having achieved something well worth a place among the immortals is Anna Boberg of Sweden. Her work is done in big, bold, strong strokes, with daring colors and rugged conception. She has taken for her subjects the glacier lakes, fiords, arctic nights and fishing villages snuggled in the shadow of ice-cliffs. Three other renowned Swedish women who are exhibitors in this section are Agnes Wieslander, Anna Vrongel and Mathilda Osterlond-Wigert. Lena Borjeson, Ruth Milles and Alice Nordin occupy prominent places in the Swedish room of sculpture and etchings.

Mademoiselle Betty de Jong of Paris, a societaire and also a member of the jury of the Automne Salon of 1913, is showing three splendid examples of her work, strong in coloring and feeling. One is entitled "The Dancing Girl," another is a portrait and the third, entitled "Beatrix," is a study of an old Spanish type done near Monterey in the San Juan country. Cecilia Beaux expresses her genius in a number of portraits and character studies, "The Dreamer" receiving considerable praise by connoisseurs. As a voice from the past, when for women to achieve in the great world of art was almost a miracle, there is one lone picture of the ever-beloved Rosa Benheur.

One of the most interesting women in the Varied Industries Palace is Miss Anna Durkee, general manager and controlling stockholder of the Alaska Garnet Mining and Manufacturing Company. She went to Alaska seven years ago, located a garnet company, interested fifteen other women in it, started with one claim and now owns a dozen or more, constituting a whole mountain of garnets. Miss Lottie M. Crafts of the University of Minnesota is president of the corporation. Miss Durkee discovered that the garnet waste is a valuable powder for foundry use and can be marketed at much lower cost than lycopodium, which is a Russian importation. Miss Emily Williams was the architect of the booth and Miss Balmer the designer for the electroliers.

The exhibit of Domestic Arts and Crafts in this building is dominated by women. Mrs. H. Elling and Miss Dorothea Warren O'Hara, both of Berkeley, excel in overglass porcelain and enamels. Miss Belle McMurtry of San Jose and New York has some fine bindings; Mrs. Mary J. Coulter, hand-wrought jewelry, book-binding, china decoration and weaving; Miss Margaret Whiting and Miss E. Millar, who organized the Society of Blue and White Needlework of Deerfield, Massachusetts, have engineered a splendid exhibit; Adelaide Allsop Robineau has a case of wonderful porcelains; Mrs. Ralph Johonnot and Miss Laura Mattoon have a display of wood-block printing on chiffon, embroideries and textiles of great delicacy; the Burelay baskets of pine needles, fern stems and swamp grass are the work of Mrs. M. B. Clayton of San Antonio, Texas.

Borea College, a feminine institution, has a display of old-fashioned embroideries, weaves and linens. Cross-stitch work, and old linen designs are exhibited by Edith Allen Hall. Mrs. M. E. Cherry of St. Louis has charming specimens of over-glaze porcelains; Maude Mason of New York City is showing modern porcelain and potteries. Miss Palmer's copper work and the embroideries of Miss Claire O'Rourke also are deserving of mention.

The Indiana Women's Exhibit, under the direction of Mrs. Robert Strong, shows ceramics, embroideries, book plates, photography and sculpture. The same applies to the Portland, Maine, Arts and Crafts display. The Herter looms booth is in charge of Mrs. Stanley Fleetwood of New York City.

In the Palace of Liberal Arts woman has much to do and to say. The Red Cross Society, the Smithsonian Institute and the United States Department of Commerce all have women at work. Here one learns that a woman, Madame Curie, was responsible for the discovery of radium.

In the Food Products Palace women are everywhere. Mrs. Louise Andrea is conducting a cooking school demonstrating groceries. Here every day for three hours women may learn how to cook economically and tastily. The lessons are free. It is essentially a woman's building and province.

In the Palace of Horticulture Mrs. E. W. Ehrmann stands out as a woman of rare capability. It was she who started the first olive cannery in California and is responsible for putting that palatable delicacy, the ripe olive, on the market. Mrs. A. W. Bitting, working with her husband, is directing a model cannery for the National Canners' Association. Mrs. Wright of Oakland, whose jams and jellies are the delight of the home-maker, has a quaint little old English cottage in one corner where she preserves fruit daily. Mrs. Marcus has a booth where her artificial plants are displayed.

In the Palace of Transportation Mrs. Mary E. Hart is directing a remarkable Alaskan exhibit for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. Under her supervision a splendid ethnological collection of basketry, pottery, skins and idols, as well as several Alaskan Esquimaux and Indians, have been brought to create an interesting lesson in Alaskan life, past and present.

Miss Ella Mulkey has entered an entirely new field for women. In the Utah building there is a working model of copper and coal mines, the entire work being the product of her brain and mechanical ability.

All of the state buildings have women hostesses in charge, looking after the social feature and the hospitality of their states. Miss Nannie Heth is in charge of the Virginia Building and has brought her own very choice collection of antiquities and heirlooms belonging to George Washington and Martha Washington.

The California Building is almost completely under the direction of women, the Woman's Board, composed of a number of the most prominent women of the state, having the direction and administration of the affairs of the social department of the building. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst is honorary president of the board and Mrs. Frederick Sanborn is president.

In the California Counties display women also are very active. Mrs. L. M. Brown and Mrs. Wessels have done artistic things in wheat and grains for paneling and decorative effects.

73-Reasons Why-73

WHY NOT USE FRENCHGLOSS INSTEAD OF USING GREASE, PARAFFINE, GLYCERINE, ETC. THEY ARE NOT FINISHING ARTICLES. THEY BURN EASILY, CATCH DUST, MAKE DINGY SPOTS, DARK STREAKS OR BROWN SMEARS.

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Frenchgloss gives any finish, from a dainty, papery effect to a very glossy stiff finish, depending upon the thickness of starch and upon the quantity of Frenchgloss used.

Frenchgloss gives fairly good results with starch made from flour. Flour starch should be strained through a cloth, use while warm, strain through a cloth then dampen and iron.

For moths in trunks, etc., place therein a few tablets of Frenchgloss, Carnation is best, as it gives garments flower-like.

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EDITORIAL

Vol. 34 JULY, 1915 No. 4

THE WOMAN CITIZEN
THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR
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Endorsed by 417 Women's Clubs.

NON-PARTISAN—NON-SECTARIAN

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Grasp Exposition Opportunities The Panama-Pacific Exposition rightly has been called the World's University. In no better terms could this great monument to human progress be described. It is the epitomy of human achievement, the triumph of man's advancement. To celebrate the greatest of all human accomplishments, the peoples of the earth have come together, bringing with them the greatest evidences of their progress.

Not only have they assembled their products but they have displayed their advances in every line of human endeavor. This they have done in a spirit of true brotherhood, that the people of one nation might benefit by the strides of the other. It is a celebration of world progress, inspiring still greater progress. Forsooth, it is the World's University.

But are you benefiting by the advantages it affords? Are you availing yourself of this unexcelled opportunity for study, learning and advancement? Are you studying the great array of world exhibits for what they are worth to you educationally or simply eyeing them curiously as you would a novelty?

Of the throngs who daily wend their way through the exhibit palaces there are many who actually study the displays for their true worth, recognizing an opportunity for advancement which never again will be offered this generation. Others—and far too many—view the exhibits without thought of study, without conception of the advantages they offer for human betterment and progress.

The exhibits should be studied systematically and conscientiously. They should be scrutinized one by one and not a single one overlooked. Each exhibit should be studied as one page in a great encyclopedia of world knowledge written by the nations of the earth for their mutual learning.

From such a study the Exposition scholar will gain a vast knowledge of the strides made by every people in every line of human endeavor. He will benefit by the effort of millions of people, exerted in countless directions. He will share the fruits of incomputable labor, study and research.

The World's University is open. Attend it as a student, not as a mere visitor.

* * *

Non-Partisanship Bill Opposition Grows State-wide opposition to the non-partisanship bill passed by the recent legislature is growing stronger constantly. Organized plans to defeat the measure at the polls on August 30 are gaining the support of sound-minded citizens throughout California, who are voicing vigorous protests against abolishing party lines in state elections.

The fight against the bill is in the hands of a joint party committee and the opposition to the measure is evidenced by the long lists of signatures secured against it.

Citizens in every walk of life, intelligent men and women voters with the good of the body politic at heart, realize the fallacy of wiping out party lines in state elections. They are agreed that party government makes possible the placing of responsibility where it belongs and that the elimination of party lines is a big factor in building up political machines.

Party politics in state affairs have become a veritable institution of American government. They have withstood political changes because they have been recognized as a necessity, a potent factor toward maintaining good government. With party lines sharply drawn, the voter and taxpayer is enabled to place responsibility for corrupt or inefficient government. With party politics abolished, shifting of responsibility grows easier; machine rule may exist.

Another recognized advantage of party politics in state affairs is that the fires of national patriotism are burning constantly. National issues are kept before the eyes of the people.

These are but some of the reasons why intelligent citizens of California have combined to defeat the measure. Every vote is needed to kill the bill. Give your vote against the act. Cast your ballot for the maintenance of party politics in state affairs and the cause of good government.

* * *

Woman's Duty Is To Vote It is the right of every woman in these United States to cast a ballot. That right is being more generally recognized each year. One state after another is granting woman the privilege of the ballot. BUT DO ALL ENFRANCHISED WOMEN AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THAT PRIVILEGE?

A survey of the registration of women in the principal cities of California compels us reluctantly to answer negatively. There are today many women in California and other states of the Union, who, being enfranchised, are too indifferent to vote.

We are loath to believe that these women —thousands of them in the United States— are aware of the wrong they are doing. We do not think they know that they are shirking a fundamental duty of citizenship.

The ballot is a privilege, a God-given right of man and woman alike. And once woman receives the right to vote, that right becomes a duty, an unending obligation. The woman who does not vote fails in that duty, whether her neglect to cast a ballot be intentional or not.

All good citizens must cast their ballots

in all elections to uphold the cause of right. Too many ballots are cast in the cause of dishonesty and corruption. Honest and law-abiding citizens, men and women, must exert their united strength at the polls to uphold honesty and good government. The citizen who fails to do his or her part in that work shirks the fundamental duty of good citizenship.

There are too many women today who are privileged to vote, yet refrain from doing so either because they do not believe that a woman should go to the polls or because for some inexcusable reason they have neglected to register.

These women, in their narrow and warped conception of the duty of good citizenship, believe that voting is optional with women who have been given the ballot. They regard their franchise as an invitation to a bridge party, something they can accept or reject as their fancy dictates.

But they are in error. The exercise of the right to vote is a sacred duty and the woman who fails in that duty fails to write her name upon the roster of good citizens.

* * *

Preserve Femininity In these days when women are entering business and industrial fields in greater numbers than ever before, a word on the preservation of femininity is not amiss. For there is a constantly increasing tendency on the part of business women to forsake their womanliness in the false belief that true femininity is a poor asset for a business woman.

On the other hand, there is no feminine virtue that wins greater admiration from men than sincere womanhood. There is nothing that the business man, meeting the woman in his own sphere, abhors more than a reckless abandon of femininity.

We do not want to be construed as saying that all business women have lost their womanliness. The big majority of them fortunately have retained this most sterling of all womanly qualities. But there is an ever-increasing tendency on the part of a small minority of women in commercial affairs to cast away their femininity in the false and stupid belief that they are becoming "good fellows." It is of these women that we speak.

They inject language of the street into their vocabularies. They discuss delicate questions with men of casual acquaintance. Some even step so far beyond the bounds of propriety as to tell a story that is risque for entertainment. And all this—for what? To satisfy a false and ill-founded belief that they must discard their womanliness to be "good fellows," that the greatest success to business women comes to "good fellows."

Poor souls! If they only knew the truth. If only they knew that the men of business respect the woman who cherishes her femininity, and look with scorn at her who does not.

Though men may laugh with the "good fellow" who has thrown away her womanliness, their excoriation of her when she has done would fill her heart with shame, could she hear, and sound a mighty warning to cherish femininity.

* * *

Empty Honors The numerous conventions meeting in San Francisco as a result of the Exposition are contributing materially to the dignity and importance of the city as a world center. They are making ing of San Francisco a Mecca for the world's leaders in every line of human endeavor. The selection of this city as the meeting place for so many powerful organizations is spreading the fame of the City by the Golden Gate.

Yet, as important as are the majority of these conventions, one which took place recently seemed to impress the people with its unimportance and proved the cause of much unfavorable comment. We refer to the International Congress of Authors and Journalists.

Not only did the "international congress" fail to reach the universal scope which its appellation implies, but its methods of honoring one of the members resulted in no little comment in literary circles of California.

While the Golden West has produced poets and writers of international fame, the leaders of the "international congress" chose to confer honors upon but one woman, a poet. Strangely enough, bards of greater fame have been permitted to toil away without ever enjoying the pleasure of feeling the weight of a laurel wreath upon the brow.

Many of these who still are contributing to the literary fame of the state were overlooked by the congress, all in the hurry and scurry to bestow lavish honors upon one.

* * *

The Pioneer Mother Monument The Pioneer Mother Monument stands today at the Exposition as a lofty tribute to the Madonna of the West. It portrays the highest reverence and honor which the good women of California could bestow upon the pioneer mothers of the Golden West.

No higher tribute could be paid to these noble women who helped blaze the trail westward than the erection of this imposing monument, idealistic in its conception and great in its portrayal of womanly virtue.

The presence of so great a monument in San Francisco ever will serve as an inspiration to men and women alike, a perpetual glorification of the noble mothers of the early days.

Typifying the loftiest virtues of woman's greatest estate, motherhood, the monument portrays the highest feminine virtues—love, loyalty, courage and hope.

The recent ceremonies at the Exposition upon the occasion of the unveiling of the monument will take their place in San Francisco history, marking the tribute of California to the mothers of pioneer days.

* * *

Women's Peace Congress Prompted by high-minded humanitarian motives, a great movement for permanent world peace has been launched by women. Appropriately, it had its beginning in San Francisco, the Mecca for the peoples of the world, and from this city the women's propaganda for universal peace is to spread to every corner of the earth.

We cannot refer in too laudable terms of the International Conference of Women Workers to Promote Permanent Peace. Its leaders and workers are deserving of the highest praise.

The conference brought together prominent, high-minded women of America, and with humanity's cause as their guide, they gave serious consideration to the ways and means of attaining perpetual peace within the great family of Man.

The causes of armed conflicts were considered from every viewpoint. Distinguished speakers presented their views on how peace might be maintained among nations.

Given impetus by the discussions of learned speakers, the great movement for world peace was launched. It is to be pursued along educational lines, imbibing the youth with ideals of peace and brotherhood. Such a work deserves the support of all women. It should receive the co-operation of women in every line of human endeavor.

"The Woman Citizen" publishes in this issue a remarkable article by Mrs. May Wright Sewell, chairman of the organizing committee of the conference, and a powerful leader in the movement for peace. Her expressions deserve the deepest consideration and her work the highest praise.

* * *

UNCLE SAM ON ATHLETICS

"Don't try to become an athlete."

This is the advice of the United States public health service to young men and old men, to young women and old women.

The reason for the advice can be found in the large number of early deaths among athletes.

The public health service, however, insists that all persons, no matter what their age may be, should take moderate exercise each day. Furthermore, this exercise should be taken in the open. Even better, according to the health officials, if it is connected with some hobby.

"Have a hobby that gets you out of doors," says a bulletin on exercise and health. "Walk to your business, to your dressmaker—walk for the sake of walking. Join a walking club and keep your weekly score of miles. Keep chickens, make a garden, wheel the baby, or play golf or any other game. Take two hours' outdoor exercise every day.

"Gymnasium work is good for those who like it, and who can afford it, but avoid athletics. Don't try to be a 'strong man.' The champion athlete often dies young. Be a moderate, persistent daily exponent of exercise."

* * *

FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS

The economic and social problems connected with the feeble-minded are of far greater importance than the average person realizes. Interesting figures are found in a report of the committee of visitors of the state charities of New York. According to this report, there are in New York at present 32,000 feeble minded persons. Of these 4,900 are provided for in institutions especially designed for their care and 4,500 in other institutions, leaving at large 22,600. The royal commission of England reports that in that country the feeble minded are increasing at twice the rate of the general population.

* * *

CUTTING OFF GLARE

If you have a sunny room and cannot go to the expense of putting up awnings, consider window draw curtains of silk crepe of a restful color. One of these curtains should be of the window glass width; it should reach from the top of the window to the sill, and should be attached to the thin brass rings, so that it will slide easily. During the sunny hours this curtain may be pulled across the window, and the glare will be pleasantly cut, making the light in the room restful as well as beautiful.

Women's War Against Blindness

Editor's Note—The following suggestions to American clubwomen of effective legal and hygiene measures for the prevention of blindness are prepared by CAROLYN C. VAN BLARCOM, SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS, and ELLA L. BLAIR, CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

IT is estimated that fifty per cent of all blindness is preventable.

This statement will be surprising to many—that one-half of the sightless people in this country need not have been blind had proper care been given to their eyes. But it has long been known by those endeavoring to prevent unnecessary blindness that more than a quarter of the pupils in the schools for the blind are sightless because their eyes were not treated properly during the first few days of life: that poor midwives are in part responsible for this tragedy; that children become totally or partially blind from neglected "sore" and "weak" eyes, and from neglect after attacks of such infectious diseases as measles, scarlet fever, etc.; that progressive nearsightedness among children may cause total or partial blindness if neglected; that household and industrial accidents cause the loss of many eyes; that drinking wood alcohol or inhaling its fumes in close places causes both blindness and death; that inadequate lighting and glaring surfaces are responsible for much visual disturbance, including eye-strain; and that eye-strain is a frequent cause of both mental and physical inefficiency.

Visiting nurse organizations and women's clubs, working independently or, better still, together, can perform valuable service in the elimination of these causes, thereby saving babies, children and adults from lifelong blindness.

"Babies' Sore Eyes" (Ophthalmia Neonatorum)

This disease, which causes so much blindness, is preventable and, if taken in time, is curable.

The prevention of blindness from babies' sore eyes is accomplished through the routine use of one per cent solution of silver nitrate, or some such prophylactic, in all infants' eyes immediately after birth, and by prompt and skilful treatment of babies' eyes when they become red, swollen and discharging, whether or not a prophylactic has been used.

1. Does the birth certificate used in your locality include the question, "What preventive did you use for ophthalmia neonatorum? If none, state the reason therefor"?
2. Are prophylactic outfits distributed gratuitously by your Health Officer to doctors and midwives?
3. Are doctors, midwives and parents required to report to the Health Officer, within six hours, redness, swelling or discharge from the eyes of infants in their care who are under three weeks of age?
4. Is this reporting law printed on the birth certificate—thus acting as a constant reminder?
5. Has the Department of Health a nurse in its employ, or does it so cooperate with a nursing organization that it may send a nurse at once to visit each reported case and secure adequate medical or hospital treatment for uncared-for cases?
6. Are there such hospital facilities for the care of babies' sore eyes that the Health Officer may send an infant to a hospital without delay if the eyes are in a serious condition?

Take these points up with your health officer, interested oculists and obstetricians, and don't rest until they are all attended to. Make it your business to see that any baby suffering from sore eyes, of which you have knowledge, is given prompt and adequate medical attention.

Try to have at least one nurse in the community for eye work exclusively, and see that there are hospital facilities for treatment of severe cases of babies' sore eyes.

Midwives

These women attend about half the births occurring in this country, and the majority of them are dirty, ignorant and generally unfit to assume the care of mothers and babies. Although the carelessness of many physicians is equally reprehensible, it is due in great measure to the ignorance and neglect on the part of midwives that many babies become blind from babies' sore eyes.

1. Are there midwives practicing in your community?
2. Are they registered by an official body?
3. Is it required that they be adequately trained; pass an examination; obtain a license; and register before beginning to practice?
4. Has your community a midwife training school connected with a good hospital?
5. Do the practicing midwives give clean, careful nursing care to mother and child, and instruction to the mother concerning hygiene of pregnancy and care of her child?
6. Has the state or city health department adopted rules regulating midwives' practise in detail and requiring them to summon a physician in all but normal cases?
7. Are there inspectors to enforce the rules and give helpful advice to the midwives?

Make it your business to find out about this, for the sake of the mothers and babies. Your board of health is the proper body to have control of midwives. The board of education should regulate their training and licensure.

Eyesight of School Children

Many normal children seem backward because they have sore eyes or defective vision. Failure to correct these defects will probably mean continued retardation for many of the children, and inability to reach their highest possible mental and physical development and economic efficiency. Continued neglect may result in partial or total blindness.

1. Are all class-rooms in your schools adequately lighted?
2. Are the blackboards and tops of the desks lusterless?
3. Are all of the desks adjustable?
4. Are the children's eyes carefully and regularly examined for nearsightedness and other visual defects, and for various kinds of "sore" eyes?
5. Is this done by an oculist?
6. Are there clinics where school children with "sore" or "weak" eyes may be treated?
7. Is there provision for furnishing eyeglasses to indigent children who need them?
8. Are common towels allowed in your schools? (They spread eye diseases.)
9. Are the children taught how to take care of their eyes?

Improving the eyesight and general surroundings of school children will be of immediate benefit to them, and will increase their chances for enjoying health and prosperity later in life.

Talk to your board of education about this—it is important. The children can't do it themselves.

Industrial Accidents

Many good workmen are seriously handicapped and even become public charges as a result of losing one or both eyes in an accident that might have been prevented. Men, women and children often suffer from severe eye-strain because they are not provided with adequate light while at work.

1. Are workmen in the factories and shops in your locality protected from eye accidents by goggles; guards on emory wheels; screens to catch flying chips; guards on water gauges, etc.?
2. Are the factories, workshops and workrooms adequately lighted?
3. Are workmen examined to see that they are not especially liable to accidents because of defective vision?

Take these points up with your department of labor, industrial safety commission, or some similar body.

The eyes are bread-winners and must be carefully guarded.

Wood Alcohol

Wool alcohol is a poison which may cause blindness or death if swallowed, or if its fumes are inhaled in an inadequately ventilated place.

1. Have you a law forbidding wood alcohol to be sold in any form without a poison label and warning?

(Continued on page 15)

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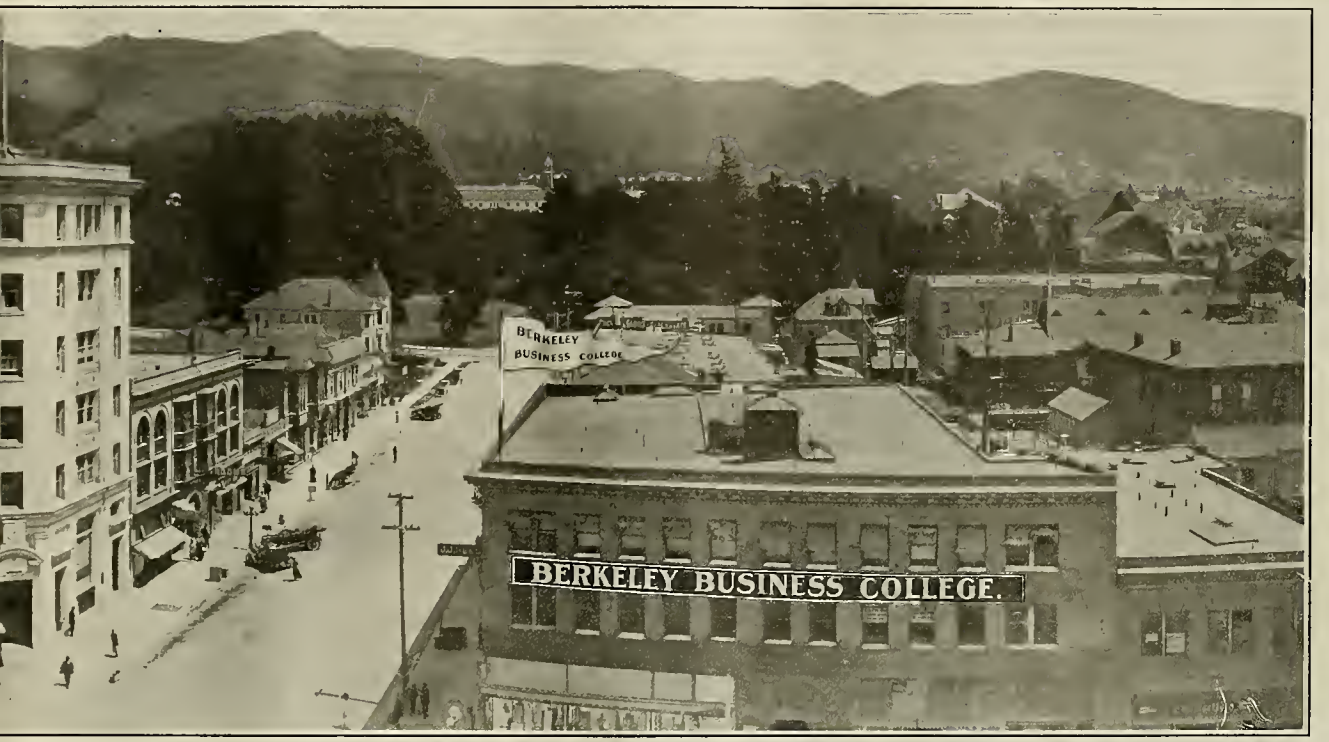

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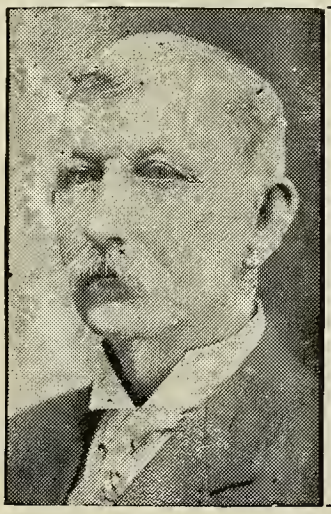

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FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF SAN FRANCISCO

WOMEN·WORTH·WHILE

FOR more than twenty years Mrs. Lovell White, one of the foremost women of the West, has worked untiringly to advance the cause of woman and for civic betterment. In every activity which she has undertaken success has crowned her efforts until today the record of Mrs. White's achievements stands as an inspiration to all womankind.

Throughout her career, this remarkable woman has labored unselfishly and without ostentation, following only the dictates of her conscience and a resolute will to contribute her part to civic advancement.

When the fight for equal suffrage first was launched in California, Mrs. White took her place well in the fore ranks of workers. She labored incessantly for the ballot and her efforts have been recognized as a material help in achieving final victory.

Seventeen years ago, when the fight for equal suffrage first began to gain strength, Mrs. White determined that a powerful women's club should be formed to educate women in civic affairs that they might be able to use the ballot intelligently when finally it would be given to them. Accordingly, she launched the California Club, one of the strongest and most successful women's organizations in the United States, which has accomplished great results in civic, educational and philanthropic lines.

In spite of her brilliant success, Mrs. White is modest and unassuming. She talks reluctantly of her work, assuming the attitude that she has only done her duty and that no praise is due. Besides her activities in the cause of equal suffrage and for civic advancement, she has been an earnest worker for conservation of natural resources and much that has been accomplished in San Francisco toward a "City Beautiful" is due to her untiring efforts.

Probably the first big step which Mrs. White took in club affairs was her attendance at the Woman's Congress, which met in San Francisco two decades ago. There were few women's clubs then and the congress, which represented women generally rather than organizations, was one of the largest gatherings of women assembled up to that time.

Prominent women of the West had been invited to attend. The scope of the convention was purely educational. Mrs. White was elected first vice-president and took an important part in the deliberations.

A year later Susan B. Anthony and a number of other ardent equal suffrage workers came to San Francisco to wage a suffrage campaign.

In this work Mrs. White gave a helping hand, rendering every assistance at her command to the now-famous suffragists. In spite of their labors a constitutional amendment calling for equal suffrage was defeated by the voters of the state.

Defeat did not discourage Mrs. White and she continued her efforts in behalf of equal suffrage. "I realized that some day we would have the ballot," says Mrs. White. "Just when it would come I did not know, of course, but I felt satisfied that it was only a question of time. It was with this conviction firmly in mind that I and a number of other women decided to form a big women's club. We determined to make it a civic club, to educate women in civic affairs that they might be prepared to use the ballot intelligently when finally the cause would be won."

And the consummation of that plan was the organization of the California Club on December 27, 1897, with Mrs. White elected president. She held that office four years. The roll, begun with twenty-seven charter members, has been swelled to a membership of 500 today.

Mrs. Lovell White

Under the leadership of Mrs. White the sphere of the club's activities was expanded and great work was accomplished. It was during her presidency that the juvenile court bill was passed by the state legislature, creating a separate court for the trial of juvenile offenders. For a time the club contributed $100 a year toward the salaries of court officers.

Later four distinct departments of the club were created, each to handle a special phase of the general activities. These departments are those of education, civics, social service, and the Outdoor Art League, of which Mrs. White has been chairman for eight years.

Through the work of these departments, members of the club have benefited by lectures on a great range of subjects and numerous speakers of world-wide reputation have addressed them.

The Outdoor Art League, under the leadership of Mrs. White, has gained national distinction. Its work for the beautification of San Francisco and the conservation of natural resources has been productive of great results.

It was through the efforts of the league that the blocks in front of historic Mission Dolores were parked and that Old Glory was planted on Telegraph Hill.

To enumerate all that this league has accomplished, under Mrs. White's leadership, would be a recital of scores of deeds, all aimed at making San Francisco more beautiful, preserving sentiment and conserving the beauties of Nature.

For a long time Mrs. White has been advocating the purchase by the city of a portion of Telegraph Hill for a suitable park.

And now the message of Mrs. White to voting women is that they should organize themselves into an independent party with a definite policy to pursue.

"We have the ballot but we have not made what you might call an independent use of it," she says. "We have duplicated the work of the men.

"I think we should organize and stand for something. We should not be an annex of men. We should have a definite policy.

"We cannot do effective work unless we organize to have an independence of ideas."

* * *

TRUTH UNDYING

The prejudices of one age are condemned even by the prejudices of the succeeding ages. The truth haters of every future generation will call the truth haters of another generation by their true names—for even these the stream of time carries onward. In fine, truth, considered in itself and in the effects natural to it, may be considered as a gentle spring or water course, warm from the genial earth and breathing up into the snowdrift that is piled up and around its outlet. It turns the obstacle into its own form and character and as it makes its way increases its stream. And should it be arrested in its course by a chilling season it suffers delay, not loss, and waits only for a change in the wind to awaken again and roll onward.—Taylor Coleridge.

* * *

LONG NAMES

The longest name ever inflicted on an English child must surely be that of an unfortunate born at Derby, in 1882, on whom her parents bestowed a name for every letter of the alphabet—Anna Bertha Cecilia Diana Emily Fanny Gertrude Hypatia Inez Jane Kate Louise Maude Nora—I will cease the infliction till it comes to Zeus!

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PENSION FOR MOTHERS.

(Continued from page 2)

so specified for the care of such dependent or neglected child until the further order of the court."

This law was to go into effect July 1, 1911. The Brian family was to be broken up, nevertheless, because poverty could not wait even a few weeks. Neil conferred with the judge, agreeing to pay Mrs. Brian $25 a month until the pension law went into effect and on July 1, the day the act became useful, Mrs. Brian was pensioned, the first woman who ever drew a pension for being a mother. She still lives with her own children and since then thousands of mothers have been pensioned in Illinois and in twenty-four other states, including California.

For four years I have been going from city to city, state to state, advocating the mothers' pension system and during this year, 1915, more than ten million dollars will be paid to mothers for taking care of their own children under the new plan.

* * *

BUSINESS—A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

(Continued from page 3)

conditions exist in some industries, but this fact is not an argument against the invasion of industry by women; it is merely proof that certain industries must be humanized and civilized. They are as unfit for men as for women.

The participation of women in public life cannot fail to result in good. Women will see that the unsanitary factories are made sanitary. They are not accustomed to balancing human health and human life against dollars and cents.

Most of the talk about the young girl's participation in industrialism unfitting her for motherhood is due to the abominable conditions in certain trades which should not be tolerated either by men or women. But statistics prove that if a married worker stops work six weeks before the birth of a child and refrains from returning to work for a period of six weeks after birth, no injury from work can result either to mother or child.

* * *

TEACHING THE CHILD MUSIC.

(Continued from page 7)

and others. In comparison with the men whose lives are presented in the schools, the great composers are equally entitled to a position of prominence, for surely they too have helped in making life more beautiful and desirable.

The phonograph, which has played such a tremendous part in giving people of all classes a chance to hear and learn to appreciate better music, could be used to good advantage. This, especially in the country schools, where there is very little opportunity to hear much good music, if any. Even in large cities of the United States the phonograph could be used to present for a part of the music hour a succession of good records. As things are at the present time, a child is not given an opportunity to learn to differentiate between good music and bad music. In fact, most of the music the children hear appeals to them more for its noise than for its purity of tone.

If a phonograph record was presented to a class, the life of the composer taken up at the same time, and the record played a sufficient number of times so that the pupils could become familiar with the music and learn the individual fine qualities, and the reasons for them, it would not take long to develop and accustom the ears to listen for and love the best in music. To secure the best out of music one must hear good music, and until the ear becomes accustomed to differentiate between good and bad music, pure classical music cannot be accepted or enjoyed. With the enjoyment of good music, and the ability to understand it comes a purer mental atmosphere, and one which will develop a greater culture in people.

Speaking generally, the next best thing in addition to school training and musical training at home is the attendance at musical functions. I am very pleased to note that San Francisco, as well as many other cities, now has, in addition to its regular symphony orchestra, a second symphony orchestra which caters to the people generally and particularly those who are not in a position to spend large sums of money each season. Organizations of this kind do unlimited good in the development of love for music, and it is my opinion that such organizations, together with the municipal opera house, should be supported in every city of any considerable size.

In European musical centers I have noticed parents accompanying their children to concert and opera, and remarked that surely the child did not enjoy being there by reason of not understanding. I was informed that no one enjoyed fine music until a taste had been acquired for it, and that to acquire a proper taste, it was best to begin early.

I remember attending a concert in Koncert Saal in Germany. Sitting beside me was a woman and her little boy of about seven years. The little fellow seemed unhappy to be forced to sit so quietly and listen to the music. My heart went out to the little chap and turning to his mother I sympathized with her for having been forced to bring the boy with her. Imagine my surprise when her answer, which gave me at the time much food for thought, was, "It was really very hard for me to spare the time to bring my son here today, but it is the first concert in so many weeks to be given in the afternoon, and as I only allow him to go out during the day, and I feel it necessary to his education that he attend as many good concerts as possible, I have come."

Then she went on to tell me that that was the boy's second concert and if I was interested she would like me to see him after he had attended several more, and she was sure I would be greatly surprised to see the difference there would be in his actions. Taking advantage of her suggestion, I kept in touch with her and her little boy and watched him and his two older brothers. The older boys were able to converse understandingly and interestingly upon the subject of music in addition to their regular school studies. None of these children were extremely talented, and so far as instrumental study was concerned they accomplished little. Nevertheless, since by insisting upon their attendance at concerts and operas, this mother has been able to give her boys enough musical taste and knowledge to round out a general education.

To secure the best results it will be necessary to cultivate the presentation of opera in English so that even those children who cannot have the benefits of being taught foreign languages can hear and understand the beauties of opera.

* * *

WOMEN AS PEACE WORKERS.

(Continued from page 4)

cently-born Jingo spirit in China' believe."

Great interest in the official report of the conference is expressed by these and correspondents from other remote countries.

The degree to which women already are able to ignore lines of division in regard to religion was specially demonstrated in this conference. From the same platform, and listened to with equal respect and with an apparent utter disregard of the nominal faith of the speaker—Jews, various sects of Protestants, Theosophists, Behais, Christian Scientists, members of New Thought groups and Free Religionists discussed peace. Evidently it is in the advocacy of universal sympathy and appreciation and in the application of the principle of Love to Life that the followers of all faiths may be united.

The members of the conference stand for faith in affection; the conviction that Love is a force, a positive power and that it is not unlikely that humanity is entering upon an age where a truly scientific knowledge of how to apply this power to the improvement of human relationships and to the preservation of nations and races as well as of individuals, may be acquired.

* * *

WOMEN'S WAR AGAINST BLINDNESS.

(Continued from page 10)

2. Is the use of wood alcohol absolutely forbidden in beverages, medicines and toilet preparations?

3. Are your druggists, paint and varnish dealers, liquor dealers, grocers and barbers prosecuted for failure to comply with the above restrictions?

4. Is wood alcohol used in any of your local industries? If so, are employers required to protect their workmen from poisoning by providing adequate ventilation?

Your board of pharmacy, department of labor, health department and commissioner of excise have jurisdiction in this matter. Find out what they are doing about it. In the meantime, urge your druggists to give up the sale of wood alcohol, and urge your friends to use denatured alcohol instead. It is safer and cheaper than wood alcohol.

The National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness wants your help and cooperation in spreading the knowledge that much blindness is needless.

Write to the National Committee for suggestions and assistance.

The educational work must be sustained —the effort unremitting.

ELLA L. BLAIR,
Chairman, Public Health Department,
General Federation of Women's Clubs.
CAROLYN C. VAN BLARCOM,
Chairman, Committee on Prevention of Blindness and Midwives, National Organization for Public Health Nursing,
Secretary, National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness,
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Exit--The Obese Lady!

By IRENE COBB DREXEL

It will pleasantly surprise the millions of women folk in this broad land to know that the onward march of our country's inventive genius, which has made the twentieth century so noteworthy, has given due recognition to the dictates of Dame Fashion by making it easily possible now to remold the human form, thereby incidentally contributing to the health and happiness of the gentler sex, and making life for them all the more worth while living! There is no longer any excuse for the corpulent lady to despair over her unwieldly and unattractive figure. To her has been brought a boon that is delightful in its operation, and safe and sure in its results. It is nothing more or less than a flesh-reducing machine, which merrily dismisses the superfluous fat from one's person, and at the same time builds up the general health. Isn't that interesting?

About five years ago one James P. Gardner, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Chicago, retired from business after amassing a fortune as the inventor and builder of certain successful hoisting machinery for coal mines. His principal concern, then, was to accomplish the task of reducing the weight of Mrs. Gardner, so they went to Europe, where they spent plenty of time and money in trying out all of the modern methods which involved severe dieting, non-beneficial systems of drugging, or violent massaging that had its distinct drawbacks and objectionable points. They returned from Europe with nothing accomplished, and submitted to other and similar expedients in Chicago, all to no purpose. So Mr. Gardner began to figure that if he was smart enough to build the most successful hoisting machinery in the country, he ought to be able to construct a machine that would, upon a common-sense basis, remove superfluous flesh! Therefore he set to work and for three years labored to perfect the device he wanted. At last he completed a machine which is known throughout the country now as the famous Gardner Reducing Machine, and which can be seen operating in this city today. By a system of counter-weights, belts of rollers, and adjusting devices, Mr. Gardner has turned out a machine which encroaches upon the fat-cell, crushes and dismisses it, and yet subjects the patient to neither danger nor distress while it is going on! Wonderful!

First, Mr. Gardner reduced the weight of his own wife to the point desired, and then with his son he commercialized the invention, upon which basic patents have now been secured. The Gardners at first opened a modest office in the Tower Building at Michigan Boulevard and Madison street, Chicago, and with two machines operating invited the physicians of the city to pass judgment. From this nucleus the business grew. Within two years, the original office, with twelve machines in operation nine hours a day, is given over exclusively for the use of women, while four blocks away at No. 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, a battery of ten machines takes care of the men patrons! At this writing there is a big office open in St. Louis; three in New York City; two in Columbus, Ohio, and others in Detroit, Grand Rapids, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Denver, Portland, Ore., and San Francisco, in this city, at 401-402 Elkan Gunst Building, 323 Geary street. Los Angeles opens in thirty days from this writing, Sacramento and other leading coast cities following.

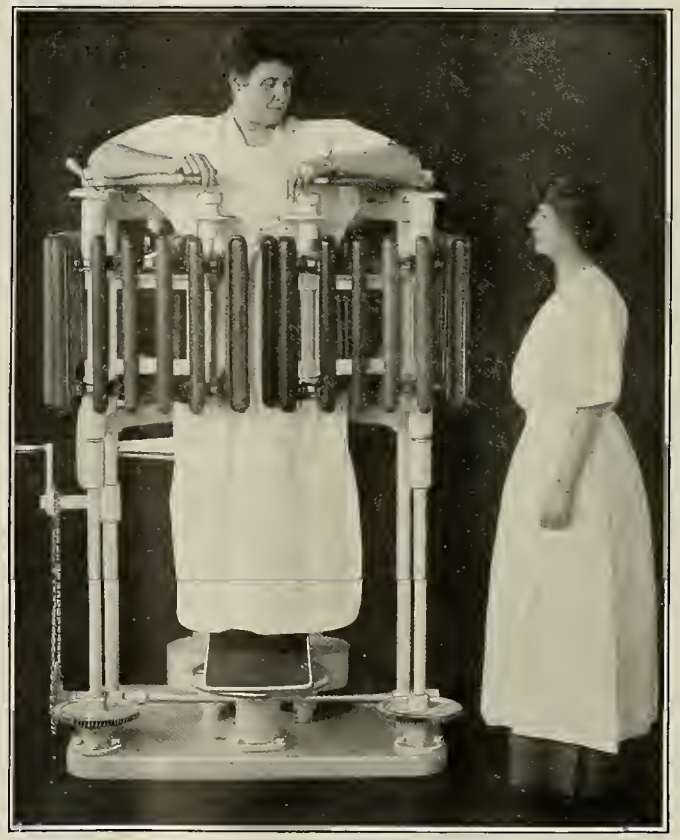
And thus has a marvelous business sprung into existence as the result of what might be termed a joke, because it was regarded in the beginning as a sort of a joke on James P. Gardner—the fact that he would try to build a machine to accomplish what dieting, drugging and hand-massaging had failed to do!

But Mr. Gardner had worked upon a sound and simple theory. He knew that a fat cell, even if emptied through dieting and at the cost of much physical torture, remained there in a receptive mood to be filled again at the first provocation. He knew, too, that to use powerful drugs in order to reduce, invariably meant a ruined stomach and the many attendant ills. He knew that hand-massage, the nearest approach to an effective means of reducing, was feeble and futile, with great danger of finger bruising, and, although based upon a right principle, was about as effective as it would be for one to lower the ocean's tide with a tablespoon! He knew that if a fat cell could be actually crushed and dispelled without giving any distress to the person undergoing treatment, the problem was solved, for it would take as long for that cell to rebuild itself as it had for the person originally to take on the flesh—usually the better part of a lifetime. So he did not heed the ridicule that was banteringly aimed at him, and he forged his way ahead—to success!

The University of Chicago many, many months ago, discovering the wonderful results gained by using this machine, installed one of them in its athletic department, and today all of the athletes there banish their wonted "Charley horse" by this means.

Coach Stagg is authority for the statement that the machine is without a parallel, and that his men no longer suffer from the effects of the dreaded "Charley horse" at all. In many of the larger sanitariums of the east the machine is now being installed, while offices for the convenience of the public are being opened in every import-

(Continued on page 21)



Here is the wonderful Gardner Reducing Machine closed and about to be operated from its tiny motor, adjusted so as to reduce the waist line and hips of the lady on its platform. She remains there in comfort for forty-five minutes, and can read and chat while the good work is going on. No more excuse for the corpulent or mis-shapen ladies of today!

WITH the primary election in San Francisco to take place September 28, the political situation is rapidly taking form and many candidates for municipal offices have launched their campaigns.

Naturally the greatest interest centers about the contest for mayor. The Union Labor county committee, after an exciting contest, has given its endorsement to Andrew J. Gallagher.

Gallagher now is a member of the Board of Supervisors and his untiring efforts in behalf of the people, performed in the consciousness of duty, have gained for him a high place of esteem in San Francisco. His choice as the Union Labor candidate is meeting with considerable approval.

Eugene E. Schmitz, former mayor, who came back to San Francisco from the East to toss his hat into the ring, already has launched a vigorous campaign for the mayoralty, and is showing considerable strength.

Mayor Rolph has the politicians guessing. While the general belief among the political wiseacres is that Rolph will run for re-election, the Mayor's failure to make known his decision is causing no end of speculation.

It is gossiped that there are several "dark horses" lurking in the shadows waiting for Rolph to declare himself. If he should decide not to run it is said that several new candidates will enter the fight.

For the office of sheriff a lively contest is expected. Sheriff Fred Eggers, who has won a host of friends by his work in office, is a candidate for re-election. His principal opponent is Senator Tom Finn, former sheriff. Finn is very strong politically and a close race is expected.

John McDougald, veteran county treasurer, will run for re-election, but it is not expected that he will encounter opposition.

For the supervisorial vacancies, a general scramble is expected. Many already have announced their candidacy. Among these is Joseph Mulvihill, secretary of the grand jury. He boasts a host of friends, who intend making a hard fight for him.

Police Judge Morris Oppenheim, whose fair administering of justice has won for him a great host of admirers, is a candidate for re-election and his friends are predicting a big victory at the polls.

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WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

By FRANCESCA PEARCE

Elizabeth Bashore of Denver is taking the journalist's course at the summer session of the University of California. Miss Bashore is a public school teacher and takes journalism as recreation, or, as she expresses it, to broaden her mind and extend her vision.

* * *

It is no unusual sight on the campus in Berkeley to see the church women wending their way to the class rooms, their sombre dress and demeanor contrasting vividly with the women of modish attire and the athletic girl. Representatives from the Sisters of the Holy Names in quaint attire are seen daily in the various departments—Latin, music, etc.

* * *

Women are handling the Mexican situation in the south in a scientific manner. In Santa Ana, schools for Mexican children under the public school system are teaching the girls to preside at the wash tub, the sewing machine and the kitchen stove according to Hoyle, that is Hoyle in accordance with the laws of sanitation, hygiene and dietectics. One enterprising teacher in the manual training department bought a second-hand shoe repairing outfit and taught the boys to mend shoes. Boys made desks needed in other branches of the government and delivered the goods to the satisfaction of the Board of Education.

* * *

Miss Barbara Nachtrieb, a graduate of the University of California, was recently admitted to the bar.

* * *

Mrs. Florence Schoneman, president of the San Pedro Woman's Club, holds the distinction of being a district and state chairman at the same time.

The state federation president, Miss Emily Hoppin, appointed Mrs. Schoneman state chairman of emblems for the federated clubs. As district chairman of emblems, Mrs. Schoneman last year gave more emblems than any other district in the state.

* * *

Forty-eight chapters of Women's Pi Beta Phi fraternity, represented by 400 delegates, held a very interesting week's convention this month. Among other things this fraternity is trying to raise the standard of scholarship among its members, and already has succeeded in making a distinct improvement in the average of all the schools represented.

* * *

Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, special investigator for the United States immigration department at the Panama-Pacific and San Diego expositions, is the only woman member of the Rotary Club. She was made an honorary member last year with ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

According to data compiled by E. E. Snyder of the State Board of Education, $110,000 has been placed in school savings banks by elementary pupils.

* * *

Miss Jane Addams has promised the women of New York who are behind the suffrage movement that she will take the stump in their cause.

Mrs. Frederick G. Sanborn, President Woman's Board, P. P. I. E.

She has taken a prominent part in entertaining distinguished visitors.

She will also visit the three other campaign states, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

* * *

The Oregon-Washington Railway and Navigation Company intends to install women passenger agents in four of the larger cities of the Pacific Northwest. A woman is already in charge of the company's office in Portland, Ore.

* * *

The biennial convention of the National Federation of College Women held in San Francisco, July 20th, under Exposition auspices, had for its principle theme of discussion those questions especially concerning the education and training of women in classical, technical and vocational lines.

* * *

Ella S. Mitchell of Oakland has been appointed secretary of the northern branch of the peace party now being organized under the leadership of May Wright Sewall.

Gail Laughlin, attorney-at-law of San Francisco is out of town on legal business.

* * *

Members of the class in criminology, summer session University of California, are scheduled to visit San Quentin penitentiary in compliance with the "Safety First" motto. It might be well to take the roll before and after the rounds of the prison are made.

* * *

Dr. Mary E. Teats of Chicago, delegate to National Council of Women Voters from Illinois, has some "donts" for babies:

Don't feed the baby candy, citrus, lemonade or chewing gum.

Don't teach children the theater habit.

Some of the doctor's "donts" in the convention were equally good. She said to the voters of twelve states and the territory Alaska: Don't rush too hastily into federal law making; don't vote for federal laws on public health, sanitation and pure foods till you have tried them out in the various states. In case the law is not a good one it takes years to get it off the federal statutes.

* * *

Emma Mulkey has on exhibition at the Utah Building her own design of mining in the mountains of Utah—a miniature railroad—with engine and cars, which are in operation carrying the ore from dump to the mill, and is operated by electricity.

Miss Mulkey is a resident of California, a young woman of pleasing personality and wonderful creative genius. She not only designed the exhibit, but superintended its construction, which included all the electrical appliances necessary to run the plant.

* * *

Madame Khovtseva, colonel of the Ural Cossack regiment, recently received the Cross of St. George for bravery. Madame Colonel has been twice wounded and will return to the front as soon as she recovers from wounds received. There are four hundred Russian women bearing arms in the present war, and this not from the love of fighting but to be with their "men folks" in war as in peace.

* * *

The Boston Transcript, a representative paper for women, trusts that the good people of San Francisco will find Liberty Bell all that it is cracked up to be.

* * *

Nadine Crump, organizer for University of California extension clubs, has returned from a month's vacation. Miss Crump is most enthusiastic for her work in the state.

* * *

Miss Ethel Moore has been elected president of the Oakland Board of Playground Directors for the year.

* * *

Miss Clara Smith, the only woman graduate of the Pacific Theological Seminary at Berkeley, has been called to the chair of Biblical literature at Goucher College for Women at Baltimore, Md.

* * *

Thirty-six household tasks can now be accomplished with little or no labor by the aid of improved electrical appliances.

* * *

Club girls of the southern states are achieving great success in the raising and canning of pimento peppers, for which there is a large market.

* * *

In the state of Louisiana the suffrage enthusiasts are contributing anything available to the good cause. Some of the contributions will increase in value.

* * *

Council-woman Estelle Lawton Lindsay did much execution with her gavel when she presided at the meeting of the Los Angeles city council. This is the first time that a woman has acted in such capacity in Los Angeles.

* * *

William Jennings Bryan states that it is the furtherest thing in the world from his mind that our citizens should think he had retired from politics, when the fact is he is just arriving.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN VOTERS.

The National Council of Women Voters in convention assembled July 8, 9 and 10, 1915, with headquarters and business session in Hall B, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Cal., marked a new page in the history of this country. Representing approximately 4,000,000 women voters, this non-partisan body of fifty-one delegates in the first convention ever held presented and unified the earnest, intelligent and dignified purposes of the twelve states and one territory now exalted to equal franchise. With the objects clearly defined:

1. To educate women voters in the exercise of their citizenship.
2. To secure legislation in equal suffrage states in the interests of men and women, of children and the home.
3. To aid in the future extension of woman suffrage in the United States.

This council endeavors to think first. Voting to follow as an indication of judicious and temperate action. The belief in the possibility of realizing the ideals of government set forth by the founders of our country, pledging ourselves to the work of hastening the day when we shall be a country of the free, offering equal opportunities to all; re-affirming our allegiance to universal suffrage, recognizing its principal as a right of citizenship, using our influence in behalf of other women in obtaining the ballot. Resolving further, that we look steadfastly forward to the time when universal peace shall be established, and in the hope that with this grand federation of the world, our government will be a leader. We are opposed to the lowering of ethical standards by legislative acts, and to commercializing vice in any form. For the betterment of economic conditions we endorse equal wage for equal work, as a consequence the standard of human efficiency is raised.

The report of twelve states and one territory by the representatives furnished an interesting event in the convention. The roll call of states in the order of admission is:

1. Wyoming—Hon. Mary Bellamy.
2. Colorado—Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford.
3. Utah—Mrs. R. H. Bradford.
4. Idaho—Miss Margaret Roberts.
5. Washington — Mrs. Virginia Wilson Mason.
6. California—Mrs. Mary T. Gamage.
7. Oregon—Dr. Viola Coe.
8. Arizona—Hon. Frances Munds.
9. Kansas—Mrs. Effie Hiatt Van Tuyl.
10. Alaska—Mrs. Cornelia Hatcher.
11. Illinois—Mrs. H. M. Brown.
12. Montana—Mrs. Dorothy B. Johnson.
13. Nevada—Mrs. Anne H. Martin.

Mrs. Rader of Charlotte, N. C., is considered one of the most successful photographers of the state. She has her own studio and is showing good executive as well as artistic ability.

* * *

While visiting Rome recently Jane Addams was granted an audience with the Pope. His holiness said he realized that women had an important part to play in the bringing about of world peace. He assured Miss Addams that the vatican would cooperate in any movement toward that end.

* * *

Kate Douglas Wiggins has given us a new story under the title of "Penelope's Postscripts." It is not yet off the press.

* * *

Marie Sukloff, a Russian refugee, has in her book, "The Life Story of a Russian Exile," portrayed some extraordinary experiences with Russian officials and Russian red tape.

In places she reminds us of the famous Marie Bashketsef, though her story is more thrilling and hazardous.

The greatest female athlete is said to be a French girl, Mlle. Marie Marvingt.

* * *

Thornwald Siegfried, a lawyer of Seattle, Wash., in a letter to the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, says that women as jurors have proven highly satisfactory, dependable and less anxious to escape jury duty than men.

The service of women as jurors applies to the federal as well as the state courts in Washington and no word of dissatisfaction has yet been heard from either judges or attorneys or even litigants, as to the verdicts rendered by women jurors in that state.

Mr. Siegfried says that one example of the beneficent effect of women on juries is to be found in their insistence that the judges should visit the jails and reformatories in which they confine men and women.

The result was that the judges found that instead of these institutions reforming the inmates they were in most cases veritable schools of vice.

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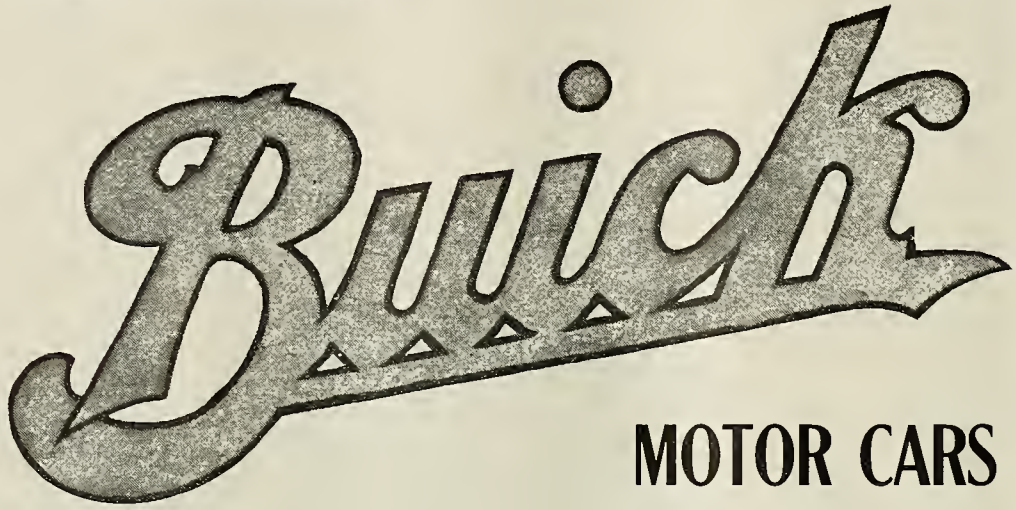

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DELIVERIES IN ROTATION

HOWARD AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

Van Ness at California, San Francisco

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EXIT—THE OBESE LADY.

(Continued from page 16)

ant center of the country. In Washington, D. C., a small furore was created when a society woman took charge of the business, and extended relief to the over-stout damsels of that city! The expense of taking the treatments is small, the utmost privacy is given patients, and the machine never fails to achieve the desired results!

A strange feature of this invention, which is commented upon in the Scientific American of April 17, 1915, is that it is now recognized as the most effective means of restoring impaired blood circulation, thus dispelling anaemia. The great success of the Gardner machine may be attributed to the approval given by the members of the medical profession in every city, for wherever they have had opportunity to investigate, they unqualifiedly approve. In Chicago, the sixty leading physicians and surgeons of that city, who never permit their names to be used as references for any commercialized thing, gladly serve as references for the Gardner machine! And so it goes. There is no quack feature to this wonderful device—no claim is made that it is a "cure-all" or that it will perform miracles. It is simply a common-sense proposition, on which doctors are asked to pronounce judgment. You are always asked to bring your physician with you—they know he is bound to approve, and that the machine performs a function he cannot hope to perform!

And thus it happens that the modistes, corset makers and dressmakers are today sending their overweight or underweight patrons to be remolded in this most wonderful of all machines, built to help the human form!

If you don't believe this story telephone to Garfield 1885, which is the office in San Francisco of the Weight Reducing Company of California, and get the information first-handed! Or, if you are uncomfortably or dangerously stout, or even too thin, or your figure needs readjustment, just drop in at the Elkan Gunst Building and arrange for a trial treatment—it will cost you nothing!

Cultured and courteous ladies attend the public in the handling of these machines, which are recognized as a distinct boon to humanity, and which are meeting, therefor, with the success their invention has merited.

Exit—the Obese Lady.

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We meet every train and steamer here. So if you have friends going or coming, we will deliver your token of affection.

Don't forget us upon any occasion where flowers are needed. We make most artistic Floral Designs, Basket Arrangements, Table Decorations, Church or Hall Decorations. Everything in the floral line.

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A NOTEWORTHY DAY FOR WOMEN AT THE EXPOSITION.

Bunker Hill Day, June 17, at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, was marked by an unusually significant and interesting dedication ceremony held by the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. A reproduction of Bunker Hill Monument in miniature which has been sent by the women of Massachusetts to the Suffrage Exhibit of the Union in the Educational Palace, was at this time set up in front of the classic Massachusetts Building, and with fitting ceremony, re-dedicated, to the fuller freedom that may come to Massachussetts this November if the amendment enfranchising women is ratified by the voters of the State.

It was a brilliantly clear blue and gold typically Californian day for such an outdoor ceremony. The Massachusetts Building, copied after the famous facade of the historic Bullfinch State House on Boston Common, topped by gilt dome, is set in the gore of the Avenue of Palms and the Avenue of Progress, and faces both the blue of the bay and the colorful panorama of the Exposition buildings proper. The Massachusetts Commission had especially decorated the building for the occasion with the flags of the nation and the great white state flag bearing Massachusetts' coat of arms. In the foreground floated the purple, white and gold flags of the Congressional Union, which are coming to stand specifically for the freedom of women.

The replica of the monument was escorted from the Palace of Education to the Massachusetts Building by a military guard and band preceded by a large group of marching women in the purple, white and gold regalia of the Union. Mrs. J. D. Hampton of New York, of distinguished New England ancestry, led the procession carrying a large flag.

The monument, mounted on a float decorated in purple, white and gold, was set up at the approach to the Massachusetts Building, backed by a black velvet screen bearing the noble history of many Massachusetts women: the great abolitionists, Lucretia Mott, Lydia Maria Childe, Lucy Stone and Julia Ward Howe; Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross, who drew no party lines on the fields of the Civil War; Abigail Adams and Mercy Warren, those statesmen-like women who were the advisers of statesmen, and Mary Lyons, founder of the first woman's college in Massachusetts.

* * *

MY CREED.

It is God's green earth, and God's blue sky;
And God's dear children passing by.
Creation is His—and the fullness thereof;
It all is the work of a God of Love:
And if to the vision of God's dear child
The sun of His love seems obscured awhile;
It is only a veil to be pushed aside:
God's love never changes—whatever betide!

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SPECIAL—To every purchaser of this book during the month of August will be given free one year's subscription to "The Woman Citizen."
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What Women Are Doing

Forty per cent of the German munition is manufactured by women and seventy-five per cent of the food canned for the German army is prepared by women. These were mostly untrained workers, but they are demonstrating the force of necessity and the power of will.

* * *

The board of trade of Columbus, Ga., is composed exclusively of women.

* * *

A young woman of New York City, Miss Helen V. Drogoris, has succeeded so well in her business as a retail florist that she can afford to pay $1000 a month for the rent of her flower stand.

* * *

The Red Cross women nurses on the battlefields of France and Belgium have by their endurance and executive ability converted General John French to suffrage.

* * *

The housewife wonders whether the tariffs really have anything to do with the high cost of living. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating" and not what the Payne-Aldrich bill nor the Underwood tariff bill would have us believe.

* * *

The women of France are preparing to present a token of their admiration and sympathy to the Queen of the Belgians in the form of a small coffer with an accompanying album containing the names of the donors.

* * *

The Woman's City Club of Los Angeles gave a luncheon recently at Blanchard hall. The principal speaker was Dr. Dorothea Moore, who was at one time second vice-president of the Friday Morning Club. The subject of her discourse was "The Responsibilities of the Voting Woman," and was not only well delivered but excited much interest and enthusiasm. The affair was very well attended.

* * *

Mrs. F. G. Sanborn and Mrs. Gailaird Stoney of the Woman's Board of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, entertained the National Council of Women Voters at an elaborate tea given in the Board Rooms of the California Building Monday, July 19.

Many of the National Council of Women Voters being representative women of the South, a number of the Jefferson Davis Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy were invited, among them being Mrs. Sidney Van Wyck, Sr., Mrs. Irving M. Scott, Mrs. Richmond Lee Smith, Miss Virginia Deal and Mrs. Henry Lee Kinnison. Other hostesses of the California Women's Board who welcomed the guests were Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watson, Mrs. Selby, Mrs. Slack, Mrs. Aylett Cotton and Mrs. Lowenberg.

The guests of honor at the tea were Mrs. Emma Smith De Vol, National president, and Mrs. Abegail Scott Duniway, honorary president. Other distinguished members of the council invited were: Mrs. Harrison G. Foster of Washington, Hon. Mary Bellamy of Wyoming, Mrs. Virginia Wilson Mason, Mrs. Husted Harper of New York, Mrs. William I. Thomas and Dr. Lucy Waite of Chicago.

* * *

"THE SYLVAN CABIN."

A Centenary Ode on the Birth of Lincoln.

By Edward Smith Jones.

This expressive and very meritorious poem strikes a new note in the field of Afro-American poetry. The Sylvan Cabin is only one of many good bits of verse by Mr. Jones, who has determined to win fame and his ambition for a higher education on the merits of this one poem which he has had published in a separate booklet.

In his preface, the author says: "Lincoln's pen broke the shackles from black and white alike, giving them the opportunity to earn and eat the bread of the sweat of their brows.

"That was physical freedom. They are now held by the most inexorable tyrant, Ignorance, from whose regime they must be freed. The prime need of the emancipated is more and better education. The new Lincoln must emancipate the mind. May he soon appear!"

"Our tongues most gladly sing thy praise,
And from it ne'er shall cease—till all
The land be free!"

* * *

A butcher shop has been opened in New York City in which only women butchers are employed. They are all dressed in white uniforms and are doing a rushing business.

* * *

The Nevada Women's Civic League sent us a bulletin recently containing the following information.

Women who were told before election that "they were not fit to govern" were amused when, as enfranchised women citizens, they went to that bastile of conservatism, the city hall, to secure copies of the charter and ordinances governing the city of Reno. They were shown by a perplexed official a cigar box full of miscellaneous newspaper clippings containing ordinances printed at sundry times. This collection not appearing to be complete or authorative, they sought further information. They were told that an original copy of the laws was in existence, kept in a dark stronghold somewhere, but could not be taken from the building. If the women wished a copy of these ordinances they must send their private stenographer to copy them, under guard, as it were. Believing that knowledge is power and that ignorance of the law leads to indifference and bad government on the part of both governors and governed, the Reno Women's Civic League, at its next meeting, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, no provision is made for the people of Reno to secure copies of the ordinances by which they are governed, except by employing a private stenographer to copy them, be it resolved, that the mayor and council be respectfully requested to make provision for furnishing copies of all the city ordinances upon application, that the people may know what laws govern them, and if those laws are enforced."

The city charter and ordinances are now being compiled, but it will require six months to revise and publish them. Meanwhile?

* * *

The International Conference of Women Workers to Promote Permanent Peace that was held in the First Congregational Church and at the Exposition grounds July 4 to 7, was a most successful affair from every point of view. The meetings were well attended. The speakers were many and well chosen, and the conference has settled forever in the minds of those who listened to the many women speakers the doubt that women can make good orators.

It would be difficult to find an orator anywhere that has more power of expression, clearer diction or better logic than Mrs. Philip Snowden of London, England, demonstrated in the several addresses she made during the conference.

Other women, like Madam Katherine Tingley and Mrs. William I. Thomas, did honor to American women orators.

One of the principle things brought out in this peace conference was the necessity for abolishing military drill in all schools and colleges, and impressing upon the mothers of the world their duty in the matter of raising their children with ideals of peace, keeping from them military toys and everything else that might suggest warfare.

"America and Her Problems," by Paul H. B. d'Estournelles de Constant, treats of his own extended travels in this country and Canada. The writer is one of the best known peace advocates in the world. For years he has been lecturing in the interests of international conciliation, and being a man of rare ability and keen perceptions in affairs of government, his word carries weight.

The first part of his book on "America and Her Problems" is devoted to conditions in the different states. The second part has reference to America as a whole.

This work will no doubt make a strong appeal to Americans. It is certainly the best criticism we have read from the pen of a foreigner on American life and institutions.

The Macmillan Company, N. Y.

* * *

"Where the mind is without fear and the head high;
Where knowledge is free;
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;
Where words come out from the depth of truth;
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary sand of dead habit;
Where the mind is led forward by Thee into ever-widening thought and action.
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake."

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

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See California First

Yosemite Valley

First of a Series of Descriptive Articles on the Famous Attractions of California

THE Yosemite National Park is one of the marvels of Nature. It is easily accessible all the year and may be viewed under the most comfortable conditions. With its waterfalls thundering over ice-carved precipices half a mile high, its wealth of bloom and verdure, its grove of mighty sequoias, the oldest living things in the world, thousands of years in age, three hundred feet and more in stature—the memory of a trip to this masterpiece of Nature will remain with you forever.

The Sierra Nevada—Snowy Range—has been well renamed by John Muir, the "Range of Light"; for these mountains of California are the Illumined Mountains. Their mural walls rise to over thirteen thousand feet above sea level, and the battlemented peaks and domes ascend fifteen hundred feet higher in the clouds. On their flanks and lower sides are the dark covers of the world's greatest coniferous forests; above, the High Sierra, amber-like in the afternoon sun of summer, is graced with chains of pearl-like mountain lakes, with each high peak throated with a scarf of snow. These high granite walls are here and there riven by great chasms, ice-sculptured on a mighty plan. Of these deep Sierra rifts, the greatest in sheer walls and lofty waterfalls is the Yosemite. The Indians termed the place the Heart of the Sky Mountains and called it the Vale of Ahwahnee, and themselves Ahwahneechees or "Children of Light."

The Yosemite National Park covers a domain thirty-six by forty-eight miles; the park embraces a cul-de-sac about seven miles long by three-quarters of a mile wide. Its center is a level park-like meadow through which a tuneful river runs; a peaceful glade where over the streams bend alder, willow, flowering dogwood, balm of Gilead and other water-loving trees; where groves of tall pines and groups of black oaks are interspersed with emerald verdure enameled with many varieties of wild flowers and stretches of shrubs—the red-branched manzanita, the chinquapin, the beautiful California lilac, goldcup oak and their kind.

In waterfalls and sheer cliffs the Yosemite is supreme. In no other place have high mountain streams found such variety and beauty of courses down mountain walls to unite in a valley river. In spring, from beneath the great snow mantle of the High Sierra, pour the snow-waters into the cup of the Yosemite; and all summer, though in lessening volume, these forested, flowering, lake-dotted mountains provide great reservoirs of crystal water, which continue to feed the streams of the park. Yosemite is delightful in September and October. These are the "months of reflection," when the exquisite colorings of autumn and the light and air of Indian summer lend their charms to the glories mirrored in mountain lake.

The way into the valley climbs by easy grades two thousand feet from the Merced river at El Portal up to the floor of the valley, four thousand feet above the sea level. The first view of the great gash in the heart of the mountains is impressive in its effect. From the deep shadows of the pines, the vista bursts upon the eye in a magnificence that compels silence. Mighty sentinels of rock guard the entrance, and the cliffs and verdant valley swim in light.

On the south wall is Bridal Veil Falls. Its water slips over the top of granite rock, white, ethereal, and seems to drop its tenuous film into the tree tops, appearing small and feeble at first, so overpowering is the impression of the mightier wall. Nearer, and there comes a sense of great power. The highest European fall is said to be the Staubbach or Dust Brook in Switzerland; but this one is higher, leaps out of a smoother channel, has greater volume of water and is seen in the midst of loftier precipices. The stream is full thirty feet wide, and falls first a distance of six hundred feet, then rushes over a sloping pile of debris and drops a perpendicular distance of three hundred feet more. But from the chief points of view it seems to make but one plunge, and the effect is that of a sheer, unbroken descent of 900 feet.

Often the wind swings the great plume of water from the face of the cliff and waves it like a scarf or veil. At sunset rainbows with an indescribable radiance bejewel its foam and the glistening leaves surrounding it.

Around the shoulder, behind which Bridal Veil Creek makes its way to the brink, are Cathedral Rocks. They get their name from their resemblance to the Duomo at Florence, and reach an elevation of 2,660 feet, one spire rising sheer and solitary for 700 feet.

Across the valley and nearly opposite is El Capitan. It rises 3,300 feet with an apparently vertical front. It is thrust out like a buttress, and presents to the vision an area of more than 400 acres. It is said that the stupendous bulk of El Capitan is such that it can be seen from a certain vantage-ground at a distance of sixty miles.

The Three Brothers group a little beyond El Capitan, and their resemblance depends upon the point of view. They are sometimes called the Three Graces. The Indians liken them to squatting frogs.

The highest of the three is 3,530 feet, and is known from other points as Eagle Park, accessible by trail.

Sentinel Rock faces Three Brothers from the south wall, a splintered granite tower or spire, very slender, and for about 1,500 feet below its apex is nearly perpendicular. Its height is 3,059 feet.

Back of this natural and majestic monument stands Sentinel Dome, whose storm-worn top is 4,145 feet high.

Seen from afar, Yosemite Falls seems insignificant. It is, in fact, about thirty-five feet wide, and when the stream is full the roar can be heard all over the valley, and the shock of its descent shakes windows a mile away. Halfway across the valley it is hard to realize that this volume of white water plunges 2,600 feet—half a mile.

Across the valley the massive shoulder of Glacier Point is thrust out from the south wall, and, almost opposite, crossing again to the north or left-hand side as we go up the valley, stands Yosemite Point, flanked on the east by Indian Canyon, once used by the Indians as exit or entrance for Yosemite.

The Royal Arches are near the head of Yosemite, in the vast vertical wall whose summit is North Dome. The arches are recessed curves in the granite front, very impressive because of their size, and made by the action of frost. Much of the rock here is formed in layers like the structure of an onion, the arches the fractured edges of these layers. Washington Column is the angle of the wall at this point—a tower completing the massive wall at the very head of the Yosemite.

Passing up Tenaya Canyon, we come to Mirror Lake, only an expansion of Tenaya Creek. But when the slow sun creeps over the great flank of the South Dome—the visit should always be made before sunrise—everything is wonderfully reproduced in this little mirror.

The trail leads up the rushing Merced past the Happy Isles and along the bottom of a wild canyon by titanic walls. Panorama Point is 4,000 feet above the river, almost perpendicular, and is the highest continuous wall of Yosemite. It is written over by trickling water and painted by purple lichen, and perhaps nowhere else do you feel so deeply the geological impressiveness of the region. From the bridge over the river half a mile away you catch a glimpse of Vernal Falls, a thing of glorious beauty in the dark canyon. The river is nearly eighty feet wide and drops sheer down 350 feet. The spray is driven outward like smoke and every sprig of plant and grass, moss and fern, is kept vividly green by the incessant baptism. The trail leads to the top of the fall.

A little beyond—less than a mile—is Nevada Falls, where the same stream plunges over 600 feet, the great snowy torrent glancing from sloping rock about midway in a compound curve. These are the actual falls of the Merced, the source hidden far away in Mount Lyell.

While in the valley you will wish to see the Le Conte Memorial Building or Lodge —located in a beautiful grove directly under Glacier Point. It is open to the public from May to August. The reading room is filled with maps, photographs, Pacific Coast papers and magazines, and literature pertaining to the Sierra. The initiative for such a memorial was taken by the Sierra Club of California, which maintains the Lodge. Dr. Le Conte died in the Yosemite in July, 1901. He loved the region, and visited it eleven times.

His first sight of it was in 1870, and he says of it: "It was almost an era in my life. * * * I never enjoyed anything else so much." Yet later visits were red-letter days in his busy career, and when he was seventy years old and ill, feeling that life was spent, he was again in Yosemite, riding about alone, "taking leave," he says, "with tears, of the splendid cliffs and glorious waterfalls as of my dearest friends."

* * *

TENNYSON'S USE OF BIBLE

It is safe to say that there is no other book which has had so great an influence upon the literature of the world as the Bible. We hear the echoes of its speech everywhere, and the music of its familiar phases haunts all the field and grove of our fine literature. At least one cause of his popularity is that there is so much Bible in Tennyson. We cannot help seeing that the poet owes a large debt to the Christian Scriptures, not only for their formative influence on his mind and for the purely literary material in the way of illustrations and allusions which they have given him, but also for the creation of a moral atmosphere, a medium of thought and feeling in which he can speak freely and with an assurance of sympathy to a very wide circle of readers. —Henry Van Dyke.

Twelve Lessons in Parliamentary Practice

Written Especially for THE WOMAN CITIZEN by Mary Fairbrother, Teacher of Parliamentary Law.

Lesson VIII.—Appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Whenever a member questions the decision of the chair, either in regard to the propriety of a motion or a point of order, she can appeal from that decision. This is done by saying, "I appeal from the decision of the chair." The president then states on what ground she made the decision from which the appeal is taken. If it is in regard to the propriety of a motion, the chairman either quotes her authority or gives her reason for the decision she has made. Before doing this she states to the members that an appeal has been taken from her decision, or that her decision is questioned, and the reason she gives for her decision is a sort of debate on the question. She then calls on the member who questions the decision to present the reasons she has for concluding that the chairman is incorrect.

The chairman then says: "You have heard the member's reason and the chairman's reason for the decision she has rendered and it is now the duty of the members to decide the question. The majority will decide. All those who believe the chair should be sustained will vote yes; all those who believe the chair should not be sustained will vote no." Or if it is an important point, the decision may be determined by a rising vote. A tie vote sustains the chair.

Points of order and appeals are not debatable, except in the manner indicated by the chairman and by the member who makes the appeal. Some chairmen feel sensitive about having their decisions questioned, but they should not feel so, as it is, or should be, purely impersonal, and may be that the member is only desiring to arrive at the truth. An impartial chairman should be glad to be set right if she is wrong, because she is thus learning, and knowledge is always useful. The member who makes the appeal should on her side be polite and judicial and not make it a personal point, but confine herself strictly to parliamentary rule.

If a chairman is in doubt about a motion or a point of order, it is the best policy in the world to appeal herself to the house to decide whether she is right or wrong before it is questioned, as it is always a sort of compliment to an organization to have the chairman appeal to them for help and shows that she is absolutely fair and impartial and only wishes to learn the will of the majority. Majorities are not always right, but they are the best we have and temporarily settle every question in America. A chairman who loses her temper because some one questions her decision only demonstrates that she has not had much experience, and that she is looking for trouble when there is no trouble really.

Answers to Questions.

Mrs. Brown.—The difference between a a motion for the previous question and a motion to close debate is the same difference there is between six and a half dozen. In other words, they are exactly the same so far as the effect is concerned. The motion to close debate says exactly what it means, while the motion for the previous question is confusing, therefore the motion to close debate is much the preferable form.

Mrs. James asks—"If I wish to correct the secretary's minutes adopted over a year ago can I do so according to parliamentary rule, and what is the proper motion?" The proper motion is the motion to rescind and which can be made after the lapse of any length of time. The parliamentary reason is that injustice is sometimes done by record and this may be changed even after years have elapsed, if new light is discovered on the subject. If it is desirable to take out any part of the record the proper motion is to rescind and expunge. This may be done either by enclosing it in red lines or running red lines through the words, writing on the margin, "Rescinded and expunged," by vote, with the date.

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR

AUGUST, 1915

Palace of Liberal Arts Building

Contributors This Month:

Dr. Maria Montessori
Judge Henry Neil
Genevieve Yoell Parkhurst
Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells
Blanche Irbe Bremner
Mrs. May A. Wiggin
Jessie Niles Burness

and others

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The Montessori Educational Plan

Dr. Maria Montessori now is demonstrating at the Exposition her world famous system of child training.

The followins is a discourse written on a lecture by Dr. Montessori, in which she explains the principles and theory of her celebrated educational methods.

This article will be followed in the September issue of "The Woman Citizen" by an article written exclusively for this magazine by Madame Montessori.

Related by DR. MARIA MONTESSORI

Set Down by JESSIE NILES BURNESS

THAT which we wish the man to be we must teach the child. If we hope for freedom and self-reliance in the adult we have to prepare the way for them by developing these qualities in the little child. Without them, success and the fullness of life cannot be attained.

Look you! Is it reasonable to hope that the student shall be resourceful and independent after having lived for fifteen, or even twenty or more years according to rules laid down for him by somebody else until rules and precedent have become a support, a prop that he leans upon? Is it right that he must un-learn the habits of thought created by all these years of effort before he can hope to do well in life?

All these ideas, and many, many more which will be explained in a course of lectures, suggested themselves to Dr. Montessori when she began the study of children. After beginning the practice of medicine in her own land she was attracted, as most of you may know, to the development of the abnormal or sub-normal child. She began to ask herself "what made him different? What had gone on in the working out of Nature's plan, which is never wrong, to create this disturbance? How to set it right?"

Her search for the answer to these questions, made through work with sub-normal children, was the beginning of what has come to be known as the Montessori method. Its success in liberating the minds of unfortunate children, restoring them to normal and in some instances to brilliant attainment, was such that she was led to ask herself if all this may be accomplished with little ones who begin with less mental equipment than Nature intended, what may not be done for childhood, and for manhood, if right conditions can be insured to the normal child from the beginning of his training? And it seemed to her that work, that is, creative work, liberty in selection of work, independence and individuality, were the means to employ.

In seeking out ways to accomplish what she wished, she has given earnest attention to other methods. "Froebel, Pestalozzi and Rosseau, we cannot pay them greater honor than they merit for the great systems which they developed," she says. All of these she studied, as well as many others, and all had something to teach her which she was eager to learn.

But every one of them fell short in the one essential, which to her seemed the very essence. They did not liberate and develop the mind of each individual child along the lines of its own natural endowment. "In my work in the schools of Italy, and I have no doubt it is much the same in other lands," says Dr. Montessori, "I found that custom ruled; that what had once become established was handed along from one generation to the next with but very little, if any, modification, until even mistakes of the most serious nature had come to be honored by right of age."

How to change all this; how to convince people the whole world over of the duty and the desirability of establishing a new method in which the dominating principle should be freedom—this has became her life work. She has come to California at this time in the hope that her message may be carried into many lands through the leaders in education assembled here from many nations.

Dr. Maria Montessori

The idea at the base of it all is this: that every child is different from every other child; that he has certain inherited traits and talents; that no day is exactly like any other day in a child's calendar; and that we should so guide his enthusiasm and activity that he gains from them what Nature intended for him.

In schools which follow her method there are no rules. If it were possible there would be no metes and bounds, either; but perhaps we shall come to that later.

The various materials are all there in orderly arrangement. When his selected task is completed the material in orderly arrangement is returned to its place. The normal child has a natural sense of order; it is discontent with rules and rebellion at their enforcement that develops disorderliness either in his person, his possessions or his processes. Any physician will corroborate this.

The child is given absolute liberty of choice for his day's task. From the very beginning he understands that he must carry through to completion anything he undertakes; that any necessary help is his for the asking, and that all the time he needs is his.

The eager audience of older folks who every day watch the demonstration class in the Palace of Education smile to see the busy little citizens in this small kingdom, each engrossed in some concern of his own selection, paying scant attention to what his neighbors are about and apparently none at all to his teacher. **Yet that is what the man must do in life if he would make a great success of it—work out his problem in his own way without paying much attention to his surroundings.**

The materials have been selected and arranged scientifically; they supply exactly what is needed for development of every characteristic; the foundation for a proper use of every faculty is provided for. Take for illustration, if you please, the button frame. It is enough that the process of buttoning is mastered; the application may safely be left to the child's own discernment; what, and why, and when to make use of his command of the art are logical steps he will take naturally.

So I might go on through the list of the materials, but in all the principle is the same, and together they cover all fundamental requirements. You may change the shape or the color of the blocks, as you will, but the basis—material for building—remains the same, and for the purpose she has selected those which permit the greatest variation in the working out of ideas. The sand, so invaluable in the beginning of her work that it has almost come to be regarded as its sign manual, is not used in these demonstrations, partly because its worth has come to be recognized almost universally, so that it is found in playgrounds everywhere, and partly because its possibilities are limited and other material serves the purpose better, for the idea of building a house gains in strength when materials capable of the semblance of a house are employed.

The fundamentals provided for in the method are the every-day requirements of life. The mid-morning light lunch which all growing children need and enjoy is made a pretty little ceremonial affair in which service is taught as well as deportment—but by precept and example, not by rule. This, too, is carried to conclusion, in perfect orderliness.

(Continued on page 19)

The Mothers' Pension

SOME REPLIES TO ITS CRITICS

In this article, the second of a remarkable series written exclusively for "The Woman Citizen," Judge Henry Neil tears down the arguments of those who oppose the mothers' pension plan.

Judge Neil, recognized as the father of the mothers' pension in Illinois, now is touring the United States advocating similar measures in every state of the Union.

His first article, published in "The Woman Citizen" of July, told of the first application of the law in Illinois.

The third and last article on the subject of Eugenics will appear next month.

By JUDGE HENRY NEIL

Author of the Famous Illinois Mothers' Pension Law.

OUR contention that the mothers' pension law would reduce crime and save children, is proven conclusively by the report recently made to me by Joel D. Hunter, official distributor of mothers' pensions in Cook county, Illinois. Mr. Hunter said:

"Before the pension law was enacted in Illinois, 280 children out of a group of 2,000 children whose fathers were dead and mothers poor, were brought into the Chicago juvenile court charged with crime. Since the pension law has been in operation only eight children out of 2,000 children whose mothers were receiving pensions (the same kind of a group) have been brought into court charged with crime."

This is the greatest reduction in crime ever known to have come from the operation of a single law.

Mr. Hunter's investigators report that more than half the pensioned mothers moved into better neighborhoods and all of them stayed at home and took care of their own children instead of being compelled to leave their children alone while they went to work. His report shows that the mothers' pension law in operation in the juvenile court in Chicago has done more to reduce juvenile crime than all other laws and agencies combined. Twenty-five states now have a mothers' pension law in operation and a number of other states have the question of enacting such a law before the legislatures now in session.

These twenty-five states are Colorado, California, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, New York, Montana and Tennessee. The Missouri law operates in Kansas City only.

During the past year more than five million dollars were paid to mothers of dependent children in the states. In Chicago the payments for one year amounted to $125,947.19. Had these same children been kept in institutions instead of in their own homes it would have cost the taxpayers more than twice this amount. The mothers received on an average of $7.41 per month per child, while the institutions collect from the tax funds $15 per month per child.

An active campaign is being conducted to increase the appropriations in states that already have the mothers' pension system and to have it adopted in states where it has not yet been placed upon the statutes. It is estimated that more than ten million dollars will be paid to mothers under this system during 1915.

Judge Henry Neil

I have been asked about the objections which are raised to the theory of mothers' pensions. So far as I am able to learn they may be reduced to four.

The objection is first made that poor people should not be made to feel that the financial help they receive is a matter of right and not of charity.

Mr. Otto T. Bannard has expressed this objection very forcibly, as follows: "Widowed mothers present the strongest sentimental appeal and the very best case for this entering wedge towards state socialism. The battle cry is not alms but their right to share. The subsequent steps are old age pensions, free food, clothing and coal to the unemployed and the right to be given work. It breeds candidates for alms, multiplies upon itself, represses the desire for self-help, self respect and independence and inflicts upon its beneficiaries what is termed in England the government stroke of paralysis. It is not American; it is not virile."

But the best answer to theory is fact. In the twenty-two states in which the mothers' pension plan is in operation dependency has not been increased.

Dr. Graham Taylor, head of the Chicago School of Civics, testifies: "I fail to see that this law and its operation has increased dependency, and, as I said before, I think that under the present administration, the law has not only wrought no harm to public welfare or persons to whom the funds to parents have been administered but on the whole I think the administration of the fund has promoted the interests of both."

Miss Katherine L. Briggs, acting superintendent of the Chicago United Charities, declares: "I do not believe that this law or a law like it could have an effect of creating or increasing dependency. It has undoubtedly increased the number of families given relief, but I can't say those families shouldn't have had relief. I think, in fact, most of them should have had relief."

While it is true that more families were assisted, it is not true, according to this statement, that there was any "breeding candidates for alms" as Mr. Bannard feared, for the families relieved were those that needed relief. A few instances of graft have, of course, arisen, but these were quickly apprehended and prevented by the authorities.

But Mr. William Manning has given the clearest and most convincing reply to this objection: "It will always be a fair question as to whether it is relief itself or the methods by which it is administered that encourages dependency and creates pauperism. There is always the danger that in our dread of making people dependent we shall cease to do good for fear of doing harm; that in our fear of demoralizing families by too regular relief we shall close "cases" in the vague, uncertain hope that in some way will "shift for themselves" when we know quite well they cannot. 'Try,' they may, but sooner or later we are called upon to go out and gather up the wreckage resulting from the uneven, futile struggle.

"There are in this city, as in others, thousands of men and women who have and who now are receiving years of education in preparatory schools, colleges and post graduate schools by aid of scholarships and money grants. They are given these funds in the hope and belief that they will some day make return to the community in the way of helpful lives. The assumption is that they will. In precisely the same spirit should we supply in adequate measure an income to the families under discussion that shall give opportunity for education, health and all desirable development to these boys and girls until they at least arrive at working age, believing that such investment will be returned in the way of healthy, vigorous, red-blooded workers, an insurance against under-vitualized, stunted inefficient bodies, against breakage and wastage of future citi-

(Continued on page 15)

"Lost Art of Motherhood" Found at the Exposition

By GENEVIEVE YOELL PARKHURST

THE law of contrasts which, after all, is one of the things that makes life worth living, never has been so explicably manifested as in the varied expressions of motherhood and childhood at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. While more than one-half of the civilized world is warring and weeping over the loss of life, a good part of the other half is rejoicing over the renewal of life.

By the time the Exposition is over a large part of peaceful civilization will have visited San Francisco and carried away with it an enthusiasm for woman's work in the world, for in every department at this great world's fair woman has been given an opportunity to express herself. And not only has she expressed herself but the masculine workers and artists have joined in her cause, aiding to bring woman, in her supreme glory as a mother, and children, in their finer state as potential world-makers, to the attention of the knowledge-seeking, leisure-loving or pleasure-craving populace. To each class has come the lesson that is needful.

What has become known as the "Lost Art of Motherhood" has been found again. That is, it has, if the number of congresses and conventions assembled and created for the benefit of this important work of woman is an indication of increasing comprehension and popularity. Since the opening of the Exposition scarcely a week has passed without some important subject being the incentive for national or international congresses. Not one building has omitted either in its architectural adornment or its interior equipment some fitting reminder of woman and the part she must play in order that the work of the earth must go on.

And it is only as a mother that she has received any due recognition. In suffrage the chief aim, it was shown, is the better administration of motherhood and wifehood. In Child Labor Convention the better care of the child was discussed. In eugenic, genealogical and social hygiene meetings, always the one topic under discussion had to do with motherhood and the completion of its cycle of usefulness—childhood.

Perhaps the greatest educational feature concerning mother and child has been the Children's Bureau conducted under the direction and as a part of the United States Department of Labor. Here every phase of child life with instruction for the mother is given attention. Under the direction of Dr. Frances Sage Bradley and Dr. Anna Strong of Washington, D. C., there have been a systematic series of illustrations and models prepared so that no mother, no matter how ignorant of the duties and necessities of motherhood, can enter and observe without going away enlightened.

Every day in the week except Sunday mothers have brought and are still bringing their children to be examined. These examinations are open to all, rich and poor, and many mothers, anxious from uncertainty, have brought their babies, discovered their ailments and have been able to rectify them through advice and consultation with specialists for children. A free clinic also has been conducted twice a week and will continue throughout the Exposition.

Palace of Liberal Arts and Tower, P. P. I. E.

In a number of glass cases are trays containing models of the proper diets for children of one, two, three, four and five years old, with instructions as to proper methods of introducing elements into the food. Children under one year are taken care of in similar manner and every Wednesday and Friday illustrative milk tests and lessons in preparing baby foods are given. The plea for fresh air is made by means of a model showing the percentage of infant deaths according to the amount of fresh air afforded them.

Placards on the wall tell prospective mothers how to care for themselves in a manner that will insure the health and happiness of their babies. In one corner of the booth is a small playground where trained children illustrate the most peaceful and most efficient ways of recreation, ways which do away with nervousness and teach the children to enjoy themselves and to be useful to their parents at the same time.

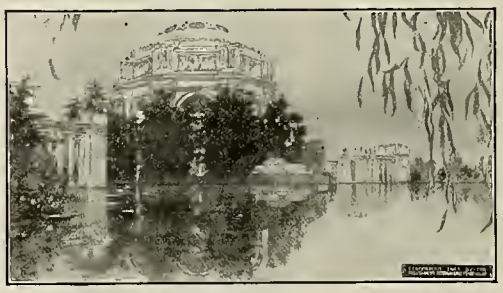
In another part of the building is the Child Labor Bureau under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Marbury and Mrs. George Hough Perry, two of the leading advocates for abolition of child labor in the United States. During June advocates from all over the country met here, read papers and discussed ways and means of having this very important subject made the basis for a national prohibitive law. Photographs and comparative instances illustrate the terrible effect of factory and indoor labor on the lives and morals of the growing generations.

Mentally deficient children also are given attention and methods of awakening their intellects and putting them into play are illustrated both by class and photographic display.

Social hygiene and eugenics are well represented in booths where the history of man, inefficient and efficient, with expressive comparisons between the wrong and right way of living, portrayed by chart and photograph, teach the passing multitude the way to super man and womanhood, purity congresses under the direction of Anthony Comstock, discussions in open forum of the "dos and don't" of life, meetings of various associations interested in these topics, also have been a great aid in carrying out this world work.

Model rooms built by pupils in the grammar and high schools are a splendid aid to mothers undecided as how best to interest their children and turn their minds in the right channel. School work from all over the United States also is instructive to parents.

In the Palace of Liberal Arts the United States government has a splendid set of models showing the difference in results in homes that are well administered, properly built and sanitarily equipped and those which are lacking in these important principles. Models of sanitary and unsanitary school houses and yards also tell a story with a moral.



Palace of Fine Arts, P. P. I. E.

In a different way, both in the Palace of Fine Arts and about the grounds of the Exposition city, in sculpture and painting, tribute is paid to the mother of the race and to the little child who is father or mother of the man or woman.

In the Fine Arts Colonnade, a classic pile of Doric columns, there are dozens of exquisite bits of sculpture portraying child life idealized. Janet Scudder, who was the winner of a gold medal, has contributed some charming bronzes, "Young Pan," "Frog Baby," "Young Diana," and a foun-

(Continued on page 11)

Policewomen of America

By MRS. ALICE STEBBINS WELLS of Los Angeles, Cal.
President International Association of Policewomen.

THE first announcement of the appointment of regular policewomen was received with a feeling of misgiving by some very good people. Visions of women as the counterpart of men officers arose instinctively to mind; women large of stature and voice, ready to lay the hand of the law upon all offenders alike. To such the natural query was: Why should not men continue to do this work, for which they are eminently better fitted? Others saw at once the justice and significance of carrying the sympathy and ministering the power of women straight to the heart of one more human problem.

Thus it has been a long process of explanation, of disarming prejudice, of sincere unremitting effort to help put this new form of service on a high constructive plane.

Concretely presented, it was so easy to see the rightfulness of having women police officers to look after places of amusement where the young gather—the dance halls, picture shows, skating rinks, the street and, upon necessity, the places where the girl works or lives. It was as easy to see why there should be policewomen instead of policemen to investigate and handle delinquent girls; women to whom other women could go in a friendly way in times of trouble, because the city provided her to be a friend to such troubled ones.

The movement has gone forward rapidly in response to the vigorous campaign of education that has been carried on. Very early I saw that no one policewoman could realize her maximum of efficiency until there were many. So long as one city or a half dozen cities were unique in this respect the great mass of women would not know of or call upon them. Only when there are policewomen everywhere, just as there are policemen everywhere, will all women and children learn to seek the protection and guidance of policewomen.

Therefore in addition to overwork in the home field of Los Angeles, years of field work, I have personally, under leave of absence, spoken in more than one hundred cities in the United States and Canada and answered inquiries from many parts of this country and over the sea. Some of these addresses have been given at national and international gatherings, notably the International Purity Congress, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Biennial Sessions of Federated Clubs, the National Suffrage Association and National Conference of Character and Correction. Delegates to those have carried the message widely, while data sought by press and magazine writers has reached a still larger audience.

Others have worked long and successfully, especially in the way of awakening and crystallizing sentiment in their respective communities.

Four states have made changes in their laws to permit the appointment of women police officers, which, as can be guessed, meant a great deal of hard work. Maryland was the first of the states to remove the barrier, under the able and tireless leadership of Miss Edna Annette Beveridge. It provided for the appointment of five women for Baltimore. The chief now states that more could be used to advantage. Since then county policewomen have been provided during the summer for the pleasure resorts in both Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties.

Minneapolis comforted itself in the possession of policewomen for more than a year, only to find that it never had a legal right to her. The women promptly and patiently set to work to secure the necessary constitutional change. The Women's Welfare League and the Juvenile League of Minneapolis worked hard and effectively. St. Paul had in the meantime appointed three women called inspectors, because they could not have police power. Under the faithful guidance of Mrs. C. H. Higbee and her committee they did such helpful work that now St. Paul has three regular policewomen. Minneapolis has two paid by the city. Massachusetts is the third state. New Jersey, Missouri and New Hampshire were added to the list this year. Several other states tried last year but without success.

A bill presented at Albany for the third time designed to provide policewomen for New York City failed to pass. It was presented by the Women's Prison Committee. I had the pleasure of appearing with the other speakers, but the prospect does not look bright for the passage of such a bill until the women have the ballot in New York.

The New York City department has two matrons detailed to its detective bureau to help make investigations. Some matrons have been used in this way for some time for more effective criminal prosecution, but the whole range of protective work among young people lies as an unchartered sea before the otherwise great and efficient police department of New York.

Other cities in New York state have not been so slow to press into service this new civic force.

Still apart from the cities with regular policewomen and matrons detailed to such work are several which have special policewomen on call. Plainfield, New Jersey, has such an officer ready to respond for either matron duty or outside police work, pay being given for work done.

Walla Walla, Washington, calls upon the wife of an adjutant of the Salvation Army. In the regular course of her work she has such opportunity for preventive police work that the chief greatly values her voluntary assistance.

Mt. Vernon, New York, has a voluntary policewoman who has proven her value. Kingston, New York, has for its special police officer a club woman who is president of the local Federation of Clubs, wife of the Superintendent of Schools, and she is one of the health commissioners. It was to enable her to take prompt action regarding pure food that police power was given her, but she will use its full value for preventative work among young people as well.

Gary, Indiana, has in its police department one who acts in the dual capacity of state humane officer and police officer as occasion arises.

Youngtown represents a different and interesting variation. A policewoman was appointed on three months trial. At the end of two months the city's legal advisor decided she had no lawful existence. But so clearly had she demonstrated the value of the work that the mayor and other officials determined to find a way to reinstate her. The office of inspector of public places was created and she was reinstated, with practically the same work and as little lessening of power as they could devise.

The most complete list of regular policewomen that I could gather is as follows, approximately in order of their appointments:

Los Angeles	5
Baltimore	5
Seattle	5
Vancouver and Victoria	1
Fargo, N. D.	1
Bellingham, Wash.	1
Grand Forks, N. D.	1
Topeka, Kans.	2
Toronto, Can.	2
Omaha, Neb.	1
San Francisco	3
Rochester, N. Y.	1
Chicago	6
Ottawa, Can.	1
Aurora, Ill.	1
San Antonio, Texas	1
Syracuse, N. Y.	1
Pittsburg, Pa.	4
Sioux City, Ia.	1
Superior, Wis.	1
Racine, Wis.	1
St. Paul, Minn.	3
Minneapolis, Minn.	2
Denver, Col.	1
Colorado Springs	1
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1
Muncie, Ind.	1
Dayton, Ohio	2
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1
Albany, N. Y.	1
Jamestown, N. Y.	1
Ithica, N. Y.	1
East Chicago, Ind.	1

At a conference of policewomen held simultaneously with the National Conference of Charities and Correction, an International Association of Policewomen was organized on May 17. Its object is to help extend the movement for policewomen until they are in every city and to hold the standard of the work up to the point of greatest usefulness and high character both as to work and workers. We feel that this new factor of our municipal life will work actively toward the highest standard of individual and collective life.

Women's Help Needed for a Vanishing Race

By JESSIE NILES BURNESS

If Mother Partington, that kindly purveyor of homespun philosophy, were alive today, she would claim without hope of successful contradiction that the menfolks spend an unnecessary amount of time and effort in tangling up the skeins of human destiny and then, when the snarl seems hopeless, hand it over to the womenfolks to be unraveled. Each new discovery seems to surpass all previous achievements.

The North American Indian and his needs today is a case in point. It needs the help of every woman, and it calls for all the patience and steadfastness they possess.

The matter was graphically presented at a Camp Fire Council at the Exposition on August 6. The entertainment was provided by Indians. It was given in the Court of Abundance, under the auspices of the Indian Board of Co - Operation. Every available inch of space was filled by an audience that must have numbered at least five thousand people.

The speeches were a revelation. The plea in every instance was "Give us a chance!"

It seems that in California there are no funds for Indian schools, and Indian students are not allowed in our public schools. One speaker told with pride of being one of the trustees in the first Indian school district to be established. Another alluded to the difficulties they must deal with owing to lack of land and opportunity to farm it. He said they had one reservation of 22 acres on Lower Lake, on which twenty-eight families had to live. The law, which they have no vote either to make or change, requires them to keep on the reservation, which they may leave only by permission. Relief is denied them by the state, which claims they are wards of the government, while the government says their taxes are paid to the state, which is therefor and thereby charged with the duty of providing for them.

They, who once owned all the land, plead for land enough to support life. For schools, for hospitals or at least an attendant physician who shall teach and direct them in the ways of health in existing conditions, and for adequate compensation for such work as they can do. Baskets, one speaker said, made from material they travel eighty miles to procure, they are compelled to sell at prices that do not amount to day-wages for the time actually consumed in weaving them.

That the hardship is not overstated, but on the contrary falls far short of a full statement of the case, is attested to by Dr. Joseph K. Dixon, leader of the Rodman Wanamaker Expeditions to the Indians, who was one of the speakers at this council. The following is quoted verbatim from one of Dr. Dixon's talks:

"The wrongs done the Indian consist in compelling him to live where he must starve to death, and in forcing upon his children an education they can make no use of. There is little gained by anybody in taking a girl from the Navajo tribe, that lives in the desert in Arizona, sending her for four years to the Carlyle school in Pennsylvania, teaching her to sew on a sewing machine, and wash clothes in a porcelain tub, and then sending her back where she must use the running streams for any washing of clothes, and where the first sandstorm will put the sewing machine out of commission.

A BLACKFOOT TRAVOIS

"A very urgent need is for proper health conditions, proper sanitation and housing. The Indian has been compelled to give up his tepee, which was well ventilated; he must live in a house, often without any windows, the only ventilation being the chimney. The effect on the inmates is—they die. Chief Runs-The-Enemy, a Sioux, has buried seven out of ten of his children; he will lose the others if something isn't done. Tuberculosis, in some form, generally is the trouble.

"It is also essential that the Indian shall have recognized legal rights. He cannot go into the Court of Claims without a special act of congress in each special case.

"He should be given training in preparation for citizenship, and when qualified should be eligible. Now he is eligible only under certain land conditions.

"He should be given the right to administer his own finances. In the United States Treasury at the present time there are $40,000,000 belonging to the various tribes from the sale of lands, which bears interest at four per cent, and which would go a long way toward remedying existing conditions, and which they cannot touch, either principal or interest.

"The Indians do not exaggerate when they tell of starvation, privation, destitution and want, and of being reduced to making broth from the bark of trees, and even utilizing angle worms as food stuff, from necessity.

"And lastly, which ought perhaps to have come first on the list of urgently needed relief measures--a remodification of Indian laws. This is one of the vital things. The same laws that were made fifty-five years ago govern, without modification, today. Superintendents in charge are so bound by this same red tape that they can do practically nothing. If an Indian wants anything, he must apply to the agent, and await developments. These are so long in coming that the Indian, naturally, becomes suspicious of the good faith of the agent.

"Until these remedies are applied, anything else which boards of co-operation, or officers of the law, or individuals, may do will be in effect like silk court-plaster applied to a deep and dangerous wound; it won't even soothe the sufferer."

The doctor may be heard every day but Monday at the Wanamaker Indian Booth in the Palace of Education. He lectures at eleven a. m., two and four p. m., and meets all inquirers at hours between. He seems, unconsciously to himself perhaps, to have dedicated himself to the cause of this vanishing race even as Lincoln gave his best to the cause of the black slave.

It is a fact that will bear any amount of investigation, that from whatever angle an honest investigator approaches the Indian question, he soon becomes a partisan. The first of the three expeditions which Dr. Dixon has conducted was undertaken merely for historical purposes, since it was

realized that at our present rate of progress in that particular line, but little time remained in which a record of tribes and customs might be made. That was in 1909.

Out of the conditions disclosed by that expedition grew the "Wanamaker Expedition of Citizenship" in 1911, when every one of the 189 tribes yet remaining was visited. With every tribe the doctor left a flag—the flag of "our" country, to which the chiefs of the tribes promised allegiance.

That was a pretty magnanimous thing for those chiefs to have done, in view of the way our country has treated these tribes. And you cannot very well doubt the doctor's stories in any particular, because the photographic record is there. More than eight thousand negatives were taken, besides miles and miles of marvelous films. At work, and at play; in his everyday life, or on his ceremonious occasions; and, most striking of all, the country in which he lives—all these are shown with a fidelity that in conjunction with the lectures compels an admiration for the fortitude of this red brother of ours, with a haunting suspicion that somebody is to blame.

Contrary to the accepted belief, the choicest of lands are not included in the reservations. Desert lands in Arizona that will not produce even the scantiest of grass are designated "grazing lands," although the most industrious sheep, of most frugal habit, could not maintain life on forty acres.

In New Mexico certain lands of the Pueblo tribe are held under a treaty made when most of what now comprises the states of Arizona, New Mexico, and so half of California, and a part of Mexico, were ceded to the United States as indemnity after the Mexican war. The treaty provides that the lands reserved thereunder to the Indians were to be free from taxation "so long as rivers ran, grass grew green, and the sun shone." At the conclusion of the treaty the chief was presented with a cane as a token. The treaty later was ratified by President Lincoln, and another cane was given in pledge. These two canes have passed from one chief to his successor and are yet in evidence on ceremonious occasions as a badge of office, and in all that time the tribe has kept the faith. And yet the very first legislature that met in the state of New Mexico after its admission to the Union passed a law levying taxes on those Indian lands. This law, however, was declared invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The census figures give 320,000 Indian inhabitants of the country, as against 1,200,000 when the white man came. And in some tribes the death rate exceeds the birth rate by about eight per cent, not through lack of love, or loss of vitality, but simply due to the hard conditions that will not support life.

The record entirely supports Dr. Dixon's claim, that in all our dealings with the Indians misunderstanding has been applied to the n-th power, and prevails today. The art of the Indian takes form in baskets, bead-work, pottery and sometimes shell or quill embroidery, and blankets. Yet the Indian women are not encouraged to manufacture these things. They are told they are a remnant and reminder of barbarism, and many of the secrets known to no one else have already been lost. The tanning of skins, for instance. For comfort and convenience there is no foot gear on earth

"THE BABY TEPEE"

that matches a pair of Blackfoot moccasins, with raw-hide soles, which are as soft as eider down and remain so even after one has waded in them. And yet, no matter how much one wants them, how cheerfully he would pay a fair, or even a fancy price for them, they are not to be had except as one goes to the reservation and persuades some one to make them for him. With blankets it is almost the same story; a very good imitation was made in gay colors by the factories, so the Indians sell what wool they have to the factories, and buy the blankets, as the agent of the government he supposes is safeguarding his interests advised—and gets the heavy end in both transactions.

It will not smooth out the tangle, by any means, but it will help a little if every one of us will make use of, and create a market for baskets, blankets, pottery and bead-work. Place direct orders; the Indian board of co-operation will cheerfully put you in communication with the worker who can best supply your requirements. If you plan an Indian costume for your next masquerade, procure the real thing. Even if it costs a pretty penny it will be worth it. If you are furnishing a lodge in the wilderness select some sightly corner for some real Indian pottery; Nampaya, of the Hopi tribe near Walpi in Arizona, makes ollas, and jugs and pots of various shapes and delightful dull coloring that will make that corner fascinating.

The greater thing which women can do, and which it seems to me they will have to do, sooner or later, is to so awaken and shape public sentiment that the existing state of things will not be tolerated. We get impatient when it is repeated to us so frequently, but after all it isn't altogether buncombe that "men own the earth, but women own the men." There has never been a time in the history of the world, and probably never will be, when women didn't get what she made up her mind to have.

All that is necessary to convince you that you want, and are determined to have, justice and right for these our brethren is to visit the Rodman Wanamaker display, look at the pictures, and listen to Dr. Dixon.

RE-ELECT

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Mrs. A. M. Kelsier, 710 Williams Street, Pomona, Calif., says: In my 35 years of housework Frenchgloss is the only thing out of all I've tried that makes my clothes have a beautiful look, makes ironing much less work. It takes one-third less starch. Garments wear longer. It saves fuel and trouble of mending tears from ironing. I would not be without Frenchgloss if I had to pay twice the price.

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Mrs. M. Werner, Pleasant Hill, Calif., says: My friends say, "how can you afford to wear silk hosiery?" I did not tell them that they were mere mercerized, but done up with Frenchgloss.

Three ladies on Babies' Day, Fruitvale, when given a sample said, "Don't you know Frenchgloss is fine for silk waists. It makes them look more costly."

At Sacramento Fair Booth ladies said: Frenchgloss is fine for children's cotton hosiery; makes them look shiny and nice, they do not get so dusty and dirty and wear longer.

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EDITORIAL

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The Frank Case The lynching of Leo M. Frank by a band of lawless, blood-thirsty Georgians has cast a stigma not only over the state in which he was murdered but over all the United States.

And the feeble efforts of the Georgia authorities to find the murderers or to lay the blame for not properly guarding the unfortunate prisoner, has spread the shame from the little band of cowardly murderers to the administration of Georgia.

That an act so dastardly and outrageous should be followed by such contemptuous inactivity on the part of the authorities must fire with anger every law-abiding citizen of these United States. While those murderous citizens of Atlanta glory in their disgrace and while the Georgia authorities are vainly trying to hoodwink the public into a belief that Frank's assassins actually are being looked for, right-thinking citizens everywhere else are bowed in shame over this dastardly act.

Georgia is a sister state of every law-abiding state in the Union. Her citizens are our fellow-citizens. And as our sister state has brought shame upon itself, so must that disgrace be felt throughout the Union. It has been said that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. We shrink at the thought that Georgia today is the weakest link in the chain of American civilization.

We are told by press dispatches that only two guards were on duty at the state prison farm when Frank was abducted. The inadequacy of that number was seen only a few weeks before when Frank was attacked by a fellow-convict. Yet no attempt was made to increase the guards.

Everyone suspected that Frank's life was in danger. But no precautions were taken by the prison authorities to guard him from attack.

If the same press dispatches are correct, Governor Harris listened to the first accounts of Frank's abductions from newspaper men and calmly declared that he would act as soon as the crime had been **officially** reported to him by the sheriffs.

A few shamed Georgians have decried the act as that of lawless hoodlums. But what of the women who stoically watched the murdered body of Frank swaying from a tree? What of the citizens who wanted to mutilate the remains? What of the mothers who took their babies before this mute evidence of a state's disgrace? What of the populace that is watching a farcical investigation without word of protest?

From every indication, from every bit of evidence which may be impartially weighed here, we can view Georgia only as a state reeking with lawlessness. We can view Georgia's star on the blue of Old Glory only as stained with the life blood of Leo M. Frank.

For the sake of American civilization we pray that the light of justice and of truth may shine once more upon Georgia to lead her from the depths of shame and degradation.

* * *

Women's Rights Denied The inalienable right of women to the ballot has been questioned again. Her irrefutable claim to vote as a matter of right in the community of which she is a part has been doubted. And now the women of California, in rightful indignation, are hurling verbal challenges at United States Senator James D. Phelan and Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson.

Phelan expressed his amazing interpretation of human rights to a delegation of members of the Congressional Union of Woman Suffrage who waited upon him a few weeks ago, asking his support to the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

The women had marched to the office of the Senator in a formidable procession. They were prepared to furnish Senator Phelan with data and statistics proving the marked benefits of equal suffrage in California. They were ready to show him that the excellent manner in which women had availed themselves of the **right** to vote wherever given the ballot, justified extending that **right** by federal enactment to every American woman.

But Senator Phelan refused to admit that the ballot was due the women of the United States as an inalienable human right. He said he doubted whether it was not a privilege and not a right. Amazed, the women departed, but in the wake of their visit there has come a storm of protest and indignation.

Their wrath became intensified when Secretary Wilson took a somewhat similar stand before a body from the suffrage organization.

Just how long these public servants will continue to regard equal suffrage as a privilege to be bestowed by man at will and not as a right justly due we dare not venture to ask. But by good fortune we may say that right-thinking men throughout the Union agree that women is entitled to the ballot as a matter of right and the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment seems nearer now than ever before.

Passing of Mrs. Hoppin In the unexpected demise of Mrs. Emily Hoppin, president of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, not only has there passed one of the leading spirits in women's activities, but the Golden State is bereft of one of its most valuable citizens.

Through the length and breath of California, men and women generally are mourning the loss of this genial woman, whose earnestness and faithful service caused her to be loved and esteemed by all.

Years of untiring labor in women's activities gave to Mrs. Hoppin a wide experience which fitted her eminently for the broader work which Death suddenly interrupted. Her election to the presidency of the state federation came as a climax to her brilliant career in women's affairs, bestowing upon her a just reward for her relentless efforts in behalf of woman's cause.

Honest in purpose, untiring in energy, and faithful to her cause, Mrs. Hoppin took over the reins of the federation and began a year of great activity. Though making her abode in a rural district, Mrs. Hoppin represented the women of the cities as well and her broad understanding of people and conditions made her an executive of rare ability.

Her term foreshadowed big accomplishments and Mrs. Hoppin, during her too brief service, showed that she was the woman for the place. But Providence interceded and at the zenith of her brilliant career she was called from us into the Great Beyond.

Her life will serve as an inspiration to California women and the memory of her sterling virtues and noble acts will live forever in the hearts of those who cherished her friendship.

To Mrs. Edward Drexel Knight, first vice-president of the federation, who now succeeds to the helm of the state organization, we extend our heartiest wishes for success. She is deserving of the co-operation of clubwomen throughout California.

In the hands of Mrs. Knight we feel that the destinies of the federation are well entrusted. We are satisfied that her wide experience, faithfulness and energy will be of material benefit to the state organization. May she serve her sisters of the Golden State with honor and with glory.

* * *

Independence in Voting The constant aim of the woman voter should be independence of thought and opinion. She should act only on her own beliefs and not be swayed by the opinions of husband, brother or anyone else. The highest use of the right of suffrage demands an independence of thought from every voter, man or woman.

One of the strongest arguments of the opponents of woman suffrage is that the enfranchised woman votes in accordance with the ideas of her husband, her brother or other male relatives and does not act on her own convictions. They argue that she merely duplicates a male vote, either neglecting to reach her own opinion by sufficient study and investigation, or permitting herself to be swayed by the opinions of her masculine relatives.

We know that enfranchised women who do not think for themselves are in the minority; that the great majority of women enjoying the ballot actually study the issues for themselves and vote according to their own judgment and not that of another.

Yet the minority must not be allowed to remain. Suffrage we recognize as a right of all women and intelligent voting we declare is a profound duty. Then it becomes mandatory upon every woman to vote intelligently, to vote her own mind, and to vote to the best of her own ability.

The woman voter who permits herself to accept her husband's views simply because she has none of her own, is violating the sacred right of suffrage.

Of course we scoff at the argument of those opposing woman suffrage that the average woman through habit accepts her husband's political views as she does his opinions on other matters.

Their contention is too ridiculous to refute. By the same reasoning, or rather lack of reasoning, they might say that women enjoy the same foods as their husbands or find interest in the same books. The intelligent woman has a mind of her own on all things, though the judgment of her husband may be as good as hers.

But this argument of the foes of equal suffrage at least should arouse **all** women voters to the necessity of thinking for themselves on **all** matters. Every woman should keep herself abreast with affairs, she should study the political issues and inquire into the merits of candidates. It is the duty of every voter just as the ballot is the right of every woman.

* * *

Attend the Great Conventions The hundreds of world and national conventions, drawn to San Francisco this year by the Exposition, furnish an opportunity of a life time for study and self-education. It is an opportunity which no woman can afford to overlook, an advantage open to all, rich and poor alike.

Before the Exposition closes on December 4 more than eight hundred conventions will have assembled in San Francisco. Half that number already have met and adjourned.

These assemblages are bringing to San Francisco the world's leaders in every field of human endeavor. Never before have so many distinguished scholars of world-wide reputation gathered in a single city in a single year.

Practically every subject of human interest is embodied in these history-making conventions. Science, art, religion, industry and education all are embraced in the great variety of subjects either already discussed or still to be considered. To these conventions come the world's foremost scientists, educators, economists, manufacturers and industrial workers.

Their presence in San Francisco during the Exposition year is as a great faculty of world teachers gathered to teach at the World's University, the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Their deliberations are open to the public and the opportunities for education and betterment lie in the path of every man, woman and child. To listen to the words of these learned leaders is an opportunity of a lifetime, an advantage which should not be overlooked by any person eager for education.

Such an assemblage of leaders never has been before. It may never be again. Avail yourself of the opportunity. Attend these conventions and profit by the words of the world's leaders.

* * *

Kindness in Shopping Give the tired salesman or saleswoman a kind word on your shopping expedition. Remember they are human beings like yourself, enjoying a kind word as you do, deserving of as much consideration as you.

Too little is thought by the busy shoppers of the men and women behind the counters. Too many women subject them to discourtesies and abuse. They are not accorded the common civility which one human being has a right to expect from another.

Women vexed from long hours of shopping vent their tempers on tired sales people. Many a shopper scolds the sales woman because the store does not sell the article she would buy. If goods is bought and later fails to please the buyer the sales man or woman frequently is blamed.

Through long hours behind counters, catering to the whims of an exacting public, the sales people must endure these slights from inconsiderate shoppers. Greater thoughtfulness on the part of the women shoppers is required. A greater practice of the Golden Rule is necessary.

When you become vexed at the woman behind the counter, remember that she has her trials and tribulations, that she has her worries just as you do, that her patience is taxed to the extreme. Give her a smile and a kind word. Treat her as a sister, not as a foe.

Turn to the two center pages of this issue and read about this Great Profit-Sharing Prize Campaign.

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Joy---The Alchemy of Life

By MRS. MAY A. WIGGIN

Teacher of the California Truth Center.

WHAT is an alchemist? Alchemy is the art of transmuting the baser metals into gold. An alchemist then, is one who practices the art of transmutation. In ancient times chemistry was earnestly studied by advanced thinkers, in the belief that it would reveal to man the elixir of life, the secret of eternal youth, the perfection of being. But the alchemist's search was in the world without, while the secret is within man's own mind.

This perfection always has existed in the world, and in the heart of man there has always been the innate desire for the highest and the best, something in him always urging him on to a greater expression of life.

So we bring this idea into our Truth lessons and we discover that the alchemic art also is a science as exact and unchanging as the science of mathematics. We find there is a Power within us that can transmute the baser ideas, ideas of limitation, hardness, hurt and poverty into the fullness, the richness, the gold of life. This Power within us is transmuting all the elements and conditions of life into pure and perfect being. It is not a mysterious, hidden something, but it is a Power that is in every one. Each man is his own alchemist, and we know that Joy is the great alchemy of life.

What is Joy? Joy is the exuberance of life. It is that Life more abundant. When a man begins to feel that he has a right to express the more abundant Life within himself, then he touches what we call joy, real joy, the joy that is life.

And this joyous life is not dependent upon things, conditions or circumstances. It belongs entirely to the consciousness of that Power within us and our relation thereto. And since it is without money and without price, it is within the reach of all.

Today when you look out upon the world of so-called depression, and disturbance, you ask, where is the joy of life? The Truth student answers, the joy of life is when you realize that, as an alchemist, you can convert these things which seem hard and depressing and limiting into an expression of an abundant life. Knowing that you already possess this ideal and that there is a Power within you that can transmute these appearances, then it is for each one to say for himself, "I will learn this vocation; I will be an alchemist."

And what are the base metals in our lives? The first, perhaps, is the belief in disease. Is it not joy eternal to know that you can change any appearance of disease or feeling of discomfort into radiant health; to know that from this moment you need never be sick again? This is what every Truth teacher stands for—to teach the world that such a Power is in everyone, and to teach those who are seeking, how to come into the use of this Power. Then you will know what you can do with your body. Have you come so far? If so, you have everything before you. If not, you have wonderful results to accomplish by the study of the truth of Being.

If this were the only thing Truth offers would it not be joy supreme? Would it not be inspiring? But this is only one of the many possibilities, for if we can transmute appearances of physical inharmony we also can transmute conditions mental and spiritual.

And next to bodily inharmony, as poor ideas to have in one's life, are worry and anxiety. You hardly know anyone who is not indulging in this foolishness. We call it foolishness, and it is nothing else, because in everyone is the power to change this state into perfect calm and perfect satisfaction. By the use of this great Principle the transmution is made instantly. The first little worry that comes up in your mind, speak the word peace, and there will spring up in your heart such a joy that you will never waste another moment in worry or anxiety about anything or any person. What joy divine, that nothing can ever worry you! Calm, poised and self-possessed you are able to give your very best and finest to every situation.

God has given to everyone alike this Perfect Life, the Power, the Intelligence, to bring all things to pass. So when man begins to look within he is no longer limited. He is anything he would like to be. It is all within your real Self and you can bring it forth.

Remember you are only living your own life—you cannot live another's life. Let your family and your neighbors alone! Know that when you have changed the quality of your thought about them, when you see in them this perfect Presence, regardless of appearances, their outward lives will begin to conform to what you see in them. This picture of their perfection in your mind becomes the pattern by which their minds fashion their outer lives. You know the story of Little Lord Fauntleroy and the surly old grandpa, how the child kept announcing that grandpa was kind and generous, all he wished him to be, until grandpa had to live up to this ideal.

And this is the way with us all, because in the real Self, we are perfection, and, if we persist in declaring this Truth silently, it may be, for those about us, it cannot fail to be manifested in their outward lives.

Then we take the Word for ourselves and advance with intelligence upon the life of so-called ignorance. We make this life express what we want. You have nothing to do with people, things, conditions or environment. You have only yourself to educate, to direct. How simple it is! Only see to it that you express the perfection that you are in your real Self. With the vision to see life in its beauty and its entirety, we manifest what we see.

And the whole world is waiting for the great Intelligence that is called the Joy of Life.

JOY! That one word, when you say it over and over, has power. How does that word impress you? Is it not uplifting? What is the picture? By saying "joy" you open yourself to the inflow of Life and Truth. It is a substance and a presence, and its dynamic value is uplift. Use it. There is nothing in human experience so depressing but what this presence of joy can transmute it into the gold of Life as happiness, success, peace.

Then, from the individual we go out to the great world. The chaotic world of today seems to need much transmuting. Where shall we begin? We all want peace, international, universal peace! Peace now and forever! Commence then with your own mind and keep that peaceful. Keep it in the calm, serene expression of the Perfect Life, with no criticism or condemnation of any ruler, people or nation, but seeing all as one great brotherhood. When

(Continued on page 19)

Turn to the two center pages of this issue and read about this Great Profit-Sharing Prize Campaign.

CLIP THIS FREE CERTIFICATE!!
FOR CANDIDATES

Cut out on the dotted lines.

PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CERTIFICATE

"The Woman Citizen,"
3 City Hall Ave.
San Francisco, Cal.

GREAT PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CAMPAIGN.

Insert Date of publication. | This Certificate is good for 500 Votes | Insert Date of publication.

when signed by any regularly nominated candidate in "The Woman Citizen's" Great Profit-Sharing Prize Campaign.

Mail or bring this vote certificate to the Campaign Manager, 3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal. Good for 500 Votes if deposited with Campaign Dept. within 30 days from date.

My candidate number is .....

Name .....

Address .....

Notice.—This Certificate void 30 days after date.

"LOST ART OF MOTHERHOOD" FOUND AT THE EXPOSITION

(Continued from page 4)

tain, "Fighting Boys," which are spaced along the colonnade in perspective fern and flower. Edward Berge's "Wild Flower" is the essence of childhood at its sweetest. The saucy little face creates in the heart of every normal woman the desire to possess just such a dear, saucy little face.

Vincenze Alfano's marble, "Mother's Love," in the rotunda of the Fine Arts Palace, is a simple expression of a young mother comforting her weeping boy whose head is resting in her lap. She leans over him with a gentle hand upon his bowed shoulders. Abastenia Aberle has in one of the rooms a case of attractive little bronzes full of appeal to the mother instinct. Some of them are "The Little Brother," "Girl Skipping Rope" and the "Little Mother."

The "Mother of Tomorrow," by A. Stirling Calder, occupies a prominent figure in the noted group, the "Nations of the West," which tops the Arch of the Setting Sun at the western entrance of the Court of the Universe. Victor L. Holm's "Prima Mater" and Margaret Hoard's "Eve" also are expressive of woman's essential duty to herself and to her race. Anna Coleman Ladd's "Triton Babies" is a fountain of small bronzes full of the spirit of play and the beauty of child-life. Furio Piccirilli's delicate marble of the Mother with her First Child is one of the masterpieces of the Exposition. It is set upon a pedestal in the colonnade looking towards the lagoon.

C. L. Pietro's "Mother of the Dead," especially at this time, carries much significance. It portrays an old woman, with grief-stained countenance, sitting, looking into space while her arms are about a small boy, the child of her dead son.

In painting, as in sculpture, woman as a mother is an ever-present subject. Gari Melcher's "Mother and Child" is one of the most spoken of paintings in this great artist's room in the Palace of Fine Arts. Cecelia Beaux' greatest charm, perhaps, lies in her understanding of child life. Mary Curtis Richardson never has proven so felicitous as in "The Young Mother" and "The Sleeping Child." And so one could go on naming hundreds of examplifications of the indisputable part woman as a mother plays in this world.

For the real live babies there is a regular wonderland of playground annexed to the Young Women's Christian Association facing the main entrance to Jewel City. With an outlook upon radiant gardens the little ones may play in sand piles, making mud pies, swinging in comfortable swings, seesawing, playing with dolls or rolling pins or a dozen other things that kiddies love to do. And all this while Mother is either seeing the Exposition or earning her daily bread.

As a final triumph the Pioneer Women of California have erected a magnificent bronze statue, the work of Charles Gradfly, in front of the Palace of Fine Arts at the entrance to the Palace of Sculpture. It represents the Pioneer Mother and her little son and daughter, standing strong and powerful with face turned towards the West. After the Exposition this statue will be placed in a prominent place in San Francisco's Civic Center.

SHERIFF FINN'S CANDIDACY FOR RE-ELECTION MEETS WITH APPROVAL.

In suggesting the name of Ex-Senator Thos. F. Finn to our readers, much introduction is not necessary, for all of the representatives of Women's Organizations that have had any dealing in the past 12 years in legislation beneficial to our interests, only too well know what an active part Senator Finn took in all these matters. It is safe in saying that at all times he was one of the staunchest supporters we had in Sacramento.

Listed among the more prominent measures that Senator Finn interested himself in, are the following bills:

Woman Suffrage Measure.
Woman's Eight Hour Law.
Child Labor Law.
The Woman Jurors Measure.
Anti-Divorce Laws.
Compensation Act.

Anti-Fish Trust Measure, which he was the author of, as well as the author of the "Pure Milk Act," which was recently passed and signed by the Governor.

At this time, Senator Finn (his office as State Senator having expired) is a nominee for the office of Sheriff of this City and County, and in addition to we knowing that Senator Finn will make an efficient and upright officer, as he has in the past, we feel as though there is a courtesy due him from our ranks, and we sincerely hope that all will, in their individual way, give whatever support they reasonably can to further his candidacy.

LAKE TAHOE

HOTELS AND COTTAGES ON PINE-FRINGED SHORES.
TENTS AND CAMPING FACILITIES.
FISHING, BOATING AND OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS.
DANCING AND EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.

ONLY A NIGHT'S RIDE FROM SAN FRANCISCO

$17.25
Daily
3 Months Limit

$15.50
Saturdays
15 Days Limit

Includes 75-Mile Steamer Trip Around Lake, Calling at All Resorts.

Pullman Sleeper on train from Oakland Pier, connecting with boat from San Francisco Ferry Station 7:00 p. m. Leave Oakland (16th Street) 7:38 p. m. Connection at Truckee with Lake Tahoe Railway for Lake, arriving 8:30 a. m.

For Fares, Berths and Illustrated Folder, Ask Agents.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

THE EXPOSITION LINE.

FREE!! —— TO YOU!

Beware of Imitations.
The Genuine BUNGALOW PLAYER PIANO received the Gold Medal at the P. P. I. E. and is manufactured and registered in the U. S. Patent Office by EILERS MUSIC CO.

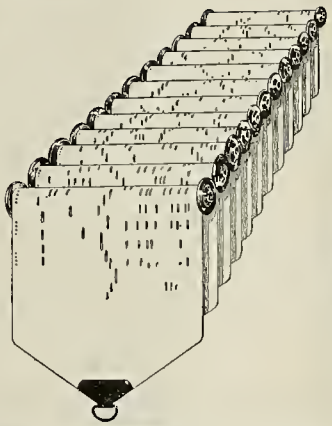
CLIP THE PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CERTIFICATES FROM "THE WOMAN CITIZEN"

THE PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CERTIFICATES are transferable, so if you are not interested in securing a prize for yourself, you can make some relative, friend or acquaintance happy by saving your **PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CERTIFICATES** (votes) for them.

Candidates' Certificates are not transferable after they have been registered or endorsed for a candidate.

CUT OUT THE PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CERTIFICATES GOOD FOR VOTES AND BRING, SEND OR MAIL TO "THE WOMAN CITIZEN" —DO IT AT ONCE AND GET AN EARLY START

In case of a tie prizes of an equal value will be awarded.
No member of the firm, employee or relative can be a candidate.



GREAT PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CAMPAIGN

We will issue PROFIT-SHARING CERTIFICATES with every subscription commencing this issue. These PROFIT-SHARING CERTIFICATES are good for their face value in votes, at the rate of one vote for every cent of purchase in subscriptions in addition to the extra PROFIT-SHARING CERTIFICATES good for extra votes published in this issue. The person or organization securing the largest number of votes at the close of this GREAT PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CAMPAIGN will receive the **FAMOUS BUNGALOW PLAYER PIANO,** Player Bench, and 12 Rolls of Music Especially Selected; the next largest, the **GRAFONOLA,** latest model and **20 SELECTIONS** of **DOUBLE-DISC RECORDS;** the next largest, the the **LADY'S GOLD WATCH;** the next largest, the **GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCH;** and the next largest, a **26 PIECE SET of WM. ROGERS & SON SILVERWARE** (Fully Warranted). ALL OF THESE VALUABLE PRIZES ABSOLUTELY FREE.

FIRST GRAND PRIZE
THE FAMOUS
BUNGALOW PLAYER PIANO
$750.00 PLAYER PIANO

Noted for its clear, rich and melodious tone it is a very superior instrument in mechanism and finish. Player Piano Bench is of the latest model and design.

ALSO 12 ROLLS OF MUSIC, especially selected, given away **free** with the elegant Bungalow Player Piano.

RULES OF THIS GREAT PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CAMPAIGN

1. Any person, man or woman, married or single in the United States is eligible to compete. Those living in outside towns are just as eligible as residents of large cities.

2. Any boy or girl is eligible to compete, providing consent of parents is obtained.

3. The Campaign Manager reserves the right to reject any nomination.

4. No employe of "The Woman Citizen" or relative of any employe can compete.

5. A Profit-Sharing Prize Certificate good for votes will be printed in each issue of "The Woman Citizen." The Profit-Sharing Prize Certificate in "The Woman Citizen" will be good for 500 votes. Each Profit-Sharing Prize Certificate will be limited to 30 days and must be received in the Campaign Department before the expiration date. The Profit-Sharing Prize Certificate will not be published through the entire campaign.

6. Profit-Sharing Voting Certificates issued on subscription payments are good and can be voted or held until the last day of the campaign. They are not transferable after being registered or endorsed for a candidate, and are good only for the candidate registered or endorsed for only.

7. This campaign is open for individuals, lodges, schools, societies or organizations.

8. Candidates may secure subscriptions and coupons at Campaign Manager's office of "The Woman Citizen."

9. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. No subscriptions can be entered unless remittance accompanies orders.

10. All moneys paid to candidates on subscriptions must be sent at once to Campaign Cashier. Do not turn your subscriptions over to agents or collectors unless they can show authority from "The Woman Citizen."

11. At the close of the campaign the count of votes will be verified by a disinterested committee of three.

12. In case that two or more candidates are tied for the same prize "The Woman Citizen" will award prizes of the same value to the candidates in the tie.

13. Any question that may arise will be determined by the Campaign Manager of "The Woman Citizen," and his decision will be final and conclusive.

14. No statement or promise made by anyone varying from the rules as herein set forth will be recognized by "The Woman Citizen."

15. "The Woman Citizen" reserves the right to alter any conditions pertaining to this contest if it so desires, other than reducing the prizes that are to be given away and the order in which they will be won.

16. You can nominate yourself or some friend; it costs you nothing to enter.

17. This campaign will close four months from the day the first list of candidates is published. Candidates will be published by number instead of name. Campaign closes January 18, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

These High-Grade Prizes are on Display at
M. FRIEDMAN & CO.
The Largest Furniture House on the Pacific Coast
Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Stoves, Crockery and Silverware
259-281 POST ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Go to Friedman's Furniture House and try the famous
BUNGALOW PLAYER PIANO
And you will try hard to win it.

Write for M. Friedman & Co. BIG FREE 144-page catalogue—enables you to furnish your home on credit by mail. Your name and address on a postal card brings it to your home FREE. Address postal to M. Friedman & Co., 281 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

SCHEDULE VALUE OF VOTES

The following table shows the voting value of Profit-Sharing Prize Certificates issued on subscription payments.

Candidates turning in Paid-In-Advance subscriptions are entitled to Profit-Sharing Prize Certificates (Good for Votes) according to the following schedule:

All subscriptions delivered by mail: Postage paid in United States, Philippine Islands, Hawaii and Alaska.

"THE WOMAN CITIZEN"

6 months	$ .50	50 Votes
1 year	1.00	100 "
2 years	2.00	200 Votes
3 "	3.00	300 "
4 "	4.00	400 "
5 "	5.00	500 "

In addition to the regular and extra votes each candidate will receive 50,000 votes for every 10 subscriptions. Each subscription must be individually different—no person, firm, lodge, society or organization will be allowed to enter 10 subscriptions for themselves direct in order to obtain the 50,000 votes, the 10 subscriptions may be for any length of time in the above schedule value of votes.

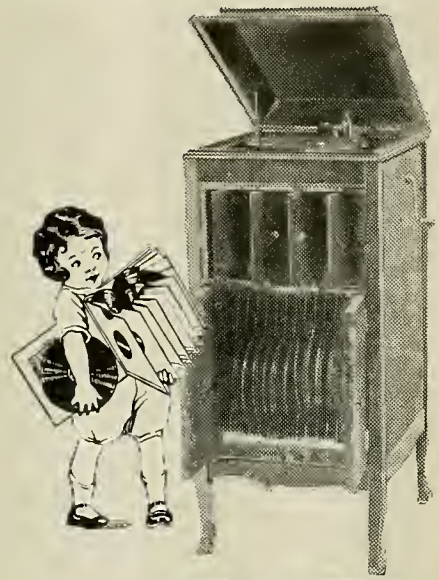
GREAT PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CAMPAIGN

of THE WOMAN CITIZEN

VALUABLE PRIZES FOR ALL

HOW TO SECURE THESE HIGH-GRADE PRIZES

OFFICE OF THE CAMPAIGN MANAGER IS LOCATED AT 3 CITY HALL AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. WRITE, CALL OR PHONE FOR SUBSCRIPTION BLANKS OR ANY FURTHER INFORMATION. PHONE: PARK 2412 CAMPAIGN DEPARTMENT



NO PUBLICITY

Nomination blanks can be clipped from this issue, or can be obtained at our offices. Upon receipt of your nomination, you will have a particular number assigned to you. The published list and bulletins of all candidates will be by number only, thus avoiding any publicity to your name. All votes received will be entered and registered in your favor at once—each issue there will be a list or bulletin published showing the standing of candidates, and immediately after the close of the Campaign, the winners will be announced and the prizes awarded. CLIP AND SIGN NOMINATION BLANK—GET PARTICULARS.

We will publish the names and addresses of the winners only at the close of the campaign.

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH NEW SUBSCRIBERS

We do not expect to recover the expense of this Campaign through a greater per cent of profits, but through a larger volume of Circulation, as through the medium of a larger circulation we will be in a position to increase our advertising facilities and force—thereby also be more beneficial to the advertisers that carry space in our publication. We expect to increase our advertising to a very large proportion from the results of this PROFIT-SHARING CAMPAIGN, thereby benefitting our women for the good of our country and themselves. We expect the larger volume of circulation to more than offset the cost, and it will be our earnest endeavor to give you even more for your money in the future than we have in the past by making this publication the greatest and most powerful of its kind the world has ever known. If you are not a Candidate in the Campaign, make some relative, friend or acquaintance happy by saving your PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CERTIFICATES for them.

EQUAL CHANCE FOR ALL

No lucky number will win these prizes. Simply sign a nomination blank and have a particular number assigned to you, and then boost for your number among your relatives, friends and acquaintances. Have them subscribe for "The Woman Citizen" and save their PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CERTIFICATES for you.

The rules are simple. The opportunity costs you nothing. It is an opportunity for any hustling man, woman or child to secure a prize that will give life-long joy and pleasure. OBEY THE IMPULSE.

SECOND GRAND PRIZE

This Grafonola is a 1915 Model

$75.00 TALKING MACHINE

Noted for its superior quality of tone, mechanism and finish.

20 Selections of Latest Double-Disc Records.

The most complete list of musical recordings ever offered to the public, given FREE with the Grafonola.

3RD GRAND PRIZE

LADY'S O-SIZE THIN MODEL GOLD WATCH

A $20.00 watch noted for its quality as a timepiece. Waltham Movement.

Jeweled and adjusted, warranted accurate. Finest gold-filled open face case. Guaranteed for 20 years.

Cut Out on the Dotted Lines.

2000 Votes **NOMINATION BLANK** 2000 Votes

"The Woman Citizen,"
3 City Hall Ave.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Great Profit-Sharing Prize Campaign.

Date.....1915.

I nominate Mr. .....
(State Mr., Mrs. or Miss)
as a Candidate in "The Woman Citizen's" Profit-Sharing Prize Campaign.

Signed .....

Address .....

This nomination blank will count 2000 votes if sent to Campaign Manager of "The Woman Citizen." This nomination blank is good for nomination only and votes obtained from the use of this nomination blank are not transferable. Only one nomination blank will count for a candidate. The name of the party making the nomination will not be divulged.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS READ THEM!

FIRST—Send in your Nomination Blank, properly filled out. Do it at once. Then you are a candidate with 2000 votes to your credit, and on the road to winning the Famous "Bungalow Player Piano," or one of the other valuable prizes. This costs you nothing whatever.

SECOND—Cut out the Profit-Sharing Certificate, good for 500 votes, for any regular nominated candidate. It is good for 30 days only. Bring or send it to the Campaign Manager before it expires.

THIRD—Cut out the First Subscription Profit-Sharing Prize Certificate. Send it in with your subscription, sign it yourself. Enclose your remittance with same for 6 months or longer, and you will receive votes according to the "Schedule Value of Votes" and 25,000 extra votes additional. Do this at once and get an early start. HURRY. The early bird gets the worm.

FOURTH—Now when you have done this—do not stop. Keep right on—you will win if you try. Cut out the "Big Extra 50,000 Vote" Profit-Sharing Prize Certificate—call on 10 of your friends—ask them to subscribe for "The Woman Citizen." They will do it. They will be pleased to have you present them the opportunity of reading a publication that stands for woman's rights and for the betterment of the women of our country. And then when you have done this read "The Woman Citizen" every issue and clip the Profit-Sharing Prize Campaign Certificates. The world loves a winner—you can be a winner of some of these prizes if you try.

FIFTH—Cut out the Nomination Blank and Profit-Sharing Certificates in this issue. Follow instructions given in this issue and you will have at least 82,550 votes as a starter in this Great Profit-Sharing Prize Campaign. Now isn't this some start. Get busy and do it now. Don't wait!

SIXTH—On three other pages of this issue you will find these Profit-Sharing Prize Campaign Certificates. Be sure to clip them and use them. These Certificates will bring you lots of votes.

Call, ask or write us about our new plan of appreciating your subscribing for and supporting our publication for the benefit of our women. An opportunity for all to win a valuable prize and also read about what our women are doing for our country. Every patriotic American should read "The Woman Citizen."

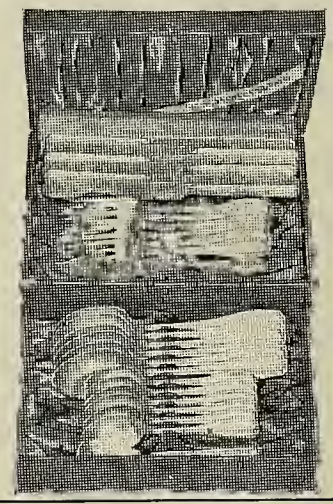
Campaign installed by The Driscoll Business Development System, San Francisco, Cal.

FOURTH GRAND PRIZE

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCH

Waltham Movement.

Gentleman's 16-size Thin Model Watch. A $20.00 Watch noted for its quality as a timepiece. Jeweled and adjusted, warranted accurate. Finest gold-filled open face case. Guaranteed for 20 years.



FIFTH GRAND PRIZE

$16.95 SILVER SET

A Twenty-six Piece Set of WM. ROGERS & SON SILVERWARE in a Handsome Case, consisting of six forks, six knives, six teaspoons, six tablespoons, one sugar shell and one butter-knife. Fully Warranted.

WOMEN·WORTH·WHILE

DEVOTING herself to the advancement of women in literature, music and art, Mrs. Florence Richmond of San Francisco, president of the Papyrus Club and prominent figure of many other organizations, holds a place of high distinction among the clubwomen of the west. Gifted with unusual literary talents, she has striven to imbue the women under her leadership with an extensive knowledge and deep appreciation for things esthetic.

It is Mrs. Richmond's belief that much can be done to advance the woman's cause by assisting her to understand good books, music and art. So she has worked incessantly along those lines and success crowns her labors.

Aside from her club work, Mrs. Richmond is a writer of recognized ability. She devotes her talents to books and librettos. Two of her literary works have been big successes on the market and one of her librettos, that of the "Marquise de Pompadour," was used at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Twelve years ago Mrs. Richmond entered club work for the first time, affiliating herself with the Women's Press Association of the Pacific Coast. Later, desiring to expand the scope of her activities, she joined the Papyrus Club and other organizations.

In the Papyrus Club, as in the other organizations, Mrs. Richmond's ability was quickly recognized. She was regarded as a leader among women. For her active part in the club's affairs, she was rewarded with election to the presidency and now is serving her second term.

What Mrs. Richmond now is doing for the success of that organization and the betterment of its members is a story of high achievement. Under her leadership the women are devoting themselves to a careful and earnest study of literature, music and art.

"Next season I shall launch a study of the classics," says Mrs. Richmond. She is preparing for that now and as soon as the fall season opens, the Papyrus Club members will set themselves enthusiastically to the study of the classics with Mrs. Richmond as their director.

The rare personality of Mrs. Richmond, her charming ways and winning mannerisms, have been a big factor in her success. Besides gentleness and pulchritude, she is gifted with an ability to lead and to organize. In other organizations, she has done much for civic welfare. She is an ardent advocate of a "city beautiful" and has supported all measures which have had as their aim the advancement and beautification of her city. She is a past president of the Woman Citizen Council.

"I have devoted myself toward advancing women for the higher things of life," says Mrs. Richmond. "I have tried to assist them through the study of good literature, music and art. It is my belief that by study along esthetic lines, results of infinite value can be achieved by women. They can advance themselves and increase their appreciation of the more beautiful things in life.

"Let women devote themselves to studying books, the drama, music and art and they will find that they are contributing to their happiness and advancement."

Mrs. Florence Richmond

"As women are improved, so are men improved."

Thus declares Mrs. I. Lowenberg, noted authoress and one of the foremost clubwomen of the west, in explaining the purpose underlying her many successful activities in the cause of women. It is her belief that the improvement of women along educational, literary and other lines results in a corresponding improvement of men and that the advancement of woman will mean the progress of the race.

For more than twenty years Mrs. Lowenberg has taken a notable place at the fore of women's activities in California. She has interested herself in a wide diversity of affairs, winning distinction in whatever field of endeavor she has engaged.

Few women's activities there are in California in which this noted woman is not taking a leading part. The organization of the Philomath Club is one of the crowning achievements of Mrs. Lowenberg. She was an important factor in the formation of the California Federation of Women's Clubs and has taken an important part in divers other organizations.

Aside from her club work, Mrs. Lowenberg is a writer of note. Several of her works have gained especial fame for the changes in existing conditions toward which they are aimed. Her "Irresistible Current" is a powerful plea for a universal religion, while in "A Nation's Crime," the writer points out the need of a uniform divorce law in America. Her works are found on the shelves of all lovers of good literature.

One of the big activities in which Mrs. Lowenberg was engaged was directed for the benefit of soldiers passing through San Francisco during the Spanish-American war. As chairman of the Hospitality Committee of the Red Cross, she led the work of greeting troopers reaching this city on their way to the Philippines. Coffee and sandwiches were served in the ferry building to the men in uniforms and rest rooms were provided.

Mrs. Lowenberg has taken a prominent part in the Laurel Hall Club, of which she was president for three years. She formed the Philomath Club, one of the leading women's organizations in the state, and has contributed largely to its success.

When the movement to organize all the women's clubs in California under a state federation began, Mrs. Lowenberg took her place in the fore ranks of women workers and did a big share of the work of forming the federation. She was its first secretary and the second San Francisco district president.

Interesting herself in the work of assisting prisoners on their return to the fold, she helped to form the women's auxiliary to the Prison Commission.

When the Woman's Board of the Exposition was formed, the ability and personality of Mrs. Lowenberg were quickly recognized and she was elected second vice-president of that important organization.

She has been an active worker in behalf of universal peace.

With all of these achievements to her credit, she continues her activities, eager to contribute her share to the betterment of all womankind.

* * *

Cleaning Brushes.

Clean all brushes carefully by dipping the bristles in warm water to which has been added a few drops of ammonia. Remove any bits of hair or fluff from them, finish off by dabbing bristles in clear cold water and hang up the brushes in the air to dry.

CHINESE
Food and Tea Pavilion
AT FOOD PRODUCTS PALACE
Specialties in Chinese Cooking
Best Teas and Cakes
Prices Very Moderate

Pensions for Mothers

(Continued from page 3)

zenship, against an increase in that part of our juvenile population that ever keeps busy the machinery of juvenile courts, truancy schools, reformatories and other like institutions. Administered in this spirit it will make little difference whether we call them 'pensions for mothers,' 'allowances,' 'compensation to mothers' or some other more pleasing name."

It makes little difference whether the help is received from public or private sources. Indeed, it has been pointed out that much welfare work formerly administered by private organizations or individuals now is administered by the state. And there is no decrease of efficiency when the work is undertaken by the state nor has the hand of the state or city in such matters as public schools, public playgrounds, housing reforms, municipal baths, etc., had tendency to lower the strength of any community.

Before leaving this objection the statement ought to be repeated and emphasized that the care of widowed or deserted mothers certainly is a clear duty of the state. The state has seen and acted upon its duty to educate the child at school. Now the state is recognizing that it is also a duty to see to it that a child is not deprived of the atmosphere of home and the necessary influence of mother love upon young life. It is altogether tragic to read the statistics which show in how many cases a child has been haled to court as "incorrigible" or "ungovernable," at perhaps the age of six or seven, when the records also show the child's mother has been forced to go out to work. The children become a menace to society simply because this mother is forced by poverty to leave them unmothered.

What clearer duty can there be for the state than to pay this mother to stay home and prevent her children from becoming social pests? Boys are driven to thievery, girls to worse from from this curse of the absent mother, forced to toil away from home for their daily bread. It has been shown that private charity cannot be counted upon for meeting this need.

Dr. Devine, secretary of the New York City Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, has estimated that one million dollars would be needed annually to care adequately for the widowed mothers of the city whereas all charities of the city combined give less than $750,000 annually for all the relief granted to all the cases under their care.

In passing it may be interesting to note an absurdity existing in some states which provide that workers can be paid by the state for taking care of the children of other women but cannot be paid for taking care of their own, even when there is not the slightest question of their perfect fitness to do so. Dependent children frequently are assigned to a private family for care and the state pays the family for this service. Meanwhile the children are missing their mothers and their homes, given to the care of strangers while their own mothers are grieving over their absence. What possible objection can be found to paying their own mothers instead of paying other women to do it? If the state must hire someone, why not the child's own mother, its natural protector?

The second objection is that if people are deprived of the opportunity of giving alms they will lose the charitable spirit. This would seem to be altogether too ridiculous to answer were it not for the fact that it is seriously brought forth by thoughtful men. Churches, societies, relatives, it is claimed, will not continue to help if the state will do it instead.

Here, again, let fact answer theory. This accusation has been indignantly denied by all those connected with the work of the Chicago court. It was found that many relatives had been giving aid who could not afford to do so, and who should have had relief from this burden.

Miss Vaile of the Denver Juvenile Court reported, "One of our present pensioners was recommended for pension by the school authorities for the sake of her overburdened sister, whose children were being kept out of school to help the widow. We are satisfied that the sister is no less kind and personally helpful now that she is relieved of the financial strain."

Another objection, which is allied to the first, but is in itself almost the quintessence of absurdity, is that the distinctions between the poor and the rich are ordained by God himself and that it is impious for anyone to attempt to disturb this divinely fixed order. In other words, we must not try to abolish poverty but to perpetuate it. The words of Jesus are often quoted: **"The poor ye have always with you."**

Yet Jesus did not in that sentence sanction poverty. His whole teaching was a condemnation of the spirit and method of life which produced poverty. He was speaking to the people then alive, not to the generations to come. "Ye people," He declared, "have the poor with you always, but I am going away."

If God has ordained that the poor should remain poor it is hard to see how the individual struggle to lift oneself out of the poverty class to the prosperous class could be sanctioned by these objections. Yet many of them have themselves risen from this lower class to the higher.

The whole matter is absurd. Nor does it at all apply to the problem at hand. Mothers' pension does not seek to make women rich; it seeks to make it possible for an honest, earnest worker to provide her own children with a home and a mother's care.

Finally, it has been stated that the administration of mothers' pensions has not been prompt and efficient. This is not true. It has been prompt and efficient except in cases where it has been hindered by those who, for personal reasons, were previously opposed to the law itself. A curious incident recently which shows how easily people are led to mistaken opinions. An editor of a New York paper stated to a friend of the mothers' pension plan that an article in a recent issue of his paper showed that the law was working badly in Illinois. In great surprise the friend sent for the paper. But he received a second surprise upon finding out that the article in question was one sent out by the Illinois friends of the mothers' pensions to show how some organizations were hindering the working of the law by refusing to send applicants for the pension to the proper office, from which it would have been promptly given.

Editor's Note.—Judge Neil is so enthusiastic in his efforts for the extension of the mothers' pension system that he will send information free of charge to anyone interested. Address Judge Henry Neil, Oak Park, Illinois.

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For

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
CHARLES M. FICKERT

MR. FICKERT is a graduate of Stanford University, he having received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in history. In the year 1905 he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney. Since his election the report of the Attorney General of the State shows that the District Attorney's office of San Francisco stands number one in efficiency over all the other fifty-six offices in the state.

The fact that Mr. Fickert has a corps of efficient assistants is demonstrated by the fact that Governor Johnson when he wanted to appoint a judge to fill the vacanacy in the Justices' bench, selected Judge Michael J. Roche of the District Attorney's office. His honor, Mayor Rolph, when he desired to fill the vacancy on the Police bench, selected Judge Morris Oppenheim from Mr. Fickert's office to fill that vacancy. Judge Conlan is also an appointee from the same office.

Mr. Fickert's office has been run along clean, efficient lines, and in seeking the office for the second term he deserves the loyal support of the citizens of San Francisco.

THE stage is set for San Francisco's municipal campaign. The players —office holders and office seekers— are assembled and all is ready for one of the most exciting political squirmishes in the history of the city.

Many of the candidates already have established headquarters. Their political banners may be seen about the city. Election cards are being passed about in usual profusion. Early rallies already have been held. The campaign has begun.

Announcements of candidacy have come with more or less surprise in a number of cases. Persons not thought to be obsessed with the political fever have tossed their hats into the ring. It is to be a hard fought battle, with all San Francisco looking on in interest.

Mayor Rolph's announcement that he was a candidate for re-election was received with much approval. Rolph has opened campaign headquarters and his assistant secretary, Sylvester J. McAtee, is in charge of the campaign.

A whirlwind race is promised by the Mayor and his supporters. They say that their campaign will be vigorously waged and that it will be a strong, manly fight from start to finish.

The strength being shown by former Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, a candidate for the mayoralty, seems to be the surprise of the campaign. Schmitz is waging an energetic campaign, speaking before big audiences. His friends are optimistic over the situation. Schmitz received second place when the San Francisco Labor Council voted its mayoralty endorsement.

Andrew J. Gallagher, member of the Board of Supervisors, also is making a hard fight. It has been rumored that former Mayor P. H. McCarthy has his eye on the race and that he may yet be induced to seek the mayoralty.

Those who express this opinion point to the fact that at a meeting of the Building Trades Council recently, friends of "P. H." openly attacked the endorsements of the Labor Council and passed a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to consider the council's ticket and debate the advisability of putting an independent ticket into the field. McCarthy appointed the special committee and its delay in reporting is only increasing the belief that "P. H." is looking at the mayoralty with covetous eyes.

For the other offices a host of candidates are in the field. A lively fight is on for assessor. Among the candidates for this office is Supervisor William H. McCarthy, popularly known among his host of friends as "Billy." As a supervisor he won much praise for unselfish service to the people and his friends say that he is going to show his strength in the coming fight. He is a popular member of the Indoor Yacht Club and many other organizations.

John Ginty, incumbent, and John McLaughlin, labor commissioner, also are in the race. Both have strong support and the fight will be a close one.

For sheriff, Fred Eggers, the incumbent, and former Sheriff Tom Finn are in the race. Theirs is expected to prove a hard and close contest.

Police Judge Morris Oppenheim is showing great strength in his campaign for re-election and his friends are confident of his success. Judge Oppenheim has proved a fair and unbiased magistrate and his friends say that reward will come in the way of re-election by a big vote. Judge Wiley F. Crist, who was elected at the recall of the late Charles Weller, will not seek re-election, desiring to devote himself to the practice of law.

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THE MONTESSORI EDUCATIONAL PLAN

(Continued from page 2)

Says Dr. Montessori:

"The shackles of ancient received opinions, those are the things we should break away from. Freedom, and individuality, those are entirely possible ideals for which we should strive. The hope of a great, true, free and successful manhood and womanhood is to be realized through a childhood trained in truth and freedom, for the child is, truly, father to the man. I have set no bounds to the growth of this method. I can foresee as one result of its application a people to whom our best dreams will be commonplace realities. But twenty years of earnest work have convinced me that this liberating of the child mind and his training in purpose, in usefulness, and in concentration, are vital needs now in every nation. Love of children, and of country, should lead us to supply that need. It is in the hope of realizing this that I work."

Editor's Note. — Madame Montessori's text books have already been translated into ten different languages. Her acceptance of the invitation to conduct a teachers' training class, and free demonstration classes, at the Exposition was due to her belief that she could satisfy a larger audience in this way. The enthusiasm her coming has aroused proves her belief to have been well founded, but every one should make it an individual matter to support her work. It is not done for gain.

In her stay of four months it is possible for her to train only a certain limited number of specialists. She hopes the remuneration from this will meet her expenses. Her party includes Miss Adelia Pyle, her interpreter; Miss Helen Parkhurst, who leads the demonstration class and attends to many details of management, and closest of all, perhaps, Signorina Anna Fedeli, her personal representative, who has been her constant companion and co-worker for the past fourteen years.

Different state buildings as announced from day to day are used as meeting places for the classes. The lectures are given at 4:30 p. m., this being one of Madame Montessori's plans for interesting as many different commonwealths as possible in her message. The tuition of $250 carries with it a certificate of graduation when the course is completed. Beginning September 7 there will be a shorter course of twelve lectures for mothers, to which the tuition will be $30.

In Oakland, on August 28, a Montessori Congress, presided over by Dr. David Starr Jordan, was held in the ballroom of the Hotel Oakland. President E. L. Hardy of the State Normal School, San Diego, was the first speaker, his topic being, "Principles and Possibilities of the Montessori Methods for American Children."

Arthur H. Chamberlain, editor of "Sierra News," followed, his topic being, "The Future of the Montessori Work in America." The closing address of the morning session was made by Dr. Montessori.

The afternoon hours, between two and four, will be devoted to a round table.

* * *

JOY—THE ALCHEMY OF LIFE.

(Continued from page 10)

we hear the potentates condemned we say they are all God's children, but they are in a great dream. They have been pushed into it by many conditions and have not yet awakened to the Truth.

Peace is already here, it is within all rulers and soldiers, only they have not come into the true understanding. Peace is the substance, it is the very presence of God. If it were not already ours, we could not long for it.

* * *

URGE ART MUSEUM.

Establishment of a state museum of fine arts is a project of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, and steps for its accomplishment have already been taken. The movement was started as the result of an investigation of the art department of the federation. Then a program planned to arouse interest in the idea of a permanent museum among the women of the state was given. Mrs. Henry Martin of Columbus, S. C., is authority for this intelligence. Mrs. Martin is active in suffrage and club work and recently spent a day in Boston.

There is no regular public art museum at the present time in the state of Kentucky. The chief art activity has been manifested in the Louisville Art Association, which holds exhibitions, and in the formation of the Louisville Artists' League, which has almost developed into a school of art under the leadership of Charles Sneed Williams, a portrait painter.

Turn to the two center pages of this issue and read about this Great Profit-Sharing Prize Campaign.

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William H. McCarthy

THE WOMAN CITIZEN takes pleasure in publishing a likeness of Mr. McCarthy, one of the foremost citizens of San Francisco.

He is President of the United Workingmen's Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, a business that his father inaugurated many years back.

Four years ago the Municipal Conference of San Francisco, organized to secure a change in the municipal government, selected him as a candidate for Supervisor on its ticket. Although never having been a candidate for public office before he was elected by the highest vote on a ticket which had thereon one hundred and seventy-five opponents.

His only introduction to public life before entering on his duties as a "City Father" was as a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, being appointed to that office by ex-Mayor Edward R. Taylor. Mr. McCarthy secured for the hard-working fire laddies a day off each week, thus increasing their efficiency many fold. He also supplanted the time-worn fire alarm apparatus with a modern system that has materially reduced the fire risk in this city, thereby bringing about a reduction in insurance rates.

His four years incumbency of the office of Supervisor has been a continued striving for the interests of the commonwealth. As a member of the Finance Committee he has fought for a reduction of the tax rate and has assisted materially in reducing the same from a point where it would have soared to a prohibitive rate. Withal, he has not neglected public improvements. The new school houses of the city bear the stamp of his efforts for their building. As Chairman of the Committee on Public Streets he has labored assiduously for the betterment of the thoroughfares. He is responsible for the boulevard system gradually being perfected. You who ride in automobiles when spinning easily over the Sloat, Junipero Serra and Portola boulevards, and their connecting arteries, will realize through his efforts was your comfort brought about. The straight route out Geary street to the Cliff House and Ocean Beach, the connection between the Golden Gate Park and the Presidio, the Lincoln Highway are all the result of his labors. It would be too much of a repetition to continue to enumerate his public services.

Particularly of interest to women is the establishment of the so-called "Widows' Pension Bureau." The provisions of this law make it mandatory upon the state but optional with the county to provide aid for dependent mothers and their orphaned offspring. Of all the cities in California San Francisco alone is fulfilling the obligations of this progressive piece of legislation and committing to mothers the care and custody of their own children rather than to institutions as heretofore. Mr. McCarthy fathered the first appropriation for this purpose. Mr. McCarthy secured the establishment of the first Widows' Pension Bureau in California and has laid down the rules and regulations governing its maintainance. Hundreds of mothers today in San Francisco are permitted to rear and educate and care for their own children through his efforts. In recognition of his service and worth in this regard Governor Hiram Johnson appointed him one of a commission of five to investigate and report upon the entire subject with the hope that other communities and other states might follow San Francisco in its intelligent and sympathetic care of the widow and the orphan.

He is a member of practically every organization and club in San Francisco. The Olympic Club owes much of the pleasure given by its entertainments to his membership on one of the entertainment committees. The Elks, the Native Sons, and many other public and quasi-public institutions give thanks to him for his services.

The Indoor Yacht Club, that unique organization, to the fore constantly in its charitable and public services, finds in him a leader to conduct its successful promotions. It was Mr. McCarthy who was responsible for the "Beach Days" promoted by this institution, bringing to the attention of all the advantages gained by publicity of the city's playground — the ocean beach. From this sprang the idea of the beach esplanade, the continuation of which will give San Francisco the finest scenic drive in the world, excelling the Thames Embankment and the magnificent drive finished by Napoleon III connecting Monte Carlo and Nice. He is also responsible for "Kiddies' Day," that memorable annual event when the five thousand orphan and dependent children of San Francisco are motored, lunched, entertained and returned home to their asylums, happy and contented that a man such as he and his assistants are interested in their welfare.

A gentleman of the most engaging manners and personality, he is never missing from any gathering that is of civic importance. No "Pencil Day" or "Tag Day" but what his services are sought by the ladies conducting the same for his assistance, which is always freely granted.

Still a young man (we will venture a guess in his middle thirties) he was continually sought to stand as a candidate for mayor of San Francisco at the coming election. Modestly, but firmly, he refused every attempt to get him to run for that high office. He had been elected four years back on a ticket that had for its standard bearer, James Rolph, and refused to be a candidate for that office, although pressed by the leading citizens of the city to do so. He finally agreed to run for the office of Assessor, one of the most important positions in the city. His private and public experience fits him particularly for this occupation, and it is with the hope that all good citizens will support him for this position that this article is written.

Mr. McCarthy is single and resides with his widowed mother on Guerrero street.

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"THE HARBOR"

By BLANCHE IRBE BREMNER

ABOUT once in so often there comes into the harbor of literature a sea-worthy craft. Such a one recently has docked at our shores.

This new arrival is as modern as a Zeppelin; it is reminiscent of nothing so unmodern as even a turbine engine; it doesn't need any pilot in any waters; it is not unwieldy, and with all its beauty, symmetry and love for the Seven Seas, it has been happy to find itself in "The Harbor."

Notwithstanding the perfection of Mr. Poole's workmanship in his admirable book, "The Harbor," we have much to thank him for that the story is greater than the author's tools. His impressive symbolism that calls life "The Harbor" is so sincere and convincing that we forgive him for having to hammer it into our gray matter so persistently.

It is not always easy to forgive a writer who labels and tags us. Perhaps in this instance we take it with the grace we have because along with the other pounding he dins into our intelligence that war is never by any chance "patriot-ism, hero-ism," or any other of those remarkable and glorious "isms" that we have been taught, but that war, aside from being a horror and a monstrosity, always is actuated by, and continued because of commercialism.

Going back to the craftsmanship of this book, it is worthy of many returns. One of the most exquisite and artistic arts the writer plays upon us is where we are throughout all of part one, beguiled into sympathetic adimration of his most beautiful and tributory portrait of a fine mother and his equally and uninteresting and blunt "materialistic" father. It is therefore with a gasp of admiration amounting to awe that we find that the author has been but adroitly preparing us for the truth that the great one, the one with the vision of the Master-Mind, is not the narrow, conventional and bookish "sweet" mother, but the blunt, "materialistic" old father who fought a righteous but losing fight against the perverted ethics of his country. This father says: "We've built a nation of high finance — and graft — and a rising angry mob."

It is true we are not quite sure that the author is quite certain that he thinks the ne'er-do-wells of society who work as "stokers" on antiquated water-craft are of greater worth than the "Dillons" of the world who would solve the problems of the "stokers" by removing the stoke holes and by "efficiency" methods. But even so, we are grateful to the man who created the "Dillon" and most of all are we grateful for the man left in the background, forlorn and neglected; the true hero of the story; the old pioneer "Dad" who was left at the post in the race of life.

If we cannot agree to "evoloot" with "Joe Kramer's" anarchists—and we really cannot—at least the story gets enough of a grip upon us so that we find ourselves longing for a "revolution."

In one state of the Union there is a certain law, which, if really put into effect, will keep the drones ("the stokers") from accumulating faster than the workers can take care of them. This is in the State of Indiana.

The women of the world are strengthening their citizenship every day. There is quite a chance that a revolution may soon be upon us. It might so happen that when the women wage their revolution the males of creation may have several surprises. There are various ways that women may take to prevent warfare. For instance they might refuse to make the men who are the food for the guns. Wouldn't that be a surprise to the men? And quite a little revolution in itself!

The worthy coal miners of Great Britain are all "at home," each in his favorite and familiar grogery from Saturday night to Monday morning. Not that he has neglected the weekly beating that is his wife's "week-end" fate.

The women of these coal districts do better work than their husbands, despite the fact that they are inevitably and frequently on the road to motherhood. They are paid but a pittance for this superior service and are not allowed to draw even that. Their legalized masters, or husbands, do it for them. Does it not show the spirit that is working in the world when these down-trodden creatures arise and demand in a crude groping way representation for taxation? That was the way the suffragette movement of England first began.

It is to be hoped that "The Harbor" is but a forerunner of many stories by the same pen.

* * *

Served on "Monitor."

William A. Durst, said to be the only man now living who served aboard the "Monitor" when that vessel attacked the "Merrimac," in the first battle of ironclads, is a resident of Philadelphia. He is more than 75 years of age, but still retains his physical and mental strength to an unusual degree.

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The Critic's Opinion

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Sculpture, mural paintings and landscape gardening are among the subjects treated in Mr. Neuhaus' own inimitable style, and the reader cannot but feel the finer and truer appreciation of the artist.

Truly deserving of mention are the fine illustrations, of which there are many, and each of which is a delight in itself.

A second edition of this splendid volume has just come off the press and should find its way to every house. Indeed, it is a necessary supplement to one's study of the great Jewel City and deepens appreciation of the Exposition's high artistic values.

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THE LIBERRY TEACHER.

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"Phyllis thought hard. But she had to search the pinned-up list of required reading for schools for three solid minutes before she bestowed 'The Bride of Lammermoor' on a thirteen-year-old daughter of Hungary.

"'This is it, isn't it, honey?' she asked with the flashing smile for which her children, among other things, adored her.

"'Yes, ma'am; thank you, teacher!" said the thirteen-year-old, gratefully; and went off to a corner where she sat till closing time entranced over her own happy choice, 'The Adventures of Peter Rabbit,' with colored pictures dotting it satisfactorily. The Liberry Teacher knew that it was her duty to go over and hypnotise the child into reading something which would lead more directly to Browning and Strindberg. But she didn't.

"'Poor little wop!' she thought unacademically. 'Let her be happy in her own way!'"

(From Margaret Widdemer's "The Rose Garden Husband," J. B. Lippincott Co.)

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"When Mercy Seasons Justice"

THE STORY OF A HUMANE POLICEMAN

By ANNE DAVIS THOMAS

TO walk into the office of Sergeant Lea W. Marden, head of the Juvenile Bureau of the Los Angeles Police Department, and feel his cordial hand-shake and look into his fine frank brown eyes, one instinctively feels that intangible "something" which we recognize as the spirit of universal brotherhood.

One readily can feel how any child could give to him his fullest confidence. He inspires love, not fear. It is fear that the average adult inspires in the mind of a child, especially in such a place.

The very expression and attitude of the man tells you that he loves his work. Elbert Hubbard said, "Blessed is that man who has found his work." Surely this man has found his. This is the secret of his success and his popularity with those who know him and work for him.

It was another of Mayor Sebastian's wise acts when he placed Sergeant Marden in charge of the Juvenile Bureau of Los Angeles. Here is Sergeant Marden's own explanation of his ideas and principles:

"The first principle of the Juvenile Bureau is to keep children out of the courts. Children brought in here for the first time and slight misdemeanors are dealt with through their parents. In fact, it is our purpose as far as possible to act as an aid to all parents in correcting all wayward tendencies of the children.

"The rights of the parents come first and are always respected. It is our purpose to use our offices only as a protecting arm of the law, standing by and upholding the parents to promote the best welfare of the child, using just enough force to overcome the incorrigible or criminal tendencies of the child.

"As an orchardist trims and prunes away the suckers and dead matter from his trees and vines, so do we as experts with our many experiences try to aid parents to eliminate the faults of their children.

"The work of the juvenile or probation officer brings him into the sacredness of the home, effective work must often include the parent as well as the child. Each case is a problem in itself, no two circumstances are similar. The physiological and physcological conditions must be taken into careful consideration. When in doubt as to what action to take on a particular case I expect our officers to follow this guide, 'Act as you would that another officer should act if the child were your own child.'

"The proper training of children is a business. It should receive the same careful attention, thought and consideration which a careful, conservative business man gives to any commercial enterprise. Many business firms fail because the master himself neglects his own interests and leaves it to one careless and indifferent to his best and highest interest. Just so do parents fail in the proper development and training of their children, who should mean more to them than any of the material things of life.

"For example, if a young man should come to your home and ask you for the loan of your automobile for an evening's outing you would be very careful to inquire who he was, what his reputation was and if he could be trusted before granting his request. On the other hand, if he asked to take your daughter out for the evening you no doubt would grant his request with possibly no more than a casual thought. A few dollars will repair an automobile and only time can heal the corrosive effects of evil companionship.

"I think I can hear someone say, 'I trust my daughter.' I wish to say the primrose path is made attractive —remember, back in the shadows of those bright lights are ever lurking demons—'flesh hunters'—who reach out to obsess and possess those sweet clean lives."

* * *

TO PREVENT COOKING ODORS

Cooking in the small apartment is apt to be attended by various odors, which, however savory to a before dinner hunger, are not as pleasant afterward. No odor of cooking should greet the fastidious guest in a private home, or even in an apartment which claims to be of the exclusive class.

A simple and agreeable deodorizer may be made of a handful of cloves, allowed to scorch with bits of orange peel upon a tin plate in the oven. This mixture imparts a fragrance not unlike that of carnations, and scattered about the room it will completely destroy the odor of cooking vegetables or roasting meats.

In rooms where much smoking is done the windows should be kept open an inch at the top, as the cigar and cigarette smoke is drawn toward such an opening and will pass out instead of lingering in hangings and draperies. Always air a room heavy with tobacco smoke from both the top and bottom of the windows, and if possible keep in such a room a few growing plants, which seem to absorb and destroy the odor without any harm to themselves.

* * *

From Our Letter Box

Editor "Woman Citizen."

Dear Madam: As your magazine seems peculiarly devoted to the betterment of womanhood and childhood, might I suggest to you the question of compulsory open-air schools.

At the recent Child Welfare lectures at the Exposition I was impressed, as were doubtless many others, of the benefits of open-air schools. We learned that children, even backward children, made sixty per cent greater progress than the hitherto considered brighter classmates.

Dr. Foster of Oakland spoke of the right of the child in the Oakland schools to demand that the windows be opened.

Cannot we go a step further and demand that all new school buildings be built with rooms having at least four windows, these windows being on two different sides of the rooms? And further more could we not demand that the present teachers be imbued with the manifold benefits of fresh air?

It would seem to me that a "fresh air for school children campaign" would be worth while and constructive work for any woman's club. For we would not be helping only our own children, but our neighbors as well.

Sincerely,

MRS. E. W. LERTOS.

Los Angeles, Cal.

* * *

THE CRITIC'S OPINION

(Continued)

THE TREASURE OF HIDDEN VALLEY.

The plot starts in a quest for a lost mine, but this issue gradually becomes of subsidiary importance to the intensely human story that gradually unfolds itself and brings into action the varying contending passions which are well handled by Willis George Emerson, who will be remembered as the author of "Buell Hampton" and "The Builders." Typical scenes of western life furnish the background of the plot. Among the scenes and incidents are a frontier day celebration with its stirring bulldogging and broncho-busting episodes, deer hunting and river fishing among the hills, stage driving and snow sledding, a fight between cowboys and sheepmen, a fiercely partisan political gathering, a clearing out of boodling mine directors of a great smelting plant, treasure seeking in the rugged fastnesses of the high Sierras, and a great snowslide that thunders down the mountains and leaves in its wake both sorrow and retribution. And all these varied happenings are skillfully woven into a love story of interest and dramatic bower.

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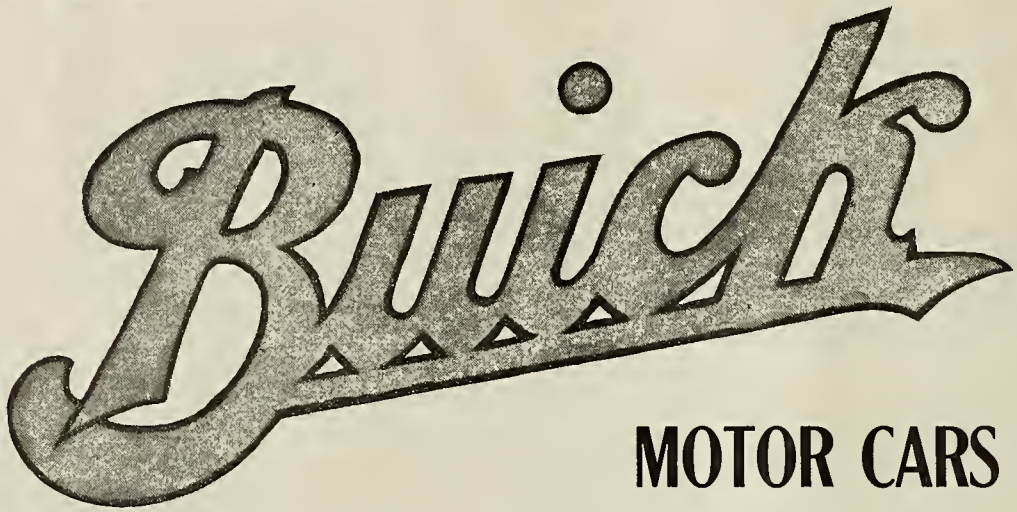

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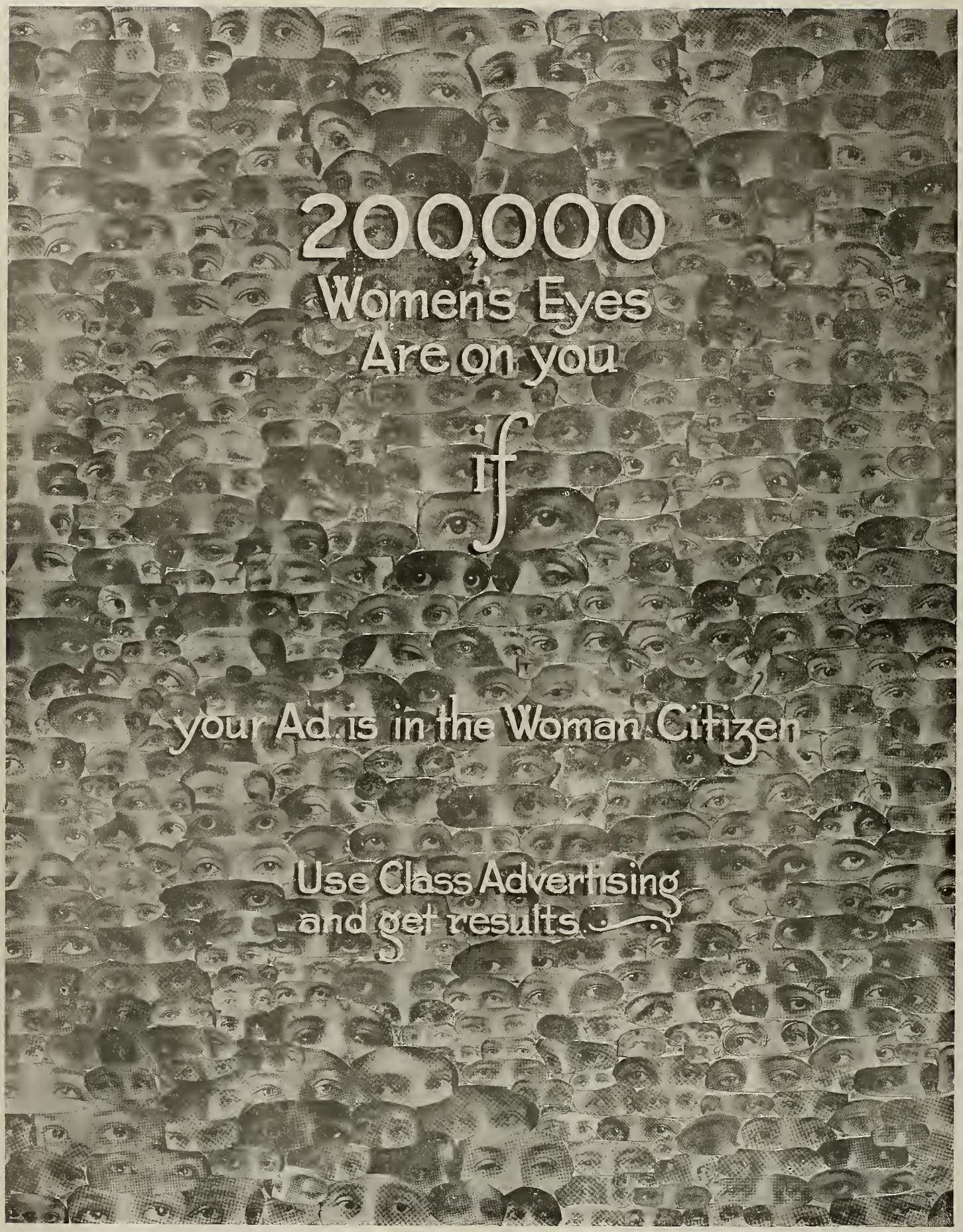

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR

SEPTEMBER, 1915

MRS. OLIVER H. P. BELMONT

Contributors This Month:

Kate Waller Barrett
Doris Stevens
Judge Henry Neil
Elizabeth Hamilton-Muncie
Jane Sherzer
Mrs. M. W. Loraine
Katherine McCracken

and others

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We have just paid Mrs. A. Osgood, 22 East Morris Street, Bath, N. Y., $50 in cash for writing the winning "Ad Letter" in the SUNSET 1915 AD CONTEST for February. This contest will continue until the end of 1915.

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A Plea for the Immigrant

Kate Waller Barrett, Special Representative of the United States Department of Immigration, has written for "The Woman Citizen" a remarkable analysis of the immigration problem in this country.

She tells in detail what Uncle Sam is doing for the alien entering this country and explains why the American people must aid the immigrant socially and economically.

The women's clubs of each community should band themselves together to work for the protection and education of the alien in social and civic matters," declares Mrs. Barrett.

By KATE WALLER BARRETT, M. D., D. Sc.
Special Representative of the United States Department of Immigration

FEW problems are of more vital importance than that of immigration. Much of interest in the European war rests upon the effect that it will have upon immigration.

This interest, however, is of comparative recent growth, for it is only since 1882 that there has been any attempt to regulate immigration. The attitude of the people at first was one largely of indifference. But the large increase of the number coming to us, reaching more than a million annually for the past ten years, and the marked change in the nationality and conditions of the majority of these aliens, seemed to make the problem more acute. Previous to this period the large proportion were from northern Europe. Of later years they have been from southern and southeastern Europe.

The economic pressure, incident to having so large an undigested alien population pouring into our industrial centers, has seemed to create a real problem. While we believe that all of the problem is not to be traced to this cause, it does add to the problems from other causes to have to fit into our industrial life, this large body of foreigners.

However high our national ideals may be, and however generous our interpretations of the responsibilities which rest upon us of giving asylum to all who need it, most persons recognize the need of our present immigration regulations which have as their object the excluding of certain classes of undesirable citizens, and we are in accord with the strict inspection at our ports of entry. But in spite of this the number excluded by primary inspection amounts to less than three per cent. The number prevented from trying to enter because of this inspection is believed to be very much larger.

In addition to this three per cent may be added also many thousands whom the steamship companies would persuade to come, if it were not for the fear of having to take them back to the port of embarkation if they are found unfit to enter. Also it is certain that with a larger force of inspectors much better results could be accomplished. The number of immigrants entering is so large that with the force of inspectors, only the most cursory inspection can be given—less than a minute to each individual. As many as 7,000 persons have been admitted at one port in a day.

But whatever our individual opinion may be in regard to admitting the alien or our attitude upon the general subject of immigration, we must all agree that after the alien has been admitted, we owe it to ourselves that everything possible should be done to help him, both socially and economically. Upon his economic education depends the preservation of the American standards of living and if he be industrially well placed he will become a consumer as well as a producer. Also upon his becoming an integral part of our social and political life, depends his value to society. A government which is from the bottom up, as ours, cannot afford to have a large and unrelated element in its midst.

In trying to bring about this much desired result, too much attention cannot be placed upon the alien women, whether she is a wage earner or a home maker.

As a home maker, her influence is paramount. She selects the house and neighborhood in which the family live and the church which they attend. She either supplements the work of the school teacher or else is inimical or negative to it. She is ambitious for an education for the children and will often find the means to give them the best opportunities. Or she may look upon her children as financial assets, and cheat the inspector in order that the children may become wage earners before the age which the law has set. Frequently her ignorance is the cause of these things, and if she had been brought in touch with the right influences she would have had entirely different ideals.

The position of these alien mothers often is pathetic. The father, in his work as well as in his pleasures, is constantly coming in touch with the influences that quickly assist him to learn the English language and to adopt our customs. But the mother, isolated in her tiny quarters, frequently in a most unwholesome part of the city, still clinging to her old-world habits and customs, sees her family drift away from her, and although her sacrifices for them have been tremendous, they are not appreciated.

I heard a prominent lawyer telling before the Commercial Congress in Washington last year of how ashamed he was of his beautiful, soft Italian name when first he went to school in this country, and gave instead of it James Munroe when he was asked for his name by his teacher. Also of how he said to his dear old mother, a heroine if ever there was one, that he wished if she could not learn English she would not speak to him when they were on the street. When she remonstrated and said she wanted to talk, he brutally replied, "Well, say yes and no, then, if you must talk." He said that he was a man before he realized how brutal his treatment of his mother was, but that to be called insulting names was more than he could stand.

Until we teach our own children proper appreciation and respect for the foreigner we can lay at our own door much of the artificiality and false ideas of which we complain.

I never shall forget what my old colored mammy said to me one day when she was telling me how hard it was to be black and my heart bursting with sympathy for her I sobbed, "Oh, mammy, tell me what I can do to help." She replied, "Honey, don't never say 'the old black man will catch you.'"

One of the most important things to do is to eliminate the slang names which we hurl at foreigners. It is a sign of a lack of refinement and an unmistakable standard of our mental attitude. In the bitterness which was engendered in our war with Spain, the Spaniards were said to have called us aprobius names. But I doubt it, at least I don't believe educated Spaniards did. It does not sound like them. I wish I could say as much for our educated classes.

Whatever an alien man has to suffer you may multiply it and the sum will show you the condition of the alien woman. If he suffers economic pressure she must stretch the family purse to meet the needs of the family.

Social injustice is her reward at every turn. Even when legislation is passed to protect her it is frequently a boomerang that mitigates against her.

The deportation acts of the federal Department of Immigration were intended to punish the one who contributed to the delinquency of an alien as much as the alien herself, and it was thought that the fear of deportation, added to the punishment of her possible partner in crime, would be a wonderful deterrent. In spite of this fact and though the sympathy of the heads of the department have always been with the unfortunate and friendless women, minor officials have seen in this law an opportunity to magnify their importance and to swell the amount of work they have done and have been most indefatigable in arresting for deportation immoral women. In some strange way they have been equally unable to place their hands upon the man who had contributed to her delinquency. A well merited rebuke was administered to such a one recently by a federal judge in San Francisco, who refused to hold the woman until her partner in crime was found.

Nothing is more in keeping with the selfish desires of a man when he has succeeded in getting an alien woman in trouble, than to have her deported and thus

(Continued on page 13)

Women Hold Social Sceptre Over The Exposition

By KATHERINE McCRACKEN

FEMININE hospitality, graciously dispensed by charming hostesses, has played an immeasurable part in the success of the Panama - Pacific International Exposition. The many charming hostesses, presiding officially over state pavilions, have contributed vastly toward the welcoming atmosphere pervading these buildings and to the social life of the great celebration.

The achievements of the many hostesses stand as another tribute to women's part in the great Exposition, the first universal celebration in which she has taken a place co-ordinate with man.

The fine representation of the State of Oklahoma in the Exposition is due largely to the splendid endeavors of its commissioner-general and official hostess of the state building, Mrs. Fred E. Sutton.

Oklahoma has a beautiful home at the Exposition, built in bungalow style, adorned with the most rare and beautiful fine art collection exhibited by private enterprise in this wonderland of beauty.

The advancement of Oklahoma's representation at the great universal exposition was never lost sight of by Mrs. Sutton from 1913, when a move was launched to create a foundation for an exhibit until its completion in 1915.

Mrs. Sutton is a pioneer by birth. Her father, James D. Cox, served in that useful capacity. Having lived successively in early days in Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Oklahoma, he now is ranching in Arizona. The daughter was born in Kansas, and educated in the Sunflower state, but when Oklahoma was opened for settlement, she filed on one of the finest claims on the South Canadian river, and held it, undergoing all the trials and adversities incidental to frontier life.

After receiving title to her land, Miss Cox married Fred E. Sutton, a financier of Oklahoma City, where she since has resided, rearing four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom now are grown, and leading useful and influential lives.

Mrs. Sutton is a woman who does things worth while, a worker, a conscientious Christian. And today she is the most widely known and universally loved woman in Oklahoma.

With all her patriotic and welfare work, her home has ever been a most attractive one, in the way of refinement and good taste, and a real home to her loved ones.

Mrs. Fred E. Sutton

Mrs. Van Tuyl

Mrs. van Tuyl of the Kansas Building is a hostess who is naturally among the first mentioned as one of great affability and remarkable aptitude for meeting, and making people feel completely at home. She gives each guest the impression that she is perfectly delighted to have made their acquaintance. That she is a woman of extraordinary ability is shown by the fact that for many months after the Exposition opened, with no commissioner upon the grounds, she brought the Kansas Building into such prominence in the Jewel City as to compete with any other state pavilion.

Mrs. van Tuyl is tall and stately with a marked dignity of manner, well adapted to the position she occupies. She is a member of the best known colonial orders through many illustrious Southern and New England ancestors, and was a delegate to the Genealogical Congress that met in July in San Francisco's Civic Center Auditorium. She is the widow of Dr. William Russell van Tuyl, captain and surgeon in the United States Army, and the daughter of the late Oliver S. Hiat, financier and pioneer of Kansas. During Mrs. van Tuyl's army life she lived in, or visited all the countries of the Orient, but since her husband's death she has made her home in Leavenworth, Kansas, where she has devoted much of her time and energy to welfare and civic work.

Perhaps the most typically American hostess at the Exposition is Mrs. Thomas J. Bryce of Ohio. Coming from near the center of population of the nation, and from one of the middle western states of the union, she stands for true American womanhood in a way that is difficult to describe but very apparent to those she meets. She is a very representative American and might have come from any section of the United States.

With an extremely youthful face framed in snow white hair, she shows competence in every movement and endeavor, and those who are fortunate enough to be invited to entertainments in the Ohio State

(Continued on page 19)

Mrs. Charles S. Williamson

Pensions for Mothers

In the following article, the last of a remarkable series written exclusively for "The Woman Citizen," Judge Henry Neil presents a powerful summary of his previous arguments in favor of pensions for mothers.

Judge Neil, with characteristic forcefulness, refutes the argument made by opponents of the mothers' pension plan that such pensions increase desertion.

"Should society want bad fathers to stay and produce more children to fill our feeble-minded institutions which are already full, and have a long waiting list," Judge Neil asks.

By JUDGE HENRY NEIL

Author of the Famous Illinois Mothers' Pension Law

ORGANIZED charity has found a way to cripple the mothers' pension system.

In New York, Minnesota, Illinois and nearly all other mothers' pensions states, they have induced the legislatures to prevent deserted mothers getting pensions on the plea that pensions to such mothers would increase desertion.

Suppose this plea were true. Does society want to compel a mother to breed feeble-minded children by a bad husband in order to prevent desertion?

We all know that only bad fathers desert. Should society want bad fathers to stay and produce more children to fill our feeble-minded institutions which are already full, and have a long waiting list?

Every taxpayer wonders and worries over the amount of his taxes, but very few taxpayers ever investigate what is done with his tax money. If he did, he would want more desertions and less feeble-minded children.

The maternal instinct will prevent a mother breeding more children under unfit conditions, if she is not forced by the fear of having taken away from her the children she already has, if her bad husband deserts.

The legislature of every state is importuned to appropriate millions of dollars to build and maintain institutions for feeble-minded children, born because society compels mothers to live with bad husbands and because organized charity wants to prevent desertions.

Would it not be wiser for society to encourage bad fathers to desert? Investigation has shown that these bad men, after they desert, seek the unmarried harlot who does not bear children at all.

When will the taxpayers wake up to the real facts, that it would be cheaper and wiser to encourage bad men to desert and thus save the great expense caused by the feeble-minded children they continue to produce as long as they stay at home.

But let us see the **real reason** that organized charity does not want the deserted mother given a pension.

In the famous White House Charity Trust Conference it was resolved that they favor mothers' pensions providing they collect and disburse the pensions.

Charity statistics show that it costs twenty-five per cent to collect their funds, that it costs fifty per cent to disburse and therefore only twenty-five per cent would be left for pensions if they handled the money.

As the pensions now are administered by the juvenile courts for the benefit of mothers of dependent children (not including deserted mothers), there is practically no extra expense of administration, because the pensions have reduced juvenile crime to such an extent that these courts have little else to do but administer the pensions which abolishes juvenile crime and child-poverty, whereas under the old system the courts spent all their energy punishing crime and poverty.

The twenty-six states that have adopted the mothers' pension system will distribute ten million dollars during this year, and every dollar will go to the mothers for the benefit of their children.

Judge Henry Neil

It is a well-demonstrated fact that "charity" gets most of its funds by appeals based on the destitution and suffering of innocent children, so if all poor children were taken care of by the mothers' pension system, publicly administered, there would be little suffering left on which "charity" could collect funds.

Now when a mother and her children are deserted, organized charity sends out begging letters telling of their great distress and asking rich people to help relieve the distress, deploring the fact that this mother cannot get a pension, when "charity" itself went to the legislature and prevented her getting a pension.

When organized charity is asked the question, "Do you provide for the deserted mother, whom you prevent getting a pension, better or worse, more or less, or just the same amount as the pension?" they decline to answer because no matter how they answer, they are convicted of penalizing the deserted mother and her children in order that they may collect money.

Surely charity does not claim that they provide less for the destitute, deserted mother and her children than the pension that they prevent her getting, as that would be punishing the innocent for the sins of the father. Surely, organized charity would not adopt such a cruel method and admit it.

Surely charity does not claim that it provides more for the destitute deserted mother and her children than the pension, for that is absolutely untrue.

Surely charity does not claim that it provides the same amount as the pensions, for then there would be no reason for charity preventing the destitute deserted mother and her children getting the pension, except to get the seventy-five per cent rake-off.

Now, I ask, "Why pauperize the deserted mother?" Will some expert please answer? **WHY?**

Editor's Note—Readers of "The Woman Citizen, who have followed with interest the articles written exclusively for this magazine by Judge Henry Neil of Chicago, will be interested in learning that the World's Interdenominational Church Pension Congress, held recently at the Exposition, passed resolutions indorsing the untiring efforts of Judge Neil toward securing pensions for mothers. The resolution follows:

That we heartily approve and indorse the work of the Mothers' Pension Movement, promoted by the untiring energy of Judge Henry Neil. We rejoice in its progress; that twenty-five states have adopted laws granting mothers' pensions; that the annual expenditure for this purpose has reached the sum of ten million dollars, and that by this means thousands of children are growing up under that care and training which Divine Providence has ordained for them.

* * *

To Open Baby Hospital

A baby hospital is to be established in Serbia by the American Red Cross, to be known as the Mabel Grouitch Baby hospital, in recognition of the Red Cross activities of Madame Slavko Grouitch, wife of the under-secretary for foreign affairs of Serbia, who was a visitor in Pasadena some months ago. Dr. Louise Taylor Jones will be medical director, with Dr. Catharine H. Travis as assistant. Both are graduates of Johns Hopkins in the class of 1903. Two American Red Cross nurses will sail later, carrying additional supplies. About $6300 has been contributed through the Red Cross for the establishment of this hospital, Madame Grouitch carrying on an extensive campaign through the United States in the interest of the work.

Marriage and Divorce

A PLEA FOR A UNIFORM DIVORCE LAW IN AMERICA

(WRITTEN ESPECIALLY FOR "THE WOMAN CITIZEN")

By ELIZABETH HAMILTON-MUNCIE, M. D., Ph. M., of New York

Surgeon-Author-Lecturer

(Author of "Four Epochs of Life" and other publications)

HISTORIANS and sociologists tell us that America is but repeating the story of Greece and Rome; that our wealth and enervating luxury, our poverty and dependence, our Godlessness and immorality, are but a repetition of the conditions that preceeded the downfall of those great nations. That such is to be our fate seems all too probable unless we find some saving power to rescue us from that moral and physical degredation which destroys the individual and the home, and which will develop that clean virility without which there can be no national greatness.

The great foundation fact of the social order is sex and the generation of human beings. From it emanates the best and the worst of human characteristics. Through conformatory to sane sexual laws is reached the happy ideal of human attainment. From the perversions of these same laws, deep-seated evils, with their gloomy hordes of end-products are beyond estimating.

Former President Roosevelt has said: "The greatness of a nation lies, not in its army, its money, its possessions, but in its homes; for within its homes and by its mothers are the men of the nation made."

To this we give assent, except as to the mother **alone** making the men of the nation. This is a half truth and is therefore dangerous in its results. Man has long enough in prose and poetry, robbed and been robbed of his rights to noble fatherhood; and it is high time for him to take his responsibilities and their resulting joys and honors.

It is upon the **virtue of the entire family** —not the wife and mother alone—that depends the virtue and integrity of the home, the community, of the nation.

Were the human family living up to the Pauline admonition "Husbands love your wives as Christ loved the Church and **gave Himself** for it," there would be no divorces. Were husbands normal in body and healthy in vision they would be self controlled and that without stress and strain. Were husbands well balanced in mental, physical and spiritual qualities, the basic principal of vice would find no lodgment.

Were children of today taught in their homes the beauties and power of true sexuality, instead of being left to learn from vice initiated elders, the men of tomorrow would be stalwart, clean, self controlled, efficient, tender and loving; women would be happy, fearless heroines in love, power and in soundmindedness; children would be mutually planned for and loved.

They then would come to this world with a right, joyous welcome. Their bodies, minds and spirits would be so well balanced that perfect co-ordination of faculties would be the rule.

This picture of the ideal is not overdrawn or impossible. It was seen in Sparta. The Spartan men were good, self-sacrificing, great and brave; the women, noble and true; the youth, the pride of the civilized world and the envy of the lesser nations. This ideal often is met today in the homes of our land, but with possibilities of higher ideals than the pagan Spartan ever could have dreamed.

To the daily vision of the social worker, the reverse of this ideal prevails and he says, "We must deal with humanity just as we find it." Collectively, indeed, human society may be likened to Rome and her catacombs, a fitting symbol of our modern civilization—portentious and fair to look upon—dotted with churches, interposed with the sound of hymn and prayer—yet underneath a boneyard.

The stiffling fumes of our morally decomposing masses threaten our good homes and our nation. A "rotting and decaying civilization" is indeed the problem of the clean living citizen. The other class, in its consuming death, sense it not; or sensing it, are helpless. To raise humanity to a higher level the normal citizen must reach it as a class—**spiritually, mentally and legislatively.**

As an **individual,** however, three primal forces must be brought to bear upon his regeneration, and these, because man is **triune being** with triune **needs**—must be spiritual, mental and physical. His **spirit needs** God; his **mind** needs right ideals; and his **body** needs **emancipation** from its physical ills, or **handicaps.**

To accomplish the **first,** the **spiritual teacher** must be summoned. To reach the **second,** the **educational system** must be clerified of prudery and its machinery; and to accomplish the **third,** we must look to the physician and the law maker. Neither is **one** without the **other,** for these branches are dependent and interdependent, and therefore must work in harmonious accord.

By the very GIFT OF LIFE every human being becomes an ACCOUNTABLE UNIT of the state and must have primary concern in the question pertaining to Social Welfare. The HAPPINESS of the INDIVIDUAL constitutes the happiness of the WORLD. All MISERY and suffering begins with him and the PROSPERITY and HAPPINESS of the family DEPENDS upon HIM.

The **key to the social problem** is the **individual.** In fact, **He** himself, is the **problem,** and consequently all effort toward the betterment of social conditions must deal primarily with the person himself.

Those fraudulently seeking to obtain marriage and divorce, or both, migrate from one county, state or nation to another.

The reproach and shame thus brought upon tens of thousands of women and children every year would be eliminated were there a uniform divorce law. The force of public opinion should compel our congressmen and legislators to provide a permanent basis for national uniformity and international agreement on all laws regulating marriage.

Acting upon this suggestion, the National Educational Association, in session at St. Paul, 1914, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned officers and members of the International Education Association, respectfully request the President and the House Judiciary Committee to favor the passage of House Joint Resolution No. 110, which provides that the Congress shall submit for the approval of the several states an amendment to the federal constitution, giving to the Congress power to legislate on all questions of marriage and divorce, and to enforce penalties for the violation of such laws."

When the thinking public becomes acquainted with the real facts concerning divorce the people will be aroused to activity. The writer is indebted to the Rev. Frances Uinar Moody, executive secretary of the International Commission on Marriage and Divorce, for the following statistics:

The United States Courts granted 8,645 divorces to couples who were married in Canada during the twenty years from 1887 to 1906, while Canadian courts granted only 431 divorces in the forty years (1867 to 1906). In the forty years from 1867 to 1906 31,275 marriages made in foreign countries were dissolved in America.

In 1901 the divorce rate among English residents in America was eight to ten times as great as the same rate in old England.

In all Ireland only one decree of divorce was granted in the five years from 1899 to 1903. But in America in twenty years (1887 to 1906) 457 divorces were granted to sons and daughters of Erin who had married before leaving their native land. And yet, in America divorces were least frequently granted to foreign-born residents, and the Irish-Americans are by far the first leaders in the art of home making.

Lest we conclude that foreign-born residents are corrupting us. Consider the following:

In 1900 the divorce rate for Irish people in America was a little over one per 100,000. But the rate for the whole of continental United States was nearly 75 per 100,000 total population.

It is believed that the influence of the Connecticut law of 1849 has caused the increase of the American product of divorce mills from less than 4,000 divorces in the year 1849 to over 110,000 in 1914, accepting the recent estimate of the U. S. Census Bureau for the current year.

The world has never seen so great a bulk of divorces in any other nation as are now being granted in our nation, save only in Japan. (Continued on page 31)

"The Short-Cut to Freedom"

SIGNIFICANCE OF SAN FRANCISCO'S GREAT SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

By DORIS STEVENS

Organizer of the Woman Voters' Convention

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT, as a member of the Executive Board of the Congressional Union, and as General Chairman of the great convention which that organization planned for the purpose of crystalizing the suffrage sentiment of the women voters, sent out a call to the women voters of America only a short three months ago.

In this call to women, which now has passed into history, Mrs. Belmont spoke of the great proposed conference as the most significant in the feminist history of the world. There were those who claimed that this statement was mere rhetorical pomp. There were the ardent suffragists to whom it rang true, but who did not analyze the message. As a matter of fact, the words of this powerful leader are literally true.

Miss Mary E. Foy of Los Angeles, who took a prominent part in the Convention

The Woman Voters' Convention which has just closed in San Francisco marks not only a pivotal historical point in the history of the suffrage movement of this country; but it also has a deeper significance that gives it something of that thrilling religious quality that marks the crux of any great movement. For the Convention of Woman Voters marks the first time in the history —not merely of California, not merely of America—but of the world, where women have come together for a political purpose.

A political purpose to what end? For the enfranchisement, not of themselves, but of another great mass of women unable to help themselves. In short, this conference has been the first indication of solidarity, of mass action on the part of the women of a nation.

The lessons that men have been painfully learning for countless generations, it would seem women were at last beginning to learn too. And while the stream of conferences of men for their own self-help have come and gone from ancient days to Magna Charta, from that day to the almost present-day battle for mass representation in a dozen nations and states, the present conference is doubly unique because, within those walls set on the grounds of a great Exposition of human accomplishment, the free women of one section of the country mapped out a definite program for the bound women of another section. The high altruism of this cannot be matched in any man-made political convention ever called.

When the envoys elected by this convention of women knock next December on the doors of Congress to present to that body supposed to represent all the people, the resolutions passed at the San Francisco gathering, it will be the first time in the history of this country that the women of the west, with the ballot in their own hands, have gone to a national body, and demanded of that body that the women of the nation be enfranchised. The women of the eastern states for seventy-nine years have pleaded with Congress to enfranchise the women of America.

The Congressional Union Convention has marked the definite end of pleading. Four million voters strong, the women voters of the west realized that they need no longer plan and cajole. They now are demanding the enfranchisement for the women of this country.

It is highly significant that the great rank and file of the Congressional Union in this country, the organization "militant" enough to recognize that pleading was no longer necessary, is led by the younger women in the suffrage ranks, except for the notable exceptions, such as Mrs. Belmont, quick of mind as the youngest, and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Pennsylvania. Miss Alice Paul, the young head of the organization in this country, who founded the union less than two years ago; Miss Lucy Burns, a brilliant Vassar girl, who is its vice-chairman and one of its clearest thinkers; Miss Mabel Vernon, one of its most able speakers—all of these young women, with college but a few years behind them, had the forthright minds that recognized with the clear prescience of youth that the time for begging, pleading and arguing was over, and the time for action come. The union simply adopted the old political maxim of men, "Go where the power is!"

Mrs. Peter Cook, an ardent worker for equal suffrage

Mrs. Harriet Barry of Los Angeles, who attended the Convention

The power lay in the hands of the voting women of twelve states, four million strong. They went to them. In every state great rallying conventions were held announcing the great get-together convention in San Francisco. The flaming spirit of service that burns in all women, the spirit that builds the homes of the nations, often in the face of terrific odds, responded immediately to the cry of the women of the east. It was this spirit, a spirit of the highest altruism, that lifted the woman's first political convention out of the little rut of partisan politics, organized for individual and selfish ends, and placed it on a higher plane. It was political only in that a great mass of women indicated in this conclave that, recognizing, whether they approved or not, the tactics of the great game of politics as played by men, they too were going to play the game by the rules laid down by men—and win. Using the power of the voting women, the women of the nation now are embarked on the last stirring chapter of the suffrage battle of the United States of America—the chapter visioned by Suban B. Anthony half a century ago. This last chapter is entitled: **"THE SHORT-CUT TO FREEDOM."** This is the lesson the great San Francisco convention just closed has taught the women of the nation.

Aunt Felicia

By MRS. M. W. LORAINE

MISS ARMOUR sat waiting for her newphew and granduiece to return from the theater. She was idly turning the leaves of a thick, age-yellowed volume, on the cover of which was written, "Felicia Armour, Her Diary." Spreading the book open so that the light from a shaded lamp might fall upon its pages, she read the first entry, made twenty years ago:

"Everything that goes into this diary I mean to write with my left hand. It is always well to be prepared for the worst, and if any accident should happen to my right arm, rendering amputation necessary, it would be convenient to have some dexterity with the other."

Miss Felicia's habit of preparing for the worst had not been cultivated in a spirit of pessimism, but was, rather, the result of her frail body's inability to keep pace with the workings of a mind peculiarly active. In this room she had spent the greater part of the last forty years, and tonight, in her gray toned, rich brocade, she seemed as much a part of the room as did the high-backed chair among the cushions of which she rested, or the silken portieres which shivered against the inner doors whenever the wind crept toward them.

Fluttering the leaves of the book she paused occasionally to read a page or a paragraph, with now a tear and now a smile at the sad or happy memories. The last entry she read with a little laugh—a laugh in which there was no hint of cracking bells. Rising slowly, for quick motions were likely to bring pain, she walked to one of the French windows and stepped outside. In the sky a ghost-moon fled before dark clouds that threatened it. The night gave promise of high storm.

Walking up and down the porch, the little mistress of Armour Place let her eyes wander lovingly over the trim hedges, and over the old-fashioned garden, in the very midst of which the house was set. A large house, a grimy, gray old house, it had stood for nearly a hundred years on its high foundation, now traced with a network of cracks into which the wind had driven sea-fog and soot until the pattern looked more like fine black lace than the wrinkles of age. The wind arose and lashed the trees, shrieked over the garden, and fairly set the house to rocking.

Miss Felicia grasped the railing and peered into the night. Far down the windswept street she saw them coming—her "children," who, deep in their own affairs, did not look toward her. But as they drew nearer, their words floated across the garden.

"Oh, no," Helen was saying, "I'm not fickle, Brand. It's only this—that after I'd seen 'The Virginian' played, I was determined to marry a cowboy, but now that I've seen 'The Melting Pot,' I must have a violinist!" And the sentence ended in a trill of laughter.

"That's what a fellow gets for taking a girl to the theater all winter—she falls in love with a matinee idol!" exclaimed Brand wrathfully.

"I'm not in love with him. I'm only in love with the type he portrays."

"Well, there's some consolation in that—you can't marry the types; which brings us back to a subject in which I'm more interested than I am in actors. I thought, awhile ago, that you were going to let me interest you in it, too."

"But awhile ago I hadn't discovered Aunt Felicia's attitude. You know her theories."

"About being prepared for the worst?" laughed Brand.

"No, about cousins marrying."

"Oh, it's you, not Aunt Felicia, that's always insisting on that second-cousinship," he protested. "She's never said anything to me—"

"No doubt she talks where she thinks it will have some effect," interrupted Helen dryly.

At this point Aunt Felicia stepped back into the house.

"Now, I wonder," said she to herself as she sat down again, "I wonder if I have overdone the opposition, and if I have, how is it to be remedied?"

Once more she opened the diary, and the entries over which she lingered were all on one subject—the little orphans whom she had adopted:

> "They came tonight. The boy is an Armour, but the girl takes after her mother's people, and that is well, for when they grow up — who knows? * * * The boy proves very masculine, though quite obedient. Helen, the willful baby, is so contrary that if I want her to breakfast on mush I have to suggest toast—when she instantly demands oatmeal. But she is such a loving little creature! * * * I have just put my beautiful darlings to bed. God give me light that I may shed it on their pathway. Happiness for my children—is all I ask."

There were many such entries. Passionate prayers for the children. Their training, their pleasures, their charming ways.

She turned the pages and read:

> "They're growing up. Brand is twenty today, and such a splendid fellow! Helen, my dear companion and nurse, is as affectionate at seventeen as she was at three—and as willful. I still have to manage her by the rule of contraries."

But this time the rule of contraries had not worked, and, leaning back, with closed eyes, Aunt Felicia busied her mind with plot and counter-plot. At last she sat up and clapped her hands softly, radiant over the plan that had come to her.

Once more she glanced into the diary, this time at an entry she had made less than six months before:

> "Brand is home from college, and my plans are going beautifully, though I have had to resort to my old method of working on Helen's spirit of perverseness. My children—"

But now she heard them in the hall and closed the diary.

"Careful with that door," Helen was whispering, "you might wake auntie!"

They both laughed at that, for their aunt never went to bed before midnight; but it was a fiction of the household—a fiction that Aunt Felicia herself had suggested to the cousins and helped them to preserve—that everything must be hushed on her account after ten. This was for the purpose of training them in ways of thoughtfulness. But they never carried the fiction beyond the hall.

"Helen, Helen!" cried her aunt, as the couple threw open her door and dashed forward—to be entagled in the portieres, which they had forgotten.

"Coming, Auntie!" gasped the girl as she contended with the silken smother.

"And what have you been doing to yourself, Little-Lady-Off-a-Dresden-China-Teacup?" demanded Brand as he fell on one knee at Aunt Felicia's feet and put the hand she stretched him to his lips.

"Yes, Beautiful, what have you been doing?" murmured Helen, seating herself on the broad arm of her aunt's chair and caressing the luxuriant waves of hair, which gleamed silvery white against the leather cushions.

"Oh, I've been day-dreaming," answered the lady with a ripling laugh.

"Tell us about the dream, Auntie," begged Brand, standing before her.

"It was just a dream that set me longing—longing," she repeated, her eyes a-sparkle over that plan which had come to her. "Helen, when Brand marries, let's go traveling again. How do you think you'd like the southwest? We've never been there, and it's said to be good for tuberculosis—"

"Good heavens, Aunt Felicia!" interrupted Brand, aghast, "you don't think you are ill, do you?"

"No, but if you have a purpose in going places, it doesn't seem so much like gadding," she explained. "If a place is good to cure a disease, why not to prevent it? And I've reached the age when I might have any number of disorders—rheumatism—or softening of the brain!" she added wrathfully, as Brand and Helen bubbled into irrepressible merriment.

"And it's always well to be prepared for the worst," Brand mimiced solemly, rumpling his hair till it stood upright.

Not deigning to notice him, his aunt rose, and ringing the bell, ordered chocolate. It was brought in, with crisp cookies, and the three sat cozily round the table and sipped as they chatted.

"By the way, Helen," observed Aunt Felicia, "I received a letter this afternoon that we must answer. It's from an imper-

(Continued on page 25)

EDITORIAL

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What Policy for Women Voters? Are the women voters of the United States to adopt a fixed policy and pursue it? Will they establish certain ideas the common principles of enfranchised women and work together toward their attainment? In other words, is there to be a great woman's platform upon which every woman voter in the country will stand?

These are questions which should occupy the mind of every woman enjoying the ballot. They are vital problems upon which much thought already has been given. And they are worthy of the most serious consideration.

Mrs. Lovell White, one of California's most splendid women, subscribes to the belief that the women voters of America should build a powerful platform of planks embodying lofty ideals and stand firmly on their principles.

Her message to the women voters of the country, voiced recently through the columns of "The Woman Citizen," should arouse all voting women to the deep importance of their part in American government. Said Mrs. White:

> "We have the ballot but we have not made what you might call an independent use of it. We have duplicated the work of the men.
>
> "I think we should organize and stand for something. We should not be an annex of men. We should have a definite policy.
>
> "We cannot do effective work unless we organize to have an independence of ideas."

Beyond question the lofty ideals of women have been responsible for the great success of woman suffrage in the states in which it now exists. Women have followed the rightful dictates of their consciences in using the ballot. Honesty of purpose has guided them at the polls.

Should then these ideals—the principles of honor, truth, sincerity and unselfishness—be combined into the guiding power behind a fixed policy for all women voters to pursue and maintain? Should certain standards of government be exacted by women and the power of their honesty and sincerity be exerted toward enforcing these demands?

That women's power for good in the body politic could exact and obtain definite high standards of government no one will deny. They already have shown in the equal suffrage states what their fixed purpose for good government will do.

Indeed, we cannot urge too emphatically that women adopt a fixed policy and follow it. As to what that policy should be, "The Woman Citizen" is eager to receive suggestions. Let them come from all interested women. Make "The Woman Citizen" a great forum in choosing a women voters' platform.

* * *

For the Child's Welfare To aid mothers in properly caring for their children, Uncle Sam has summarized the results of years of scientific study into a remarkable child welfare display at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. This exhibit, which already has received the study of thousands of women, deserves the attention of every mother eager to give her child the greatest advantages of good health.

Never before was such an opportunity offered to the mothers of the world. The greatest achievements of science toward bringing the child into the world with strong body and maintaining its health are presented in a way so simple and convincing that they may be studied by women of every class.

Not a woman should overlook this extraordinary opportunity. It behooves every woman to study this display be she now a mother or whether she expects at some time in her life to perform that most sacred of all womanly functions.

The United States government has gone to great expense in the preparation of the child welfare display in the Palace of Education. The care of the child in mind and in body is illustrated. Hygiene, dietetics and mental care all are directed in a series of remarkable displays under the supervision of trained experts.

The foods to be given children from infancy, their treatment along other lines, mental training and physical development all are portrayed through the efforts of faithful old Uncle Sam. In display cases are model meals, while large signs bear instructions for the mother and expectant mother.

Then to render further practical assistance to mothers, skilled women are on duty every day ready and willing to examine all children as to their physical condition free of cost. If they lack proper physical development or show signs of disease the mothers are counseled by the examining experts.

It is a great opportunity for the mother, extended for the betterment of the rising generation and the human race. Every woman should give this display her attention. That is a duty too vital to shirk.

Women Voters' Convention The National Council of Women Voters convention, which held its sessions in San Francisco this month, marked an epoch in the history of American womanhood. For not only did it signify the strength of women when concerted toward one common goal but it showed their earnestness and ability as workers in a mighty cause.

The leaders of the convention were women of influence and strength, women who had come to the fore through years of successful labors in the cause of equal suffrage. As skilled generals, they mustered up their forces and prepared for the great verbal battle which is to be waged in Washington for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

The army of workers was given its argumentative ammunition. Included in this were the facts of the success of women suffrage and its spread in the Union. The women workers were told that one-fifth of the United States Senate, one-seventh of the House of Representatives and one-sixth of the Presidential vote came from equal suffrage states. They likewise were informed that the number of women voters in the United States exceeds 4,000,000 and that more than half the area of the United States is covered by woman suffrage.

Stirred by these facts, powerfully emphasized by the great leaders in the cause, delegates to the convention returned to their homes with even greater enthusiasm to continue the fight for nation-wide equal suffrage.

The able manner in which the convention was conducted and the force of its message will live as a high tribute to women's ability in affairs, besides marking a new era in the equal suffrage movement.

"The Woman Citizen" earnestly hopes that the glowing inspiration and determination, issuing forth from this great gathering, will bring to reality the dream of American women—equal suffrage throughout the land.

* * *

"Swat the Fly" The wise women of Peapack, a New Jersey town, have taken a big step toward better health that might well be emulated throughout the United States. They have organized the children into a "swat the fly" brigade and in order to make the work a pleasure a silver loving cup has been offered to the one killing the largest number of these disease-carrying pests.

It is reported that since the contest began July 15, 600,000 flies have been put to death. The five leaders in the contest themselves have killed 501,506 flies, and an energetic young miss single-handed has done away with 179,765 of the dangerous insects. Scores of children still are hard at work, for the contest does not end until November 1.

While those enthusiastic children of Peapack, New Jersey, are having their fun, they are doing their community a service which will bring its reward in a decrease of illness among the people.

Probably no foe of health has been spoken of more and combated less than the ordinary house fly. For years physicians and experts in sanitation have issued warnings against the dangers of the fly. They have urged housewives to take drastic measures to rid their homes of these sickness-carrying pests.

It has been shown beyond the slightest doubt that the housefly carries disease germs from the sick room, from hospitals, stables, pools and other places into the home.

Yet, despite these warnings, sounded year after year, the average housewife does not heed the danger of the fly and takes practically no precaution against this menace to the health of her family.

The idea of the New Jersey women is a good one. It should be followed by women throughout the United States. Indeed, it should appeal to those women's clubs always eager to take steps toward better health and domestic conditions.

Let the clubwomen in each community launch a "swat the fly" campaign after the fashion of the one now in progress in Peapack, New Jersey. Let the children do the work and youthful enthusiasm will make fun of what really is a big, vital sanitary measure.

Offer a prize to the child destroying the largest number of these dangerous pests in a given time. Encourage the children in the movement by explaining its importance.

Thus can the women of every community take a mighty step toward better health.

* * *

Respect Marriage Solemnities The serious results of a joker's "prank" at a Los Angeles wedding, as reported in press dispatches, should be the last straw in tolerating annoyances at nuptials.

The case we have in mind, though perhaps more flagrant than the usual forms of mischief, simply illustrates the extent to which culprits will go to ply their mischievous pranks at solemn wedding ceremonies. The "joker" of this particular incident amused himself by advertising in a newspaper for a gang of hoboes to present a mob scene on the lawn of the bride's home.

But the culprit did not bargain on the results. It took a squad of police to suppress the riot and the bridal couple collapsed from fright and excitement.

While this was a unique form of "joking," carried out much too far, scarcely a wedding occurs but that its solemnity is marred by some unpardonable piece of mischief perpetrated by bothersome, offending persons in the guise of "jokers."

And whatever these meddlers may think, a wedding is a solemn ceremony, religious and sacred, which should not be marred by pranks which bereft it of dignity and impressiveness.

We believe that a deeper consciousness regarding the wrong in perpetrating pranks that disrupt marital ceremonies is sorely needed. It is a reform, we believe, which the women should and can bring about.

Let them point out to the young folks the error of wedding pranks and permit nuptials to be clothed in their just dignity.

* * *

Teach Salesmanship.

One of the new fields of work for the college woman is that of salesmanship in the large department stores. Some of the eastern colleges are giving summer courses in this work, and in one school in Boston fifteen colleges were represented among the fifty-five students. Many of these college girls go into the stores to teach the art of salesmanship at salaries ranging $1000 to $2000 a year.

* * *

Opportunity

There is no day too poor to bring us an opportunity and we are never so rich that we can afford to spurn what the day brings. Opportunities for character always bloom along the pathway of our duty and make it fragrant even when it is thorny.—Samuel F. Barrows.

* * *

Women Protest High Street Car Steps

Women should not be compelled to step higher than fifteen inches in boarding electric cars, according to the ruling of the Oregon Public Service Commission, when it sustained the objections of the members of the Oak Grove Social Service Club to the steps of cars operated between Portland and Oregon City by the Portland Railway, Light and Power Company.

* * *

Power of Repentance

Remorse is impotence, it will sin again. Only repentance is strong; it can end everything.—Balzac.

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College and the Girl

By JANE SHERZER

President of Oxford College for Women

OBSERVATION and experience have shown me that conditions in many of the public schools are deplorable. When I began my career in the rural district of my own home, an unsophisticated girl of sixteen, it was a shock to find that besides teaching the three R's, I had to fight obscenity and immorality. At one of those rural schools so often that are cited as models of pure life and high thinking, it even became necessary for me to room some two miles distant, in order, morning and night, to accompany and protect the little girls in their long tramps across the fields. This condition I found to be prevalent in country schools.

What can be said of the life in the high schools? When principals report "all well," as has been truthfully said, they must be either blind or falsifiers. In Chicago, in one large high school in one season, fifteen girls have fallen. In another large city high school fourteen were reported in one year, and smaller high schools in proportionate number. The numerous signs "Rooms for rent" in the vicinity of high school buildings have been discovered to be lures for the pupils.

My forty years of experience and observation convince me that the safest and best plan for the adolescent age is segregation. Stanley Hall says the United States and the west especially, are so financially committed to co-education, that it will be many a long year before a change can be effected, but he prophesies that it is coming slowly, but surely. Boston, Philadelphia and Louisville have fine, large segregated high schools. How soon will others follow?

After the high school, what next? Co-education or segregation? No longer does the argument for co-education center about the question of woman's intellectual ability. That has long ago been settled, but it has beeome a question of whether such mingling of the sexes is most conducive to social purity. Co-education, its advocates claim, is the natural and normal thing. Are not boys and girls brought up in the same family? Yes, truly, brothers and sisters under the care of the parents, but what if someone's else brother and sister is brought into the family, or strangers thrown together indiseriminately, without parental care? Do you realize how full of temptation and danger the social relations of the young people are in the large co-educational colleges where they are more mature and supposed to have developed greater self-control?

President Angel, a great name among university presidents, was wont to enunciate his policy: "Never to interfere with the private life of a student." But in one of his latest addresses to the eight hundred young women in attendance at the University of Michigan he said that formerly with fifty women students, most of them teachers, mature in thought if not in years, the situation was entirely different from the present one. Young girls with braided hair down their backs, fresh from high school, now come, out of custom rather than earnest purpose. He implied that the time had arrived when there should be some supervision of the private life of the young woman.

Segregation all along the line from the grades to graduate work, I would suggest, not as a perfect solution, but as an excellent basis for social purity. From the high school let the girl approach the outside life through the small woman's college. Women's college, it is true, if poorly and weakly managed, deserve all that can be said against them. They encourage sentimentality and romantic hysteria, but so do the co-educational institutions. But in the woman's college properly governed the situation ought to be ideal. The young woman unfolds her intellect and her character in a refined home atmosphere, surround by the care that an ideal mother would give her daughter, if she could. The pity of it is, no young woman reaches her fullest development until she is separated from her mother. Then how to select the college?

In the first place, I believe the material equipment should be plain and simple, thoroughly comfortable and sanitary. It is a hobby of mine that every girl should attend a school that is plainer than her own home, in order that she may return to be a contented and happy member of her family. She comes to this college armed with her certificate of health and morality. Upon entrance she is examined by the college physieian, the physical training teacher and the nurse. Records are kept and every effort is made to strengthen her weakest points. The floors and the walls of the bed rooms are painted in oil, the beds are single, and every night the girl sleeps in her own bed, in her own room—not merely for safety in case of fire, but for safety in case of morals. Nor is she permitted to spend a night out in the village unless under the care of her mother. No guest, not even mothers, is allowed to sleep in the dormitory rooms.

No student leaves the building after dusk without a chaperon approved by the college. Weekly lectures are given on dress and social conventionalities. Powder and paint are denounced and every effort is made toward inculcating modesty of dress, and modesty of manners. Coquetry and alluring conduct which often have become a habit with many a thoughtless girl are sought to be overcome. Then under first class instructors they are kept busy, busy every moment. Under the stimulus of a strong Young Women's Christian Association the spiritual nature is deepened and ennobled, that not only the words of the mouth, but the meditations of the heart be acceptable.

I have been conducting investigations among one hundred and thirty college women, whose ages average over nineteen years. Their ignorance along these lines was astonishing. One of the first questions asked was if they believed in the single standard. They all agreed they did, but suspecting from their looks that they did not comprehend, they were asked if they understood what was meant by single standard. One little freshman said that the faculty made up one standard and the student body another. A sophomore said that acting from selfish motives for yourself alone, or with reference to others, made a double standard. Finally another timidly ventured she thought it meant that men should be as good as women. Then I asked how many had learned aught along these lines from their mothers. Barely one-half, and I am inclined to suspect the quality of that instruction. They all agreed that knowledge was needed.

Something is being done for the upper classmen in sociology, in ethics, in school management, in general methods and espe-

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cially in biology. The dean, the director of physical training, and the nurse should unite with the department of science in guiding the young women toward the physical and social enlightenment necessary for purity. We believe also in constructive work, in building up the character, as one author says, "Consecrating their affections."

A most helpful factor in accomplishing this result is the development of a strong self-government. The strength of character, of judgment resulting, surprises even the most ardent advocates. Nor should the honor system in examinations, the conducting of the college activities, the responsibilities of office, be called indirect aids to social purity.

The woman's college ought certainly to turn out, through physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual instruction, wholesome young women, noble and strong and pure, prepared to face the struggle of life.

There is no doubt that the home is the first place and the mother the first person who should lay the foundation of social purity. I have a wise friend who began with her children before they could talk plainly. She answered their childish questions in such a way as to satisfy their childish curiosity. Moreover she told them that these were not questions to be discussed; they were all right, but such topics were not to be mentioned in polite society. When her small boy of six returned one day from school he related with scorn how another small boy had been going around asking all sorts of questions as to the how and why of the mysterious processes of nature. The mother said, "Did you tell him?" "No," he replied, "I told him to go home and ask his mother."

If every girl had so wise a mother and such a foundation given her at home the college girl then would be ready to appreciate the wonderful mysteries of life as taught in biology, as well as the awful consequences of the violation of the laws, and the necessity of demanding from men and women, equal standards of morality, not only for their own preservation but for the preservation of the race.

Supplementary to the home training, to the life in the small college, guided and supervised as above outlined, the instruction by the various professors in their different departments, why could there not be an additional course of lectures under a co-operative system? Why could not the colleges of a state combine to employ a first class expert, endowed with rare tact, to travel from one seat of learning to the other, to every normal school and every place where teachers are in training, remaining one or two weeks, more or less, as might seem advisable in order to give his lectures to the student body?

Few institutions, probably, could afford to pay for so short a course the large sum of money necessary to secure such an expert, but together they could easily recompense a specialist in this line. The fierce criticisms and harsh attacks upon such instruction have arisen from the fact that they have been given by bunglers instead of specialists.

Briefly, I think the conditions in many of the rural schools, the high schools and the co-educational colleges are appalling. My remedy is segregation, supervision of the life of the men as well as the woman, in small colleges, and scientific instruction by specialists.

SHERIFF FINN'S CANDIDACY FOR RE-ELECTION MEETS WITH APPROVAL.

In suggesting the name of Ex-Senator Thos. F. Finn to our readers, much introduction is not necessary, for all of the representatives of Women's Organizations that have had any dealing in the past 12 years in legislation beneficial to our interests, only too well know what an active part Senator Finn took in all these matters. It is safe in saying that at all times he was one of the staunchest supporters we had in Sacramento.

Listed among the more prominent measures that Senator Finn interested himself in, are the following bills:

Woman Suffrage Measure.
Woman's Eight Hour Law.
Child Labor Law.
The Woman Jurors Measure.
Anti-Divorce Laws.
Compensation Act.

Anti-Fish Trust Measure, which he was the author of, as well as the author of the "Pure Milk Act," which was recently passed and signed by the Governor.

At this time, Senator Finn (his office as State Senator having expired) is a nominee for the office of Sheriff of this City and County, and in addition to we knowing that Senator Finn will make an efficient and upright officer, as he has in the past, we feel as though there is a courtesy due him from our ranks, and we sincerely hope that all will, in their individual way, give whatever support they reasonably can to further his candidacy.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC

WOMEN·WORTH·WHILE

MRS. OLIVER H. P. BELMONT of New York, who as general chairman headed the Women Voters' convention held recently in San Francisco, is one of the most interesting figures in the equal suffrage movement in America. Gifted with rare executive ability and a fascinating personality, Mrs. Belmont contributed in large measure to the success of the conference, the first great political convention of women ever held in the United States.

As president of the Political Equality Association of New York, and as a philanthropist working relentlessly without ostentation, Mrs. Belmont has gained national distinction.

Following methods distinctly her own, Mrs. Belmont has been an ardent worker for equal suffrage. Her activities in behalf of the Political Equality Association are indicative of her indefatigable energy and extraordinary resourcefulness.

Four years ago she purchased a $300,000 building of five stories in one of New York's finest residential districts and there established headquarters for her society. It was the first building in the world devoted exclusively to suffrage work. One of its most notable features is the restaurant, where more than 1,000 men and women gather daily for their noon-day meal.

The food is served at cost price, fifteen cents being the cost of a good-sized meal. The eating rooms are cozy and airy. They afford their patrons an opportunity for rest and recreation during the noon hour. After luncheon the women may sit in comfortable rooms, listening to addresses on the suffrage movement, survey literature on the subject, or talk to their friends.

Thus is the restaurant one of the best and most effective advertisements for the suffrage movement. Different activities are conducted in the various other parts of the building.

Mrs. Belmont is a native of Alabama. Her mother was Miss Desha, daughter of General Robert Desha of Kentucky, a member of Congress for several terms under President Jackson.

Her father was Murray Forbes Smith, from the Scotch family of that name well-known in Edinburgh.

At an early age, Mrs. Belmont was taken by her parents to New York and later to France, where she received her education.

Enthusiasm is the keynote of Mrs. Belmont's character. The Chinese juggler who keeps a dozen plates and as many knives and forks spinning at once, is an amateur beside this wealthy woman, who finds time to lead a new suffrage fight as well as to manage three country places with minute care, to initiate helpful activities that do not smack of charity, and to keep always in the foreground some new study leading directly or indirectly to some feminist goal.

Mrs. Belmont is nothing if not a feminist. When a friend reproached her for the waste of time and money put into her famous Chinese Tea House at Marble House, Newport—for she had given months of minute study to Chinese life and architecture—she replied: "But for my Tea House I would never have realized what the women of the Orient have contributed to civilization; the work I have put on my Tea House has broadened my whole conception of the woman movement."

The reply was characteristic of Mrs. Belmont. She wastes no motions. With her all so-called charities, all activities are part of the aim that dominates her life—to help to bring about the social and political equality of women.

She established a soup kitchen last winter in New York when the misery of the army of the hungry was at its height. She made a spirited campaign as head of the Political Equality Association for equal pay for men and women. Personal and human was her work for girls in the night courts of New York. But with all these activities she has the larger vision which enables her to realize that these evils are but the branch and not the root, the direct result of social and political inequalities.

Mrs. Belmont has thrown herself with the enthusiasm of a girl into the Congressional Union's fight for the suffrage amendment to the Constitution. She herself issued the call to the Women Voters of America, in which she termed the convention "an event of historical significance."

"It is significant," she said, "because never before in the history of the world have women voters ever come together in political convention. Women are coming together from the twelve suffrage states, animated by but one purpose—the liberation of their sisters. I call that significant. The political conventions of men are managed through and actuated by self interest. This Exposition conference in a free state, attended by free women, should focus the attention of the world."

It was Miss Alice Paul, the far seeing young chairman of the Congressional Union, who appointed Mrs. Belmont chairman of the convention in San Francisco because she saw in her, not a mere society leader, not a mere philanthropist of wealth with a suffrage hobby, but one of the genuine idealists of this country—a woman with a real passion for democracy.

Mrs. Belmont's address, which she delivered at the opening of the convention, is a masterful message to American women. It follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen:

"I consider it the greatest honor that I am asked to open this convention.

"The women voters of our twelve enfranchised states of our United States are met here to form a body politic.

"It is the first time in the history of the world that women have moved politically, and what does it signify?

"It means now, as it always has and always will, that when women come together to work the moral better side of humanity intends to assert itself, and from now on that influence shall be felt in politics for the betterment of the whole.

"This convention marks a great epoch in history, for we here are handling the destinies of the women of the earth.

"The western woman with the power of her ballot will give to her enslaved sister justice and freedom.

"What greater privilege can be ours or what land send forth a more blessed message?

"The union of this sisterhood of women voters is the power politically of the near future.

"Let me plead with you to form no alliance with any existing man's political party.

"For twenty centuries, remember you have been led to believe your work was to patch up the evils germinated by man's so-called civilization.

"It is time for us women to have a civilization of our own.

"Let us create a new code of honor, a different standard of morals for a better government and enforce a condition of things that may help to prevent vice, the evils that have ruined so many lives, and strive to arrest disease.

"The voter alone can do this work.

"We women of the north, of the south and of the east, branded on account of sex, disenfranchised as our criminals and imbeciles, come to the glorious west, where the broad vision of its men has seen justice. We come to ask for co-operation, for help.

"We come empty handed, but we know that the spirit of enterprise, of resolution, of fair play, of real chivalry, that has created this western land and made it the marvel that it is today, will send us home full of hope. All we ask is that the western man and the western woman voter stand by the Susan B. Anthony Amendment when presented to Congress in December, and victory shall be ours."

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A Plea for the Immigrant

(Continued from page 2)

have the ocean between him and his incumbrance, but I am glad to say that the recent orders of the Secretary of Labor and Commissioner General Caminetti, placing all women held for deportation in the hands of female officers and the custody of private organizations, preferably those of her own nationality and religion, will give every arrested woman an opportunity of finding friends who will see that justice will be done to her and her guilty partner also will be punished.

The difficulty of the alien woman getting in touch with the better classes of her own nationality is another source of social injustice. In every city there are national groups, segregated into different clubs with different purpose, all giving opportunity for companionship and development. The only requisite for membership in many is that you shall pay your dues, but these organizations are always for men. No such societies exist, as far as I can find, for women.

Because of our indifference in the past the problem of assimilating our alien population is enormous. Immigrants are herded together in such numbers in our large cities and live the old world of the oriental life so completely that it is difficult for other influences to reach them. But those who have not become so isolated can and must be reached. In order to do this there must be the closest sympathy and co-operation between public and private agencies and between those of the state and of the nation, both working in harmony with the municipal machinery of a social character.

Already the federal government has struck the note of co-operation by calling a conference of federal, state, municipal and private labor bureaus and employment offices. In addition to this conference the Commissioner General of Immigration, in his last annual report, urged the enactment of such laws as would enable farm loans by the government, using as a beginning for this work the accumulation of money from the four dollar head tax on each admitted alien.

This money, which is now in the hands of the federal government, amounts to more than ten millions of dollars. It has been decided by the courts that this fund is in a sense a sacred trust fund and not to be used in the ordinary expenses of the government, but must be used for the protection of the public against any financial charges in connection with the immigration service and for the good of the alien. With the opportunity of assistance in getting onto the land, many of the problems of the crowded industrial centers will be solved.

The passing of a similar law as that recently enacted in California, whereby teachers may be sent into the homes to instruct the mother in household science, is a very essential feature of any far-reaching system of education for adults. Properly developed, this movement is destined to be far-reaching and economical.

The improvement of our police courts is another important element in our work of absorption. It is in the police court that the lawbreaker gets his first impressions of the dignity of the law and of our ideals of justice. Not only are the inferior courts poorly equipped and manned and under the sway of the corrupt politician, but the entire atmosphere is one which tends to minimize either respect or fear of the law.

Where there is a juvenile court the probation officer should visit in the foreign districts and inform the mothers of the existence of such a court and of its willingness to advise and help when needed. Most foreign mothers do not know of the existence of such a court until some member of the family is haled before it.

Proper inspection by our health officers and of the street cleaning department should be directed to the foreign quarter especially. If there is not sufficient money to keep all the streets clean let some in the better parts of the city suffer, where the people have good houses and the opportunity of pleasure, independent of what the city does for them. In most of our poorer quarters the streets are the parks and the drawing rooms of the people who live there.

The women's clubs of each community should band themselves together to work for the protection and education of the alien in social and civic matters. The Fourth of July and other holidays are times to plan for festivals of educational value. In addition, the national holidays of other people should be recognized wherever possible. Programs in which the attainments of other nations and their contributions to our country are portrayed should be emphasized. How many Americans know that in the grounds at Budapest there is a statue of Washington, reared by grateful Hungarians, who wanted those who are still in the old country to know something of our great liberator. How many of us when we see in our parks the statues of Pulaski, Kossuth, Rochambeau, and others too numerous to mention, realize what they represent? A study of the literature as well as the history of the countries represented in almost every city will make us more fit for world citizenship.

When an alien family is to arrive in any city, instead of being met by the grafter, the land shark, and the disreputable; instead of having to run the gauntlet of innumerable saloons and dens of iniquity, they should be met by a reception committee composed of the best elments of the community, who would advise with them and help them settle in the most advantageous manner. As soon as the disreputable element realizes that there is someone else to reckon with than the indifferent consul, who is usually so busy attending to the material things affecting his government that he has but little time for the social and spiritual needs of his countrymen; and our prosecuting attorneys, who usually confide the interests of the non-English speaking people to the most indifferent of their assistants, we will find that the condition of the alien will improve automatically and that many of our problems supposed to originate with them will disappear.

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* * *

WOMEN SEEK U. S. TOGA.

Mrs. E. K. Brunes, superintendent of the State Orphans Home at Atchison, Kansas, has announced that she will be a candidate to oppose Mrs. Lillian Mitchener, already placed in the field for the United States senatorship in 1918. Mrs. Mitchener is president of the Kansas W. C. T. U. and is now making prohibition addresses in Pennsylvania.

* * *

To Clean Ivory.

One of the best ways to clean ivory is to boil it in a solution of alum and water for about two hours and dry in the sun. It will look equal to new. Another way is to burn a piece of pumice stone in the oven; scrape it into a fine powder, moisten with a little spirit of ammonia, and with it rub the ivory carefully. To clean carved ivory figures, take equal parts of powdered whiting and methylated spirits, and make them into a paste; rub it on the ivory with a brush. When dry brush the figures well with a soft brush.

For

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

CHARLES M. FICKERT

The barrier has gone up again for Charlie Fickert. He is a candidate to succeed himself as District Attorney and to most of us that is the beginning and the end of the story. It should be enough for every voter to know that Fickert aspires to succeed Fickert. To aid him in that ambition is to aid the city. No fair-minded man, not blinded by partisan or petty prejudice, can look up and over his record and withhold from Fickert his support. The Main Sheet enjoys the privilege of endorsing Charles Fickert, and is happy to make the assertion, confidently, that already he's away to a good start and it looks like an easy race for him.

In the six years that Charlie Fickert has been in the office of the District Attorney, he has made a record of which he has a right to be proud, and one which reflects credit upon the electors of this commonwealth who not often choose so wisely. As evidence of his recognized fitness for the office, the fact should be noted that only one candidate could be found with courage to oppose his almost certain victory.

The Fickert policy has been one of courteous treatment to all those having business with him and his office. His staff of assistants has been chosen with this in view but, of course, with first attention to their qualifications to fit their tasks. Fickert has been a vigorous prosecutor. He has run his office with the skill of a learned lawyer and the acumen of a successful business man, and his office and affairs no less than he himself have been free from the slightest taint of scandal. He has been fearless in the enforcement of the laws and humane in his dealings with offenders who have stepped across the line of honor for the first time. He has not been heedless in his prosecutions nor by the same token, a mere persecutor. No one has more wisely undertaken to extend the provisions of the probation law than has he in favor of defendants who were worthy of the chance which such provisions presuppose.

The bench, the bar and the public approves of Charles Fickert and will and should elect him by an overwhelming vote of confidence, esteem and affection.

Advt.

WITH the primaries only a few days ahead, all San Francisco is anxiously awaiting the result of the coming political contest. Hot races have been run by the contending candidates, rallies have taken place in every part of the city, oratory has been heard at every hand. It has been an exciting campaign, one of the most interesting in the city's history.

The closeness of the contests has been a big feature of the campaign. Many of the candidates are running neck and neck races. Many, unquestionably, will qualify only by small margins.

One of the closest contests is being waged between the three mayoralty candidates—Mayor Rolph, Eugene E. Schmitz and Andrew J. Gallagher.

Mayor Rolph has been waging an energetic campaign, addressing rallies in every part of the city, and asking the people to elect him on a record of past achievement. He has pointed out the city's progress during his term, promising to continue his administration under the same business-like basis.

The strength of former mayor Eugene E. Schmitz has been the surprise of the campaign. Schmitz' supporters are enthusiastic over his possibilities and predict victory at the polls. Big ovations have greeted the former mayor at political meetings about the city.

Supervisor Gallagher has been making an enthusiastic fight with the support of many loyal followers. His platform has met with strong support and his friends say that he will be a surprise at the primaries.

Friends of Supervisor William H. McCarthy, candidate for assessor, are predicting an overwhelming victory at the polls. McCarthy has gone before the city on the record for faithfulness, efficiency and honesty established during his service as a supervisor. He has received great ovations everywhere and loyal admirers in every part of the city say that San Francisco will reward him for faithful service to his city.

For police judge there are several contenders in the field, but it is generally conceded that Judge Morris Oppenheim will be in the final running, if he should escape election at the primaries.

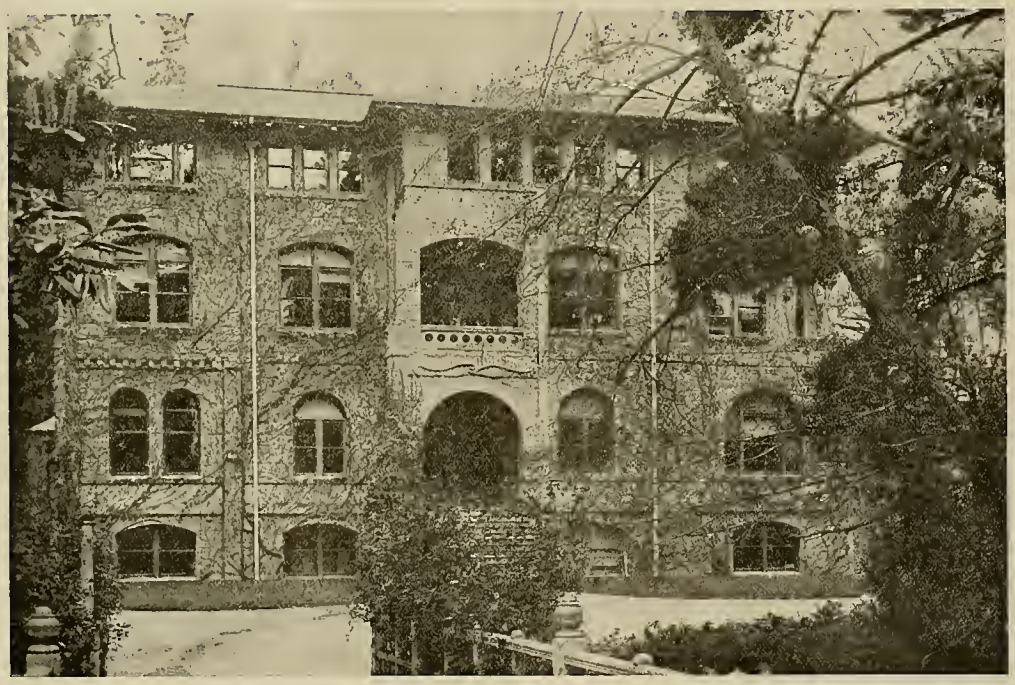
Sheriff Fred Eggers has been making a clean, manly fight for re-election. His administration of the sheriff's office on a business basis has won a great host of admirers throughout the city, and his candidacy for re-election is regarded as extremely encouraging.

Former Sheriff Thomas Finn also is making an energetic fight for sheriff. Finn made a splendid record during his previous terms as sheriff, and this will win him many votes. The contest between Finn and Eggers is expected to prove very close.

District Atorney Fickert seems almost certain of re-election.

As to the many supervisorial candidates, the incumbents are making hard fights for re-election. Supervisor J. Emmet Hayden, among others, has received enthusiastic ovations throughout the city, and is generally regarded as certain of re-election.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN
"THE WOMAN CITIZEN"
BRING RESULTS

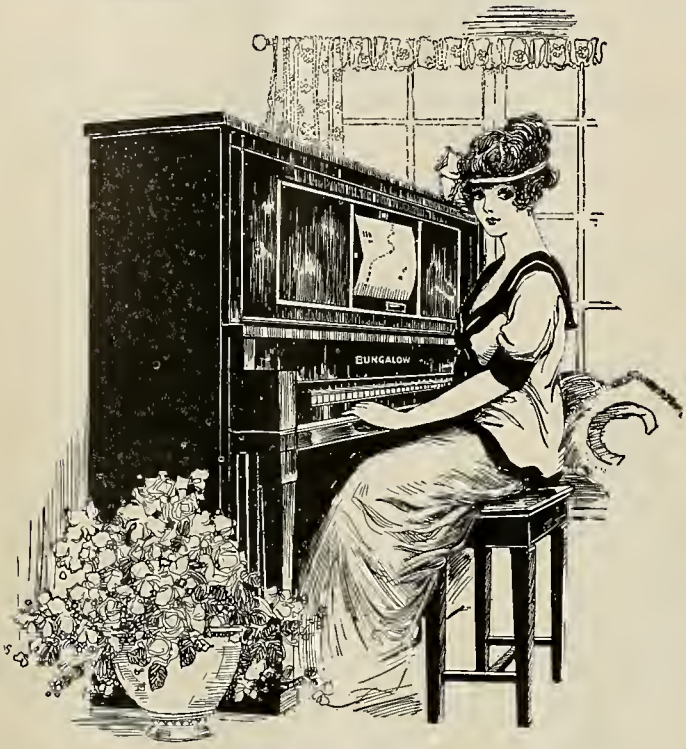

Nathaniel Gray Hall of Science, Mills College

Mills College

THE ONLY WOMAN'S COLLEGE ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Entrance and graduation requirements equivalent to those of Stanford University and University of California. All standard Departments. Four years' course in Home Economics and in Physical Education leading to B. S. degree. Full training for gymnasium teachers and playground supervisors. Ideal Climate. Special care for health of students. Outdoor life. Christian influences; undenominational. Day students received. **Fall semester begins September 14, 1915. Spring semester, February 2, 1916.** For catalogue address **Registrar, Mills College P. O., California.**

FREE!! —— TO YOU!



Beware of Imitations.
The Genuine BUNGALOW PLAYER PIANO received the Gold Medal at the P. P. I. E. and is manufactured and registered in the U. S. Patent Office by EILERS MUSIC CO.

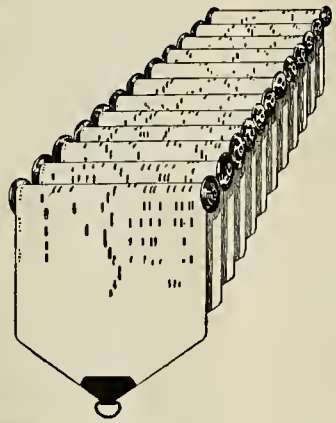
CLIP THE PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CERTIFICATES FROM "THE WOMAN CITIZEN"

THE PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CERTIFICATES are transferable, so if you are not interested in securing a prize for yourself, you can make some relative, friend or acquaintance happy by saving your **PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CERTIFICATES** (votes) for them.

Candidates' Certificates are not transferable after they have been registered or endorsed for a candidate.

CUT OUT THE PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CERTIFICATES GOOD FOR VOTES AND BRING, SEND OR MAIL TO "THE WOMAN CITIZEN" —DO IT AT ONCE AND GET AN EARLY START

In case of a tie prizes of an equal value will be awarded.
No member of the firm, employee or relative can be a candidate.



GREAT PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CAMPAIGN

We will issue PROFIT-SHARING CERTIFICATES with every subscription commencing this issue. These PROFIT-SHARING CERTIFICATES are good for their face value in votes, at the rate of one vote for every cent of purchase in subscriptions in addition to the extra PROFIT-SHARING CERTIFICATES good for extra votes published in this issue. The person or organization securing the largest number of votes at the close of this GREAT PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CAMPAIGN will receive the **FAMOUS BUNGALOW PLAYER PIANO,** Player Bench, and 12 Rolls of Music Especially Selected; the next largest, the **GRAFONOLA,** latest model and **20 SELECTIONS** of **DOUBLE-DISC RECORDS;** the next largest, the the **LADY'S GOLD WATCH;** the next largest, the **GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCH;** and the next largest, a **26 PIECE SET of WM. ROGERS & SON SILVERWARE** (Fully Warranted). ALL OF THESE VALUABLE PRIZES ABSOLUTELY FREE.

FIRST GRAND PRIZE
THE FAMOUS
BUNGALOW PLAYER PIANO
$750.00 PLAYER PIANO

Noted for its clear, rich and melodious tone it is a very superior instrument in mechanism and finish. Player Piano Bench is of the latest model and design.

ALSO 12 ROLLS OF MUSIC, especially selected, given away **free** with the elegant Bungalow Player Piano.

RULES OF THIS GREAT PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CAMPAIGN

1. Any person, man or woman, married or single in the United States is eligible to compete. Those living in outside towns are just as eligible as residents of large cities.
2. Any boy or girl is eligible to compete, providing consent of parents is obtained.
3. The Campaign Manager reserves the right to reject any nomination.
4. No employe of "The Woman Citizen" or relative of any employe can compete.
5. A Profit-Sharing Prize Certificate good for votes will be printed in each issue of "The Woman Citizen." The Profit-Sharing Prize Certificate in "The Woman Citizen" will be good for 500 votes. Each Profit-Sharing Prize Certificate will be limited to 30 days and must be received in the Campaign Department before the expiration date. The Profit-Sharing Prize Certificate will not be published through the entire campaign.
6. Profit-Sharing Voting Certificates issued on subscription payments are good and can be voted or held until the last day of the campaign. They are not transferable after being registered or endorsed for a candidate, and are good only for the candidate registered or endorsed for only.
7. This campaign is open for individuals, lodges, schools, societies or organizations.
8. Candidates may secure subscriptions and coupons at Campaign Manager's office of "The Woman Citizen."
9. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. No subscriptions can be entered unless remittance accompanies orders.
10. All moneys paid to candidates on subscriptions must be sent at once to Campaign Cashier. Do not turn your subscriptions over to agents or collectors unless they can show authority from "The Woman Citizen."
11. At the close of the campaign the count of votes will be verified by a disinterested committee of three.
12. In case that two or more candidates are tied for the same prize "The Woman Citizen" will award prizes of the same value to the candidates in the tie.
13. Any question that may arise will be determined by the Campaign Manager of "The Woman Citizen," and his decision will be final and conclusive.
14. No statement or promise made by anyone varying from the rules as herein set forth will be recognized by "The Woman Citizen."
15. "The Woman Citizen" reserves the right to alter any conditions pertaining to this contest if it so desires, other than reducing the prizes that are to be given away and the order in which they will be won.
16. You can nominate yourself or some friend; it costs you nothing to enter.
17. This campaign will close four months from the day the first list of candidates is published. Candidates will be published by number instead of name. Campaign closes January 18, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

These High-Grade Prizes are on Display at

M. FRIEDMAN & CO.

The Largest Furniture House on the Pacific Coast
Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Stoves, Crockery and Silverware

259-281 POST ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Go to Friedman's Furniture House and try the famous

BUNGALOW PLAYER PIANO

And you will try hard to win it.

Write for M. Friedman & Co. BIG FREE 144-page catalogue—enables you to furnish your home on credit by mail. Your name and address on a postal card brings it to your home FREE. Address postal to M. Friedman & Co., 281 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

SCHEDULE VALUE OF VOTES

The following table shows the voting value of Profit-Sharing Prize Certificates issued on subscription payments.

Candidates turning in Paid-In-Advance subscriptions are entitled to Profit-Sharing Prize Certificates (Good for Votes) according to the following schedule:

All subscriptions delivered by mail: Postage paid in United States, Philippine Islands, Hawaii and Alaska.

"THE WOMAN CITIZEN"

6 months	$ .50	50 Votes
1 year	1.00	100 "
2 years	2.00	200 Votes
3 "	3.00	300 "
4 "	4.00	400 "
5 "	5.00	500 "

In addition to the regular and extra votes each candidate will receive 50,000 votes for every 10 subscriptions. Each subscription must be individually different—no person, firm, lodge, society or organization will be allowed to enter 10 subscriptions for themselves direct in order to obtain the 50,000 votes, the 10 subscriptions may be for any length of time in the above schedule value of votes.

GREAT PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CAMPAIGN

of THE WOMAN CITIZEN

VALUABLE PRIZES FOR ALL

HOW TO SECURE THESE HIGH-GRADE PRIZES

OFFICE OF THE CAMPAIGN MANAGER IS LOCATED AT 3 CITY HALL AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. WRITE, CALL OR PHONE FOR SUBSCRIPTION BLANKS OR ANY FURTHER INFORMATION. PHONE: PARK 2412 CAMPAIGN DEPARTMENT

NO PUBLICITY

Nomination blanks can be clipped from this issue, or can be obtained at our offices. Upon receipt of your nomination, you will have a particular number assigned to you. The published list and bulletins of all candidates will be by number only, thus avoiding any publicity to your name. All votes received will be entered and registered in your favor at once—each issue there will be a list or bulletin published showing the standing of candidates, and immediately after the close of the Campaign, the winners will be announced and the prizes awarded. CLIP AND SIGN NOMINATION BLANK—GET PARTICULARS.

We will publish the names and addresses of the winners only at the close of the campaign.

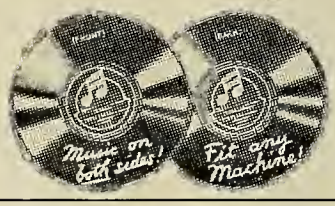
GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH NEW SUBSCRIBERS

We do not expect to recover the expense of this Campaign through a greater per cent of profits, but through a larger volume of Circulation, as through the medium of a larger circulation we will be in a position to increase our advertising facilities and force—thereby also be more beneficial to the advertisers that carry space in our publication. We expect to increase our advertising to a very large proportion from the results of this PROFIT-SHARING CAMPAIGN, thereby benefitting our women for the good of our country and themselves. We expect the larger volume of circulation to more than offset the cost, and it will be our earnest endeavor to give you even more for your money in the future than we have in the past by making this publication the greatest and most powerful of its kind the world has ever known. If you are not a Candidate in the Campaign, make some relative, friend or acquaintance happy by saving your PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CERTIFICATES for them.

EQUAL CHANCE FOR ALL

No lucky number will win these prizes. Simply sign a nomination blank and have a particular number assigned to you, and then boost for your number among your relatives, friends and acquaintances. Have them subscribe for "The Woman Citizen" and save their PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CERTIFICATES for you.

The rules are simple. The opportunity costs you nothing. It is an opportunity for any hustling man, woman or child to secure a prize that will give life-long joy and pleasure. OBEY THE IMPULSE.



SECOND GRAND PRIZE

This Grafonola is a 1915 Model

$75.00 TALKING MACHINE

Noted for its superior quality of tone, mechanism and finish.

20 Selections of Latest Double-Disc Records.

The most complete list of musical recordings ever offered to the public, given FREE with the Grafonola.

3RD GRAND PRIZE

LADY'S O-SIZE THIN MODEL GOLD WATCH

A $20.00 watch noted for its quality as a timepiece. Waltham Movement.

Jeweled and adjusted, warranted accurate. Finest gold-filled open face case. Guaranteed for 20 years.

Cut Out on the Dotted Lines.

2000 Votes **NOMINATION BLANK** 2000 Votes

"The Woman Citizen,"
3 City Hall Ave.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Great Profit-Sharing Prize Campaign.

Date.....1915.

I nominate Mr. .....
(State Mr., Mrs. or Miss)
as a Candidate in "The Woman Citizen's" Profit-Sharing Prize Campaign.

Signed .....

Address .....

This nomination blank will count 2000 votes if sent to Campaign Manager of "The Woman Citizen." This nomination blank is good for nomination only and votes obtained from the use of this nomination blank are not transferable. Only one nomination blank will count for a candidate. The name of the party making the nomination will not be divulged.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS READ THEM!

FIRST—Send in your Nomination Blank, properly filled out. Do it at once. Then you are a candidate with 2000 votes to your credit, and on the road to winning the Famous "Bungalow Player Piano," or one of the other valuable prizes. This costs you nothing whatever.

SECOND—Cut out the Profit-Sharing Certificate, good for 500 votes, for any regular nominated candidate. It is good for 30 days only. Bring or send it to the Campaign Manager before it expires.

THIRD—Cut out the First Subscription Profit-Sharing Prize Certificate. Send it in with your subscription, sign it yourself. Enclose your remittance with same for 6 months or longer, and you will receive votes according to the "Schedule Value of Votes" and 25,000 extra votes additional. Do this at once and get an early start. HURRY. The early bird gets the worm.

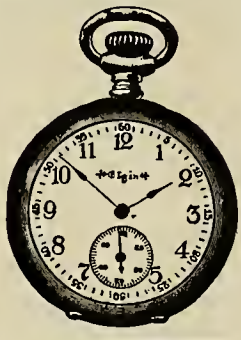
FOURTH—Now when you have done this—do not stop. Keep right on—you will win if you try. Cut out the "Big Extra 50,000 Vote" Profit-Sharing Prize Certificate—call on 10 of your friends—ask them to subscribe for "The Woman Citizen." They will do it. They will be pleased to have you present them the opportunity of reading a publication that stands for woman's rights and for the betterment of the women of our country. And then when you have done this read "The Woman Citizen" every issue and clip the Profit-Sharing Prize Campaign Certificates. The world loves a winner—you can be a winner of some of these prizes if you try.

FIFTH—Cut out the Nomination Blank and Profit-Sharing Certificates in this issue. Follow instructions given in this issue and you will have at least 82,550 votes as a starter in this Great Profit-Sharing Prize Campaign. Now isn't this some start. Get busy and do it now. Don't wait!

SIXTH—On three other pages of this issue you will find these Profit-Sharing Prize Campaign Certificates. Be sure to clip them and use them. These Certificates will bring you lots of votes.

Call, ask or write us about our new plan of appreciating your subscribing for and supporting our publication for the benefit of our women. An opportunity for all to win a valuable prize and also read about what our women are doing for our country. Every patriotic American should read "The Woman Citizen."

Campaign installed by The Driscoll Business Development System, San Francisco, Cal.

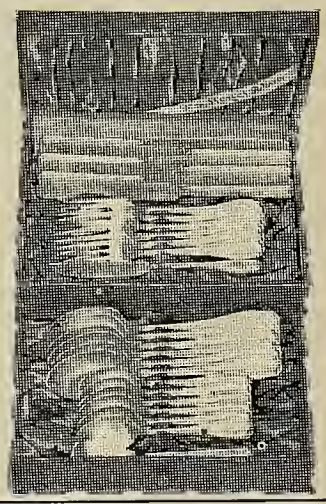


FOURTH GRAND PRIZE

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCH

Waltham Movement.

Gentleman's 16-size Thin Model Watch. A $20.00 Watch noted for its quality as a timepiece. Jeweled and adjusted, warranted accurate. Finest gold-filled open face case. Guaranteed for 20 years.



FIFTH GRAND PRIZE

$16.95 SILVER SET

A Twenty-six Piece Set of WM. ROGERS & SON SILVERWARE in a Handsome Case, consisting of six forks, six knives, six teaspoons, six tablespoons, one sugar shell and one butter-knife. Fully Warranted.

THE NEXT MAYOR

OF SAN FRANCISCO

Eugene E. Schmitz

"The Man of the Hour"

A VOTE for HIM Is a Vote for the Right Man

Advt.

WOMEN HOLD SOCIAL SCEPTRE OVER THE EXPOSITION

(Continued from page 3)

Building feel assured that the affair will run smoothly and that every one will meet his neighbor through a most gracious introduction. In fact, cordiality seems to be the keynote of Mrs. Bryce's character, together with the ability to select assistants from those women who enter into her manner of doing things, and all functions held at the Ohio pavilion are noted for a refined hospitality that lacks none of the democracy of her country.

The widow of Thomas J. Bryce, a business and clubman of Columbus, she has two sons, just entering upon their life works in different spheres of commercial activity in the east, who are the joy and pride of her heart.

Another very popular Exposition hostess, as well as one of the youngest, is Mrs. Williamson of West Virginia. Rather petite in form, and of a brunette type, the claim of her beauty and charm, which is of that subtle character of mingled dignity and graciousness peculiar to women of the south, has spread throughout the social circle of the official set, and underlying the sweetness of her speech and manner is a ring of genuineness rarely met with in a public hostess. Mrs. Williamson is a member of several historical and patriotic organizations, being a direct descendant of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Born in Berkely county, West Virginia, the daughter of Major Charles Stukey of the Confederacy, she early married Dr. Charles S. Williamson of Petersburg, Va. Widowed in less than two years, she returned to her mountain home, except at such times as she has traveled in America and Europe, having toured both continents extensively.

The Maryland Building, a replica of the Carroll residence at Carrollton, has a gracious hostess, Miss Elizabeth Telghman Hemsley. She is the granddaughter of former Governor Philip Francis Thomas of Maryland, and the daughter of the late Tilton Hemsley of Talbot county. Her appointment as a representative woman of her state was very appropriate, as her devotion to Maryland and constant attendance at the building, has gained recognition and respect from every guest who has had the pleasure of visiting the building.

The hostess of Mount Vernon, the shrine of America, which has been exactly reproduced at the Exposition, is Miss Nannie Randolph Heth. Virginia could not have sent a more fitting representative, although the Old Dominion is abundantly supplied with first families, for Miss Heth is a descendant of the Ball family in the same line as General Washington, and has brought to this great Exposition what is probably the most interesting collection of colonial furniture in existence, all of the period of the seventeenth century and much of it formerly owned and used by the Washingtons at Mount Vernon. But more important than all this is the fact that she brings to the Golden West the gentle air of refinement and culture that is a tradition in the southland, dispensing hospitality at the Virginia Building that truthfully illustrate the spirit of Dixie. Giving of the best without comment in the gracious and dignified manner which marks the genuine aristocrat.

At her home in Washington, Miss Heth devotes most of her time to charity and settlement work. Taking part in all the affairs of the orders of the south, but nearer and dearer to her than any other is the Southern Relief Society, having taken her mother's place at its head as its honored president.

Over the unique Oregon pavilion Mrs. Charles A. Gray of Salem has been called to preside and she is performing her duties in a most charming and hospitable manner. Mrs. Gray is a thorough booster for Oregon and the Exposition, and it is her pleasure to give visitors to the building a warm and enthusiastic welcome, and make them feel that the Oregon Building is their home.

Mrs. Gray is a member of a pioneer family, the daughter of A. J. Richardson of Polk county, and the widow of the late Charles A. Gray.

With two exceptions Mrs. Gray has visited every town in Oregon, and is therefore a really representative woman of the state, having been born and lived in Oregon all her life.

To be the hostess of the Pennsylvania Building during the visit of the Liberty Bell is the great privilege of Mrs. William Hall Sieberst.

Personally strong and capable, of brunette type, she emanates the atmosphere of the New World that is expressed by the Goddess of Liberty.

Mrs. Sieberst is accompanied at San Francisco by her young daughter, a girl of fourteen years.

Turn to the two center pages of this issue and read about this Great Profit-Sharing Prizo Campaign.

DON'T MISS THIS!!!

CLIP THIS BIG EXTRA 50,000 VOTE PROFIT-SHARING PRIZE CERTIFICATE

Cut out on the dotted lines.

This Profit-Sharing Prize Campaign Certificate when accompanied with remittance for 10 subscriptions for "The Woman Citizen" is good for an extra 50,000 Votes in addition to the regular votes in the Schedule Value of votes.

These 10 subscriptions must conform with the conditions in the "Schedule Value of Votes."

"The Woman Citizen,"
3 City Hall Ave.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Campaign Manager: Herewith enclose you $..... in payment for 10 subscriptions for the term specified after each name and address.

Name and Address — Term

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. .....
9. .....
10. .....

These 10 subscriptions may be for any term in the Schedule Value of Votes.

REPUBLICAN TICKET

TAKE THIS TICKET TO THE BOOTH WITH YOU

SHERIFF
Thos. F. Finn

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Chas. M. Fickert

ASSESSOR
Wm. H. McCarthy

AUDITOR
Thos. F. Boyle

COUNTY CLERK
H. I. Mulcrevy

CORONER
Dr. T. B. W. Leland

POLICE JUDGES
Morris Oppenheim
Jos. L. Taaffe

ELECT
ROLPH
AND THIS
TICKET
AT THE
PRIMARY
SEPT. 28

SUPERVISORS:
Wm. R. Hagerty
Fred L. Hansen
John L. Herget
John C. Kortick
Jas. B. McSheehy
Joseph Mulvihill
Andrew D. Porter
Richard J. Welch
Edward I. Wolfe

TAKE THIS TICKET TO THE BOOTH WITH YOU

ENDORSED BY REGULAR REPUBLICAN COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE
ALBERT E. CASTLE, CHAIRMAN

Uses of Watermelon

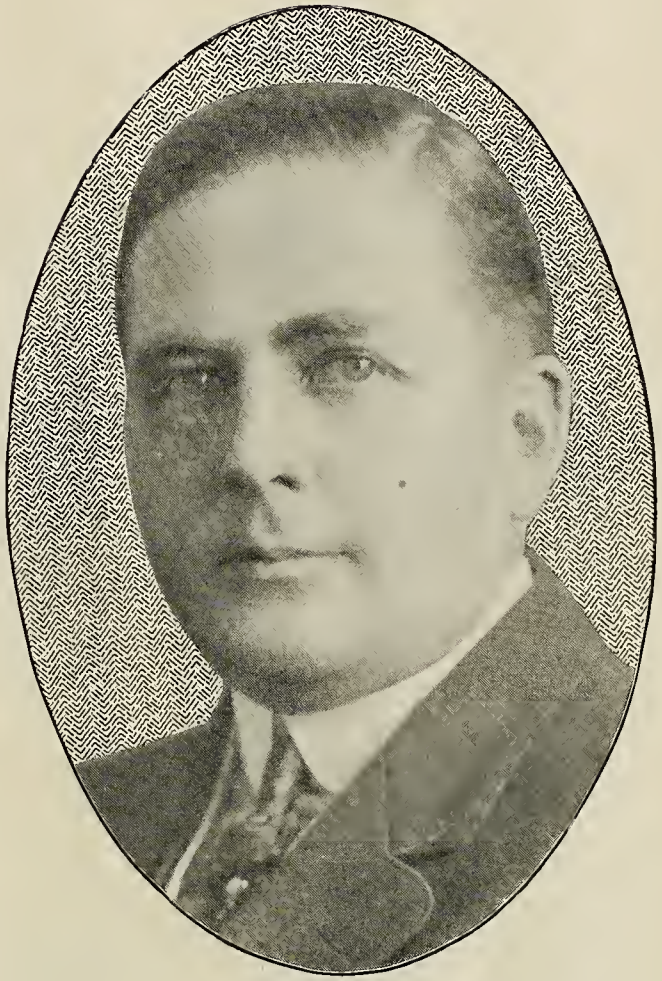
Some new things in the food line are by-products manufactured from watermelons. Heretofore, each season, thousands of melons have gone to waste, because of inadequate marketing conditions, says the Chicago Journal. Now a process has been invented whereby table vinegar of highest grade can be made from them, as well as cooking oil, sirup, melon pickles and even cattle food.

* * *

Fireproofing Wood.

To make wood fireproof, slack a small quantity of fresh lime and add water until it has the consistency of cream; stir well and add 1 pound of alum, 12 ounces of commercial potash and about 1 pound of salt. Stir again and apply while hot. Two or three coats will keep wood fireproof for many months.

Wm. H. McCarthy



No greater pleasure could be afforded the writer of this story than the request to "say something about 'Bill.'"

"Why don't they put McCarthy on the front page of The Main Sheet?" has been often hurled at the editor. "They've had Jim Woods and Tait, Congressman Nolan and Sheriff Barnet, 'Doc' Jones and Rabbi Nieto, Tom Jennings, Father McKinnon, 'Bill' Naughton, Archbishops Riordan and Hanna, Chas. C. Moore, Arthur Fisk, Senator Phelan, Helen K. Williams, and so many more I can't remember. Give us 'Bill,'" and so Bill it is.

There has been no activity of the Indoor Yacht Club in which 'Bill' McCarthy did not take the leading part. At no time has he been a shirker of the work assigned to him. Better than that, he has assigned the hardest tasks to himself.

Evolved in his fertile brain was the boosting of the ocean beach as the pleasure ground of San Francisco. He urged the members to get behind the movement that brought sixty thousand of the people of San Francisco in April, 1913, to the ocean beach to see their natural playground.

The S. F. Examiner the day after stated the Indoor Yacht Club had on that occasion played host to the people of a city.

He was the presiding genius of that great day, a year back, when the Indoor Yacht Club took the children from every orphanage in San Francisco, irrespective of creed, gave them their first look at the Exposition, and made them happy in the Park Stadium. Who forgets the splendid speeches he made at the different club meetings, bringing tears to the eyes of the members when urging them to do their part to make that day the success which it was?

Most of us, in fact all of us, members of the Indoor Yacht Club, know these things. But many do not know about a lot more of the good work done by this splendid city official.

Appointed a Fire Commissioner by Mayor Taylor he served several years and brought the Fire Department to its highest state of efficiency, securing for the firemen their pay during sickness, besides equipping and building many of the up-to-date fire houses in all portions of the city.

Against his wishes, he was nominated by the Municipal Conference as a Supervisor in 1911 on the ticket headed by Mayor Rolph, and received the highest vote out of 175 candidates.

His entire time in office has been for the welfare of the people of his native city. The fine boulevard system he fathered. As chairman of the Street Committee of the Board more business streets, both north and south of Market street, have been constructed than ever before.

As a member of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors, he has ever stood for the taxpayer as against the taxeater. Through his constant effort he secured the start of the Beach esplanade. His work on the Finance Committee has given him a knowledge of the proper conduct of this great municipal corporation that is excelled by none.

But as a member of the Indoor Yacht Club we know and love him best. He is always with us and for us. He is a true, loyal and sincere friend to all who know him, and kind to every one who approaches him.

William H. McCarthy is a candidate for Assessor at the coming primary election. He has been endorsed by most of the civic bodies of the city, by the Republican and Democratic organizations, by all who make for the best conduct of the commonwealth.

What more pleasing endorsement can be given him than by his fellow members in the Indoor Yacht Club, to all of whom he is both friend and pal, to turn out en masse for his election on September 28th.

Now, altogether, won't we do that for him?—The Main Sheet.

Advt.

Professional Directory

DR. ANITA P. MARTYN
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
CITY OF PARIS BUILDING
Rooms 553-555-557
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Hours: 1 to 5 P. M. Mornings by Appointment. Phone: Sutter 1806.

Phone Kearny 959
DR. HELMA MELANDER
Graduate Surgeon Chiropodist
PHELAN BUILDING Room 432
MARKET AT O'FARRELL
SAN FRANCISCO

Office: Kearny 3235
Residence: Sutter 2760
French German and Spanish Translations
MRS. J. R. CORNELL
NOTARY PUBLIC
Shorthand Reporter, Lectures, Depositions, Etc.
401 Fourth Floor, Kohl Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Phone Garfield 19
Hours from 11 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Closed Sundays
LUCILE RAY
MASSEUSE
Electro-Magnetic Treatments
12 GEARY STREET
Room 305 Schmidt Building

ELECTRIC CABINET BATHS
And
VIBRATORY TREATMENTS
Service for both ladies and gentlemen. Refined Clientele.
MISS ROSE FERGUSON
12 GEARY ST., SAN FRANCISCO
Rooms: 307-308
Hours: 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Phone Kearny 5890

Dr. Harriet M. Gillespie
Osteopathic Physician
(Rooms 304-5-6)
MASKEY'S BUILDING
46 KEARNY STREET
San Francisco, Cal.
Hours: 11 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Other hours by appointment.
Office Phone: Sutter 2130.
Residence Phone: Fillmore 2175

A
BIG BARGAIN
—
For thirty days only we will sell any make of visible or invisible typewriters at about the same terms you are now paying rent.
L. & M. ALEXANDER
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To Freshen Rugs

If you have any delicately colored rugs that have become creased and shabby looking, this is the treatment for them: Turn the rugs upside down and wet the backs with a broom dipped and shaken out in cold water; then stretch the rugs out firmly on the floor, and secure the four corners with rustless tacks. It may be necessary to use a few more if the mats are inclined to shrink up. Warm water, to which a little vinegar has been added, will freshen up the colors in almost any kind of carpet, and can be used without harm.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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The Critic's Opinion

THE ART AND ETHICS OF DRESS

By Eva Olney Farnsworth

This book contains much valuable information on a subject dear to the heart of every woman—Dress. The material is presented in a unique manner. The reader finds that women's dressing is not merely a matter of whims, but milady of the twentieth century considers color, harmony, symmetry of design, elegance and hygiene principles in selecting her garments.

THE JEWEL CITY

By Ben Macomber

This interesting volume, from the pen of a well known San Francisco newspaper man, contains an accurate history of the Exposition, describes the courts and gardens, architecture, sculpture, color scheme and other features.

The style and arrangement are careful and concise, while there are over sixty-five illustrations, many of which have been especially taken for this book, and which show certain novel features heretofore generally unnoticed. And these, in conjunction with the wide range of information and distinctive viewpoint, assure its quick recognition by all who are interested in the Exposition of 1915. ("The Jewel City," John H. Williams, S. F., $1.00.)

* * *

From the Oregon boundary line to San Diego, to the Nevada line, to the Pacific, almost every county has a writer whose works have been examined by Mrs. Ella Sterling Mighels in the "Literary California" compilation to be published soon by John J. Newbegin of San Francisco. The selections have been taken from books, magazines and newspapers, some of them are of early vintage, some of today. Among the writers from whose works selections have been made are Nathan Kouns, author of "Attila the Hun," "Dorcas," etc.; Edwin Markham, Ina D. Coolbrith, George Sterling, Theodore Bennet, B. B. Redding, "Caxton" Rhodes, Gertrude Atherton, Geraldine Bonner, Marion Hill, Bret Harte, S. P. Davis, Stephen M. White, Edward H. Hamilton, Rufus Steele, Thomas E. Flynn, Jeremiah Lynch, J. D. Phelan, Maude Newton Woods, Mrs. I. Lowenberg, Mrs. Florence Richmond, Mrs. Ella Costillo Bennett, Rev. Dr. Platt, Rev. Dr. Scott, Rev. Dr. Buckbee, Rabbi Voorsanger, Archbishop Alemany, Charles Phillips, Lorenzo Sosso, and others of more or less note.

* * *

The second volume, also to be published by Paul Elder & Company, will be "The Sculpture and Mural Paintings of the Exposition," with an introduction by A. Stirling Calder, Acting Chief of Sculpture of the Exposition. This will be published as a companion volume, and will also be illustrated with mounted duo-tone prints reproducing ninety-six choice selections of the sculpture and mural paintings. Many of these are to be in detail, and others will be given in their settings, affording delightful glimpses of the architecture and landscape gardening of the Exposition. This volume will be ready in October.

CAWSTON OSTRICH FARM
W. H. ROBINSON, Manager
100 Ostriches in their native element. Driving and riding Ostriches. Incubators and natural nesting. Raw and finished Ostrich Feathers on sale and exhibit.
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WHERE THE PEOPLE RULE
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The Initiative and Referendum, Direct Primary Law and the Recall in Use in the State of Oregon
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A simple, concise explanation from the highest authorities that can be easily understood by the ordinary reader
SPECIAL—To every purchaser of this book during the month of Oct. will be given free one year's subscription to "The Woman Citizen."
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Five Blocks from the Palace and St. Francis Hotels
These trained Guides can take the tourist to places where ordinary slumming guides are not admitted.
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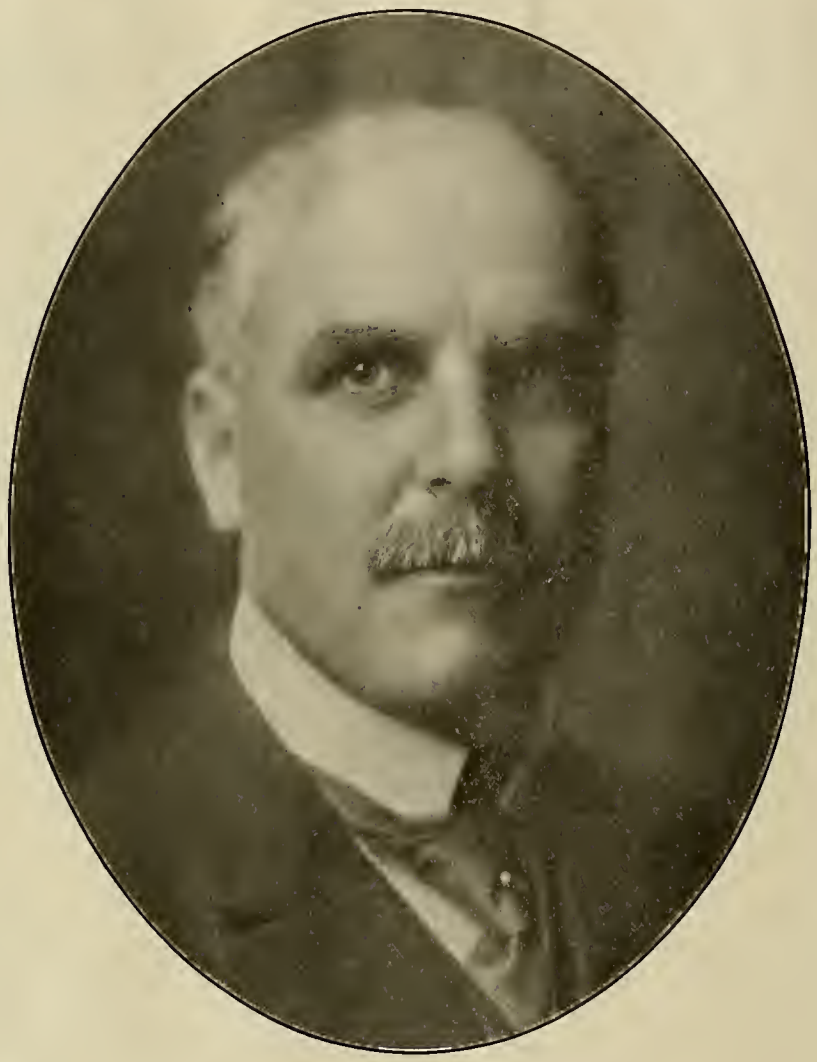
"By Their Works Ye Shall Know Them"



The Record of James Rolph, Jr.

The GEARY STREET MUNICIPAL RAILROAD from the Ferry to the Beach: Extensions—Van Ness Avenue to Exposition, Union Street, Stockton Street Tunnel Line, Potrero Avenue to 25th, California Street, Church Street line under construction. NET profit since operation began, $506,097.09.

HETCH-HETCHY grant from Congress; roads built, reservoir area being cleared, temporary dam under construction, dam foundations being prepared, saw mill completed, 200,000 feet lumber cut, contract ready for railroad.

CITY HALL, the most beautiful in America, built within the appropriation without hint of graft; planned and completed in one administration.

CIVIC CENTER AUDITORIUM, costing $1,237,000, completed and occupied, built with San Francisco money through co-operation of Mayor Rolph.

SAN FRANCISCO HOSPITAL, finest public hospital in United States; two more units authorized and under way.

HIGH PRESSURE FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM; 71.81 miles of mains, 135 cisterns, saving insurance rate payers $1,000,000 a year.

636 blocks of new and reconstructed streets and boulevards, Mission Viaduct, San Bruno Road, Junipero Serra Boulevard, Lincoln Park Boulevard, Twin Peaks Scenic Drive. San Francisco has the reputation of having the cleanest streets in the country.

SEWER SYSTEM perfected, including Mile Rock Tunnel and 1136 blocks of main trunk and lateral sewers.

A "CLEAN" CITY for our Exposition visitors; law, order and decency maintained.

An efficient POLICE DEPARTMENT, reducing crime to a minimum. The only Exposition City that did not increase its police force during Exposition year.

An efficient FIRE DEPARTMENT; kept clean of politics; merit, under civil service regulation, the test for promotion. New fire-proof, isolated firm alarm signal station in Jefferson Square.

CIVIL SERVICE extended to practically every department under City government.

NEW SCHOOLS built, educational system improved, department removed from politics.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE maintained by fairness both to the employer and the employed.

STOCKTON STREET TUNNEL completed.

TWIN PEAKS TUNNEL about one-third completed.

San Francisco has regained respect abroad and self-respect at home under the Exposition Mayor.

END IT "AT THE PRIMARY." ELECT JAMES ROLPH, JR.

Do not fail to vote on September 28th.

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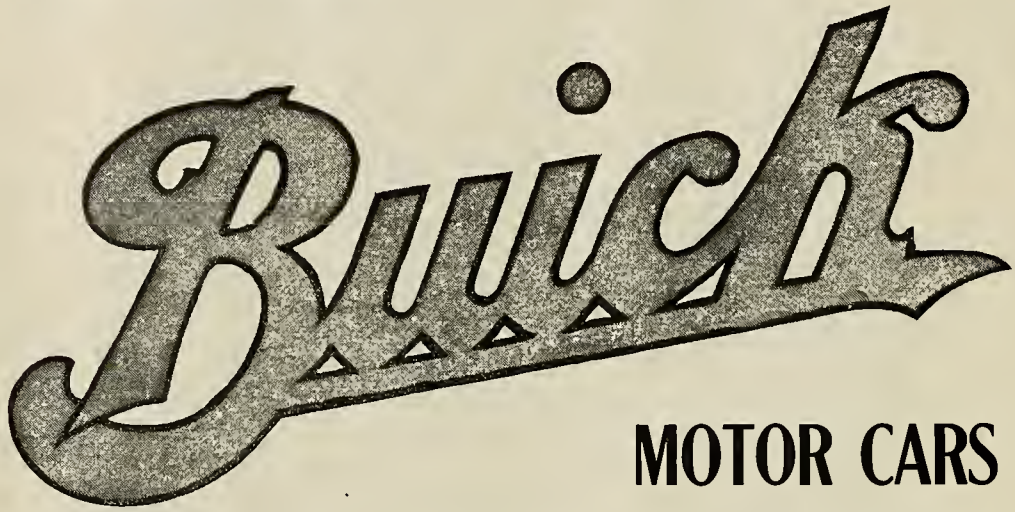

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MODEL D-44 RUNABOUT, 115-INCH WHEEL BASE	$1100
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MODEL D-47, FIVE-PASSENGER SEDAN, 115-INCH WHEEL BASE	$2025
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IN THE THIRTEEN YEARS BUICK CARS HAVE BEEN IN THE HANDS OF THE PUBLIC, THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A MODEL PRODUCED THAT PROVED A FAILURE. AND REMEMBER, BUICKS HAVE CONTINUED TO IMPROVE FROM YEAR TO YEAR. IF THE BUICK OF 1904 WAS A SUCCESS, WHAT MUST THE BUICK OF 1916 BE? LET US SHOW YOU?

DELIVERIES IN ROTATION

HOWARD AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

Van Ness at California, San Francisco

OAKLAND LOS ANGELES PORTLAND

Aunt Felicia

(Continued from page 7)

tinent person who calls himself a building inspector, and it's about re-enforcing the house again. It seems that we are not to have the usual thirty days in which to attend to it, on account of that hard frost, which has done something to the ground and something else to the foundation—the 'rotten foundation,' if you please. He made use of the word 'condemned' in a way that was almost profane — and what do you think he had the audacity to hint?"

"That you ought to tear the house down?" asked Brand mildly.

"The house of our fathers?" cried Helen in consternation, while their aunt nodded a slow, indignant yes.

Brand made no comment, but, as the clock struck twelve, rose, saying gaily, "I'll go this time before I'm sent."

He went into the hall and sat by the fire, while Helen helped her aunt change from the stiff silk to a soft, flowing wrapper; she unbound Miss Felicia's hair, and it fell in waves of silver almost to the floor, Helen exclaimed in genuine envy, "I wish I had your hair!"

"Why should Youth and Beauty covet the charms of age?"

"Youth and Beauty needs 'em," answered the girl briskly.

"For what, pray?"

"To attract eligible young men," in a businesslike tone.

"Helen!" exclaimed her scandalized relative, "such remarks are immodest—imm—"

"—Moral," finished Helen, "I'm an immoral young woman, and 'twas you that brought me up. However," with magnanimity, "I'll forgive you. It was really too great a task for one little woman. What I need is a man's firm hand—" then, as a brown masculine hand was thrust between the portieres and waved meaningly, she added with malice, "a well-manicured hand!" Whereupon the member was withdrawn in haste, only to return a moment later with a triumphant flourish, when Miss Felicia said:

"When I was young no girl ever admitted that much; they always said that the man didn't live whom they would marry."

"I've told Brand that several times," Helen ventured.

"And quite properly. Brand is your cousin."

"Once or twice removed," added the girl in a small voice.

"But a cousin just the same," returned Aunt Felicia uncompromisingly; for her plan did not permit of an open and immediate change of front on this subject. But she reached up to pat the hand that was serving her, and sighed gratefully:

"It's lovely to have my hair brushed so carefully. Braid it now, dear, and we'll go to bed. Come in, Brand. I've been worrying about fire again. Do you remember exactly what you are to do in case of fire?"

"Sure I do!" cried Brand, appearing between the portieres. "With heroic disregard of all the helpless females in the house, I'm to cast myself through a second-story window and land on my feet in the sofest spot in the garden. I'm to save my own precious neck—that's the part I'm cast for!"

"Now, Brand!" exclaimed his aunt in pretty exasperation, "I've never taught you anything like that. You're making fun—but in times of emergency, you do the thing you're prepared to do," then she explained, for, possibly, the thousandth time, "Brand goes down the lightning rod; I step out of this French window; Helen—"

"Helen slides, more or less disgracefully, down her secret fire escape," interrupted that young lady with a grimace.

"Is the rope ladder where you can put your hand on it at a moment' notice, child?"

"Well—er—"

"It's not in your trunk, I hope?"

"But, dear Beautiful," pleaded Helen, "what if one of the maids were to see it? She's think I was preparing to elope."

"Have you been brought up to fear what the servants think?" demanded Aunt Felicia with fine scorn. "You could put it under your mattress."

"And any maid that didn't turn my mattress once a week would be looking for another place, without notice!" declared Helen with the air of an outraged housekeeper.

"Well, take it out of your trunk tonight, anyway, dear; for I have a presentiment—"

"All right, Auntie," laughed the girl ruefully, "I will. Perhaps I'd better hang it out of the window—"

"For burglars to climb," interrupted Brand in mock dismay.

"Children, children!" cried the little lady, "you're laughing at me now. Go to bed, you rascals!"

Very affectionately they kissed her good-night and left her, but, half-way up the stairs, Helen turned back to make sure that Aunt Felicia had fresh drinking water.

"I wish you could get up and down stairs, Auntie," she said, as she lingered a moment near the high-backed chair. "If you slept in the room next to mine you could speak to me when you needed anything—let's call Brand and have him carry you up tonight!" she added on a sudden impulse.

"Bless the child! You spoil me," and, drawing the fresh young face down to hers, Aunt Felicia tenderly kissed the girl again and bade her good-night.

On the upper landing the cousins looked at each other solemnly, until Helen whispered ominously, "I've a presentiment—"

"So've I," answered Brand.

"That there'll be fire drill to-night!"

"Do you think you could possibly shinny down that rope ladder?"

"I'll have to, now it's made," laughed Helen. "She used to let me go down the back stairs. If there were a real fire, I suppose the house would burn like kindling."

"The front would," Brand agreed, "but the back is solid masonry and steel."

"Dear me, how architectural you sound. Listen to that wind!"

"Yes, and it's nearly one o'clock—bedtime, little girl," and he stooped to kiss her cheek. But she bent away, flushing.

"You've heard Auntie's views."

"But, good heavens, Helen, I've kissed you good-night ever since we were babies. Besides, I don't think she really meant—"

"Yes, she did," interrupted the girl; "and I may be all sorts of other things, but I'm not an ingrate. I owe her everything I've had since I was three years old—everything! I'll slide down a rope at midnight, to escape a fire that's burning only in her imagination; I'll go to Iceland to cure a fever she never had; and I'll never marry a man she doesn't—"

"Helen!" cried the young man, "don't say it."

The girl's eyes filled, but there was a light in them which her cousin had learned to obey in childhood; a line of pain settled about his mouth, as, for the first time in their lives, they turned away from each other at bed-time without a good-night kiss.

Left alone, Aunt Felicia sat working out her plans. The clock struck half past one and still she sat there, not hearing the raving wind nor the creaking noises of the old house.

At two she rose, and, in her trailing wrapper, her braids, like heavy ropes of silver, drawing her head a little backward, she paced the room, and presently added the width of the hall to her walk. As she reached the fireplace, where a few coals lay dying on the hearth, she halted, whispering half aloud:

"Shall we have a fire drill—fire drill with a little smoke? 'Twill make it seem more real!"

As delighted as a child over this inspiration, she entered the dining-room, and crossed to an alcove, where stood a linen press, and a Chinese gong which was used only on the important occasions of early breakfast and late fire drill.

She had a fine smudge started, when she heard a strange noise—felt it, as well as heard it. She went to the hall window, and, as she gazed out into the darkness, once more it came like a note of warning—long-sustained, vibrant and portentious.

Alarmed, and glanced fearfully about. Nothing was here to explain. She entered her own room—and then she knew—for the further wall was splitting in a zig-zag line, from floor to ceiling.

With only one thought—the safety of others—she sprang toward the hall. Then on second thought turned back to snatch her diary from the table.

Another minute and the gong was adding its hideous discord to the fearful noises about her. Again and again she beat upon it, while the wind through the broken wall tore at the hangings on the walls and rain rushed through the widening fissures. Over the doomed house the lightning played in fierce joy. It struck the house—and the gong was heard no more.

In less than three minutes all the inmates of Armour Place were out in the storm—all except the little mistress. Brand

(Continued on page 31)

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

J. EMMET HAYDEN MERITS RE-ELECTION ON HIS RECORD.

The name of J. Emmet Hayden stands for a greater and a better San Francisco.

The record of J. Emmet Hayden fully justifies his ambition for re-election.

During his active and useful career as a member of the Board of Supervisors Mr. Hayden has earnestly sought and industriously striven to develop, advance and dignify the city that has honored him. And successful achievement has crowned his wisely directed efforts.

* * *

FOR POLICE JUDGE—EDWIN G. BATH.

Mr. Edwin G. Bath, candidate for the office of Police Judge, is a gentleman who is indeed especially well qualified to fill the position to which he aspires, and we hope

he will be elected. He deserves to be.

Mr. Bath is an attorney of many years' experience, learned in the law, and withal more than usually familiar with business men and methods, and a competent judge of humanity. It is rather novel to find a lawyer who can also be ranked as a practical business man. We say novel or unusual, because it does sometimes happen that such combination can be found, and this is a particular instance. Nevertheless, it is the exception rather than the rule, and without disparagement to either: their relative walk in life is so apart. If it was not so, business men would not need lawyers, and on the other hand: lawyers would have no clients.

Mr. Bath is a man of unsullied record, comparatively few there are who can look back on a life lived so well, and as free from blur or cloud. This is because Mr. Bath's instincts are naturally refined. Nature made him a gentleman, and he cannot help himself. Temperamentally he is sympathetic, but at the same time well balanced mentally, and little given to impulse. He is a man who will always examine and convince himself before forming a conclusion.

A man of the people, an honorably ambitious man, a kindly man, but over and above all, a just man, is Edwin G. Bath, and as such this paper unqualifiedly endorses him and recommends him to the most favorable consideration of the voters.

* * *

FOR SHERIFF—FRED EGGERS.

Fred Eggers, the incumbent Sheriff of San Francisco county, is out for re-election. His friends are working like Trojans to accomplish his return to office, for Fred Eggers is a man with many friends and admirers. His record in this difficult office has been above reproach, and everyone feels that he should receive a majority vote of the electorate in return. Eggers has in-

augurated several innovations while in office, such as planting a garden of various vegetables, thus saving the city many thousands of dollars. If he is returned to office he will endeavor to save as much more.

In the history of San Francisco there are few who have occupied the most responsible office as Sheriff who have given such general satisfaction to our citizens as the incumbent, Fred Eggers.

A courteous gentleman, he has proven himself a most efficient and good officer in every way, who has managed his office fearlessly and economically. He surely fulfills the wishes of thousands of our taxpayers by consenting to be a candidate at next election, for the office which he has filled so well. Those citizens who have the welfare of our city at heart should vote for Fred Eggers as Sheriff at the primary, September 28th next.

By Henry M. Owens

Chairman Republican Campaign Committee.

I have been asked many times during the last few days what kind of a fight is the Republican County Central Committee going to make for our nominees.

The answer is, a fight to keep Rolph and decency at the helm. We will not stoop to disgusting mud slinging methods; if we can not build up we will not kick down lower.

Rolph has made good, why change?

Mayor Rolph has treated labor and capital fairly.

Rolph has been a good Mayor, this city never had a better man.

Rolph made many promises four years ago, he has kept faith with the people.

Rolph promised the completion of the municipal railroads. You see the cars running from the ferry to the beach and from the Exposition to the Mission.

Rolph has welcomed our visitors to the city and to the Exposition. Have you been ashamed of your Mayor?

Rolph promised us permanent water rights in Hetch-Hetchy Valley. We have them.

It took twenty years to build the old City Hall. Rolph has built a new and better City Hall within four years.

Rolph has given us the prettiest Civic Center in the world. Every citizen should go and admire it.

Rolph has given us the best governed city in the United States.

Rolph has achieved things. Look at our schools, the new City and County Hospital, District Emergency Hospitals and the Mile Rock Sewer.

Automobilists and teamsters are indebted to Rolph for the Mission viaduct, cleaner and better paved streets.

Rolph forced the completion of the high pressure water system, your insurance rates have been very materially reduced; compare your old insurance policies with present prices.

There has never been any scandal, rumors of graft or bribery during Rolph's administration.

Look into the above facts; you will find them true.

Rolph has advocated the use of home production.

It is necessary for every man and woman who is registered to take an active interest, vote at the primary, roll up Rolph's majority so high that our eastern friends may know for all time that we stand for decency.

Prominent Women Who Took Part in Recent Suffrage Conference Held at P. P. I. E., and a View of the Court of the Universe Where the Suffrage Pageant Took Place September 17th

Mrs. A. F. Jones

Mrs. Carol Barton

Miss Lucy Burns

Oriental Arch, Court of the Universe

FROM OUR LETTER BOX

San Francisco, August 13, 1915.

Editor "The Woman Citizen."

Dear Mrs. Williams: THE WOMAN CITIZEN merits the approval and endorsement of all. I give mine most heartily, and only wish I could comply with your request and suggest some right up to date topics for discussion in the Forum Department of your publication.

If I may dare, let me hint that if by any chance you could inject into the minds of some women voters that the ballot was not conferred that they might jump into the political arena and start a campaign for the election of their brothers-in-law or husbands to office, but for something quite different and something out of the range of personal advancement, you will have accomplished a big work.

In other words, try to educate the woman citizen up to the use of the ballot. Then having preached a little to the recently enfranchised half of the community, devote now and then a page or column to that other half, to man himself—his weaknesses, his wasted opportunities as citizen, father, husband, lover. Talk of his clothes, especially of his hideous hats, speak of his inconsistencies, his strange and various divergencies from the woman methods.

Man still is the most interesting and puzzling creature we have. He has done most of the publishing heretofore and naturally has learned his own virtues, and has so delightfully dished women up for the world's delectation that as the pendulum seems swinging back let us take up the real study of man, that we of the bleeding hearts may find solace for past mortifications, in reading something lively and witty in your valued paper.

Sincerely,
MRS. LOVELL WHITE.

* * *

Editor "Woman Citizen":

Miss Riegelman's article in your July issue is indeed "food for thought." Why cannot our American children, particularly our western children, who seem to have such splendid natural voices, be taught the love for and cultivation of music.

Would it be possible for a number of citizens, the taxpayers who maintain our public schools, to insist that instruction be given along the lines suggested by Miss Riegelman?

How could one go about starting a movement of this sort?

MISS R. RAYMOND.
Modesto, Cal.

* * *

San Jose, Cal.

The Editor "Woman Citizen":

Your July issue contained an article by Judge Henry Neil entitled "Pensions for Mothers," in which Judge Neil tells of the Mother's Pension Bill in the State of Illinois.

Will you kindly tell me whether Illinois is the only state in the Union having a mother's pension law? Also will you let me know where I can address a letter to Judge Neil.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness in giving me this information.

Yours very sincerely,
MISS M. D. BARKER.
San Jose, Cal.

California has a so-called "Mother's Pension Law" which Judge Neil says is inadequate. Twenty-three other states also have a Mother's Pension Law.

Judge Neil's address is Oak Park, Illinois.

* * *

MINIMUM WAGE FOR "HELLO GIRLS"

The Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, which has been investigating conditions of employment of telephone operators in Chicago and other large cities, has taken a big step in the right direction by recommending for these over-worked young women a six-hour day and minimum wage.

According to the commission's report, the nervous strain suffered by the telephone operator weakens her both physically and mentally and is largely responsible for many cases of breakdown.

While the telephone operator's part in the various activities of daily life is a big one, less is thought of her care and comfort than that of the women playing less important roles. In the store, the office and the factory, the telephone girl is indispensible.

She is loyal and true, ever at her post and never shirking in her duty. When the day's work is heavy, it is she who suffers. When employe and employer are annoyed by things gone wrong, she must bear the brunt of ruffled tempers.

Yet never a word of complaint does she utter. Hers is a creed that knows not complaint. Yet why not be fair to this girl and give her an even chance with a living wage?

Care is taken that the stenographer should not be overworked. She is paid good wages and suffers comparatively little strain. The girl at the books or at the machines has her time to rest. But the 'phone girl cannot leave her post. She is a willing slave to duty.

In justice to the girl at the switchboard, give her the same consideration as the girl at the typewriter or at the desk. Insure her protection with a short work-day and minimum wage.

* * *

Minimum Wage Urged.

A six-hour day and a minimum wage for telephone operators are recommended in the report of an investigation conducted by the federal commission on industrial relations into conditions of employment of telephone girls in Chicago and several other large cities. The nervous strain attending telephone operating, the report states, combined with the rigid discipline, is exceptionally severe and is responsible for physical and nervous breakdown of a large number of girls.

* * *

Use of Electric Fan.

One is usually rather active while busy in the kitchen and a refreshing breeze is needed there quite as much as in the living room or dining room. In the early morning the kitchen is generally comfortable, but as the work of the day proceeds the maid would surely enjoy more air than is afforded by doors and windows. Consideration for her comfort will prompt the placing of a small electric fan on a shelf just above the level of her head, where a rush of cool air will be circulated as the heated air from below rises. Cheerful service will repay this thoughtfulness on the part of the housewife.

Two Comprehensive Illustrated Volumes on the San Francisco Exposition

Paul Elder & Company, San Francisco, announce for publication in September "The Architecture and Landscape Gardening of the Exposition," with an introduction by Louis Christian Mullgardt, F. A. I., Member of the Architectural Commission of the Exposition. This volume will present a comprehensive, pictorial survey of the most beautiful and interesting features of the Exposition, as it will be illustrated with ninety-six carefully selected views picturing both the perspectives and grouping of the buildings and avenues, and the exquisite architectural details. These will be reproduced in rich duo-tone prints mounted in the pages of the volume.

* * *

Clothespins Apron.

A clothespin apron is a great convenience. It is made of strong chintz and cut double and almost circular in shape except for a small dip at the top. In one of the pieces two backward turning slashes are cut and bound with braid. The pieces are then placed together, wrong side touching, and the edges (except the dip) bound with braid. The apron is then put on a narrow band and is fastened with a button and a button-hole at the side.

ASK ABOUT IT

ASK YOUR FRIENDS USING IT, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO ARE PARTICULAR, WHO APPRECIATE NEATNESS, NEW APPEARANCE AND PROLONGED WEAR OF GARMENTS, HOW THEY LIKE FRENCHGLOSS.

Mrs. Clara N. Bergfield, 135 Kent street, St. Paul, says: Frenchgloss is within reach of all, a safe investment, no special training necessary for best results, easy ironing, more accomplished, soothes the nerves. It's economical, easy to prepare, gives new finish. It has come to stay; it's a necessity not a fad or an extravagance, and its results are a credit to any housewife.

Mrs. Sadie E. Cummins, 3616 Linden avenue, says: Frenchgloss makes clothes stay clean longer, gives best finish, prevents starch getting lumpy, can iron faster, saves laundry bills and the clothes, saves fuel and money. Best results obtained at home when using Frenchgloss.

Mrs. S. T. Fairweather, 911 Wis avenue, Sheboygan, says: Frenchgloss is the best I've ever used. It makes a lovely finish on clothes, tidies and lace curtains. They do not soil so quickly, makes ironing so much easier, clothes hold their shape and do not scorch or tear, as is so often the case, and gives clothes a freshness.

Mrs. S. Kafoed, 1516 9th avenue, Seattle, says: Frenchgloss gives the finest finish, makes old clothes look renewed, keeps garments from soiling so quickly, prevents scorching or smearing, keeps starched clothes from getting damp on evening wear. Can iron quicker, requires less starch. It enables every one to do first-class work.

Try it in your starch and for soft finish garments. Once used correctly always used. Price 10 cents at grocers or by mail.

FRENCHGLOSS MFG. CO.
SAN FRANCISCO CALIF.

Palace of Fine Arts P. P. I. E.

THAT which most keenly impresses the majority of visitors to the San Francisco Exposition is the romantic Palace of Fine Arts, which has been said to be the most divinely beautiful building ever reared in America. Unusual interest is therefore attached to the announcement by Paul Elder & Company, San Francisco, that they will soon publish a little volume written by the architect, Bernard R. Maybeck, in which he discusses in a naive and simple manner the Fine Arts Palace and Lagoon, not from the physical but rather from a psychological point of view with reference to the effects of architectural forms on the mind and feelings, and analyzes the various elements which influenced the composition of the architecture and landscape.

The volume will include an introduction by Frank Morton Todd and lines on "The Muse Finding the Head of Orpheus," by John E. D. Trask, director of the Department of Fine Arts, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and it will be embellished with two beautiful illustrations.

Colonnades, Palace of Fine Arts.

A Medal of Honor

Paul Elder & Company, the San Francisco publishers, have been awarded a Medal of Honor by the International Jury, Panama-Pacific International Exposition. This medal is next to the Grand Prize.

* * *

Search for Peace

Be full, ye courts; be great, who will;
Search for peace with all your skill;
Open wide the lofty doors,
Seek her on the marble floors;
In vain your search, she is not there;
In vain you search the domes of care!
Grass and flowers Quiet treads,
On the meads and mountain heads
Along with Pleasure close allied,
Ever by each other's side.

—John Dyer.

Recent Hostesses at the P. P. I. E.

Miss Ruth Winslow

Mrs. E. H. Coleman

Miss Nannie Randolph Heth

Mrs. Gray

See California First

Lake Tahoe and Environs

Second of a Series of Articles on Attractions of the Golden State

ONE of the grandest of mountain lakes is Tahoe. Its size, its elevation, its great depth, the splendid color and purity of its waters and its setting among the peaks of the Sierra Range make it conspicuous among the lakes of the world. But it is not alone in its glory in these highlands, shining on in solitary splendor; it has a hundred satellites in the forests and canyons round-about, and it is at once the big lake and the smaller lakes around it that make the Tahoe country. They make it an ideal vacation region, easily accessible, at the right elevation, varied in attractions of stream and meadow, peak and canyon and unmatched in any country for the serenity and comfort of its mid-summer weather.

Tahoe with its great indented shore line is a world of charm in itself, but the hills and slopes adjacent hold many surprises in the number and character of the lakes embosomed in forest and canyon, or set in granite cups on wide tablelands over which once passed the plowshare of the glacier. Some of these glacial lakes are threaded like beads of silver on little feeding streams, others are supplied by invisible springs, or kept fresh and cold by veins of ice water trickling underground from snowy peaks, and all are beautiful and romantic in their surroundings.

This lake belt almost encircles Tahoe, and these shining waters in the midst of rock and forest are delightful places to tramp to or to camp beside, places for a day's excursion or a week's camp fire, places to fish, to rest and enjoy the piney air and the outlook from the peaks that rise on every hand.

In the Tahoe region are a hundred streams, great and small. Some of these, notably the Truckee, the Upper Truckee, the American and the Yuba rivers are famous for their beauty and their trout. Some are torrents dropping down from the snow peaks and supplying great cities with power and light. Some are murmuring brooks, slow-winding through grassy meadows, but all are alive with trout and are beloved of the angler.

Lake Tahoe is twenty-three miles long by about thirteen miles wide. Its depth near Rubicon Point approximates 2,000 feet, and its elevation above the sea is 6,240 feet. It lies in a depression between the summit ridges or crests of the Sierra, and here also are gathered the smaller glacial lakes which constitute the shining girdle of unmatched Tahoe. To the west and south there are places where the landscape seems to be sown broadcast with them. They are reminders of the Age of Ice, these cups or basins having been scooped out of the granite by the glacial plow.

Tahoe first was seen by the white man on February 14, 1844, when John C. Fremont and a companion saw it from a peak which they had climbed. They thought it one of the sources of the American River, and the explorer so marked it on his first maps. In the early fifties the lake was named Bigler after a California governor, but it was subsequently and sensibly called by its Indian name, Tahoe, meaning "Big Water" or "High Water."

It is easily reached by the Southern Pacific from Truckee, on the Ogden Route, and whether you come up from the bay region and the valleys of California, along the ridges and beside the canyons of the long western slope of the Sierra, or from Nevada up the wild gorge of the Truckee River, the journey is attractive because constantly in the midst of fine mountain scenery.

The colors of Tahoe's waters are sharply contrasted, a ring of emerald with a heart of dark blue. It is magnificently set among mountain peaks, has every variety of shore line and is fed by many streams. This gives variety for the angler, trolling from a boat with bait or spinner for big trout in deep water, or whipping the tributary brooks.

There are many varieties of trout—the Rainbow, Eastern brook, Loch Leven and Mackinaw. The Cutthroat—the trout with a dash of scarlet on each side of its gullet—is the one native trout common to Tahoe and its waters, and the most abundant of the introduced varieties are the Loch Loven and the Eastern brook trout.

Scores of lakes are accessible from Lake Tahoe, or reached from Truckee or other points on the Ogden route. They introduce one to new fields, to new beauty, to canyons and crystal pools set in the granite—"tarns" they would be called in Scotland—amid rocks and pines, isolated, and the haunt of squirrel, grouse and deer.

Independence Lake lies about sixteen miles from Truckee and nearly the same distance from Boca. The lake is about three miles long and half a mile wide with bold and rocky shores and great depth of water. Mount Lola, 11,000 feet high, towers over it four miles away. It is a favorite resort of anglers. Not far by trail is White Rock Lake, and a day's tramp beyond are Meadow and Fordyce lakes, close together, while to the south a short journey is Sterling Lake, fed by North Creek.

Webber Lake is about twenty miles by stage from Truckee. It is a choice place for fly-casters, who have established a private club.

Donner Lake is well known because it was the site of the Donner tragedy in 1846. It is but three miles from Truckee, and beautifully located amid pine and tamarack, with graveled shores and many inlets and small bays. It is about three miles long by half a mile wide. There is good trout fishing and a small hotel affords accommodations.

Cascade Lakes are a group of four south of the railroad and reached from Cisco. Below them is the north fork of the American River on which Soda Springs, a resort, is located.

Close by Emerald Bay and touched by the automobile road around Lake Tahoe are Eaglebake and Cascade Lake. West and south are several small lakes. The Velma Lakes, eight or more and closely grouped, lie between the Bay and Tell's Peak.

Fallen Leaf Lake, a mile from Tallac, in a glacier basin, is one of the most beautiful of all the Tahoe lakes. It is three and a half miles long and a mile wide. Many lakes are accessible by trails from this point. The Angoras, Cathedral, Floating Island and Lily Lakes are about a mile away; five miles westward, up over the rim of Glen Alpine is Desolation Valley with its chain of small lakes. A camp is maintained at Lake of the Woods. It is a good starting point for exploring Desolation Valley and the Pyramid Peak Range.

Nature has bestowed her greatest charms about this superb section of California, and to visit Lake Tahoe and its environs is to revel in a veritable wonderland.

* * *

"The Taming of the Shrew" was presented on Saturday, September 4th and Sunday, September 5th, in the beautiful amphitheater amidst the trees at Pinehurst Station, Redwood Canyon.

Never has this fanciful play had so worthy a setting. The stage was surrounded by trees and a sloping bank forms a most delightful background. This amphitheater has just been created and forms an addition to the attractions of Redwood Canyon on the Oakland, Anitoch & Eastern Railway.

The comedy of Shakespeare, with its merry story and its constant life and laughter, afforded an ideal afternoon's entertainment. The audience, seated beneath the trees, watched the delightfully amusing play given by the well known Garnet Holme Players.

The Oakland, Antioch & Eastern Railway afforded every facility for those who wished to be present at this unique and delightful performance. Mr. Joseph Macauley, who has played "Rip Van Winkle" and "Bottom," appeared as "Petruchio." Miss Helen Hill, formerly of the Alcazar Stock Company, was "Katharina."

* * *

New York's Toilers

Census figures showed that in 1910 the number of persons in Greater New York ten years of age or more engaged in gainful occupations was approximately equal to Chicago's total population at that time. The number of workers in New York at that time was 2,152,433, which was a fraction more than forty-five per cent of the city's total population.

AUNT FELICIA

(Continued from page 25)

braved the crumbling bricks and mortar in an effort to reach the alcove, but in vain. The fallen walls shut off approach from every side.

The storm raged on till daybreak, when, as quickly as men could gather, the work of rescue began. With hands torn and bleeding, Brand worked side by side with the little crew, who risked their lives at every move. But Helen could only stare down from a neighboring window — and wait.

When a passage had been cleared to the alcove, the workmen bared their heads, and Brand stepped within, to look on Death. But it was death in a form so beautiful that no sound of grief burst from the young man's trembling lips.

His aunt's head rested against her high backed chair, in her hand the precious diary and the light of peace that passeth all understanding shone upon her face.

Brand stood before his cousin with bowed head. "We're all that's left each other, dear," he whispered. But she turned away from his outstretched arms, to weep alone. Every lightest wish of Aunt Felicia's would find strengthened obedience now. And Brand's heart sank beneath its double load.

A few weeks later he and Helen talked about their aunt's diary, wondering if they ought to destroy it. Helen turned back the cover and on the fly leaf read:

"Dear children of my heart, when I am no more read this diary."

They read the book together, and over those places where the Angel of their Destinies had shed a tear, they wept; where she had smiled, they laughed outright; and both knew that their marriage was the ultimate goal towards which, all their lives, she had been leading them.

* * *

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

(Continued from page 5)

If the American nation ever is to be able to serve as an ethical leader among the world's commonwealths, the people must strive to perfect such a redeeming, simple and single standard of morals for our youth, our adults and our homes that our legal maxims also shall be fitted to become a universal law.

To do this we must come to the recognition of man as a triune being, needing God for his spirit, right ideals for his mind and emancipation from his physical mistakes for his body.

The higher individual home and national morality, then, must begin with the child, and, that, before he is born. A standard of conduct of grandparents and parents then is demanded that the child's good name may be secured, that its accumulated inherited tendencies may be pure and right, and that all precept and sacred teaching shall come to the child from its parents—both father and mother—in proportion as the child mind develops to receive it.

The child is bound to be exposed to the evil teaching from outside sources if not rightly taught in his own home.

The torchlight of truth expells falsity by a self eliminating process like light dispells darkness. But we now have tens of thousands of orphans, hundreds of thousands of divorce orphans. Therefore a federal law is required to adequately protect the nation's children against corrupters of young girls and to defend our boys from shame.

It needs no prophet to discern that the present low standard of American marriage laws is due chiefly to the wayward individualism of the men who made them.

Now let the best trained men of our time regulate these matters by law. Urge Congress to give us a uniform marrying law and let the nation's noblest women help by wise counsel.

The federal law by affording nation-wide validity to every marriage that can be lawfully consummated will furnish a protection for purity and faithfulness.

* * *

WILL CALIFORNIA DO ITS SHARE TOWARD A McKINLEY MEMORIAL?

The National McKinley Memorial Association was incorporated by act of Congress in March, 1911. Its incorporators were Hon. Joseph G. Butler Jr. of Youngstown, Ohio; Hon. John G. Milburn, New York City; Hon. J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati, Ohio; Hon. W. A. Thomas, Niles, Ohio; Hon. Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, Ohio.

The object of the association is to perpetuate the memory and achievements of William McKinley by erecting and maintaining in the city of Niles in the State of Ohio, the place of his birth, a memorial building.

The citizens of Niles have provided a square of ground, fronting on Main street, it being the identical spot where stood the Little White School House where McKinley attended school, and within three hundred feet of the exact spot where he was born.

The building will contain as its main features an auditorium with a seating capacity of one thousand, and relic rooms where will be preserved the documents, emblems and relics that had to do with the life and career of President McKinley. Through the generosity of Henry Clay Frick of New York a public library will also be a feature.

Work has already started on the building and it will be completed and dedicated during the year 1916. The project involves an expenditure of one-half million dollars, which through the generosity of the friends of the late martyred president throughout the United States, has been taken care of with the exception of approximately seventy-five thousand dollars. This generous response has come to a public appeal made by the association, and practically every state in the union is represented among the life members, with several contributions from far-off China, Japan, Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines. It is to be hoped that the patriotic spirit of California will be aroused in its citizenship to the extent that there may be a substantial representation from this land of the Golden West.

Inasmuch as the auditorium of this memorial building is a part of the memorial to this great advocate of peace, steps have already been taken that the auditorium shall be dedicated as the Peace Hall of the United States, and certainly no better location could be found than in this beautiful Mahoning Valley, fifty miles distant from the cities of Cleveland, Ohio, and Pittsburg, Pa., one night's ride from the seat of government at Washington and an equal distance from the city of New York.

And in these troublous times it is specially fitting we should recall to mind the words of President McKinley, which proved to be his benediction, in that famous address which he made at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, with his closing words: "Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests on the victories of peace, not those of war."

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Song of Free Women

Tune—"Marseillaise" Words by Sara Bard Field

First Chorus.

Hark! what hosts, white-robed, advancing
Through Night's dark portal to the Dawn?
What mighty purpose in their glancing?
What vision look they far upon?
What vision look they far upon?

Second Chorus.

We are women clad in new power.
We see the weak. We hear their plea.
We march to set our sisters free.
Lo! has rung the chime from Freedom's tower.

All.

We come. We come at last.
Night's portal we have past.
We come. We come. Trust thou our might.
Thou, too, shall walk in Light.

First Chorus.

On they come nor know retreating;
Eastward from the West they move,
Souls upon the Morning beating,
Womanhood made one in love.
Womanhood made one in love.

Second Chorus.

No more we bend the knee imploring.
No longer urge our cause with tears.
We have rent asunder binding fears.
We are women strong for women warring.

All.

We come. We come at last.
Night's portal we have past.
We come. We come. Trust thou our might.
Thou, too, shall walk in Light.

Words written for Woman Voters' Demonstration given in Court of Abundance, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, September 16, 1915.

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(Signed).....

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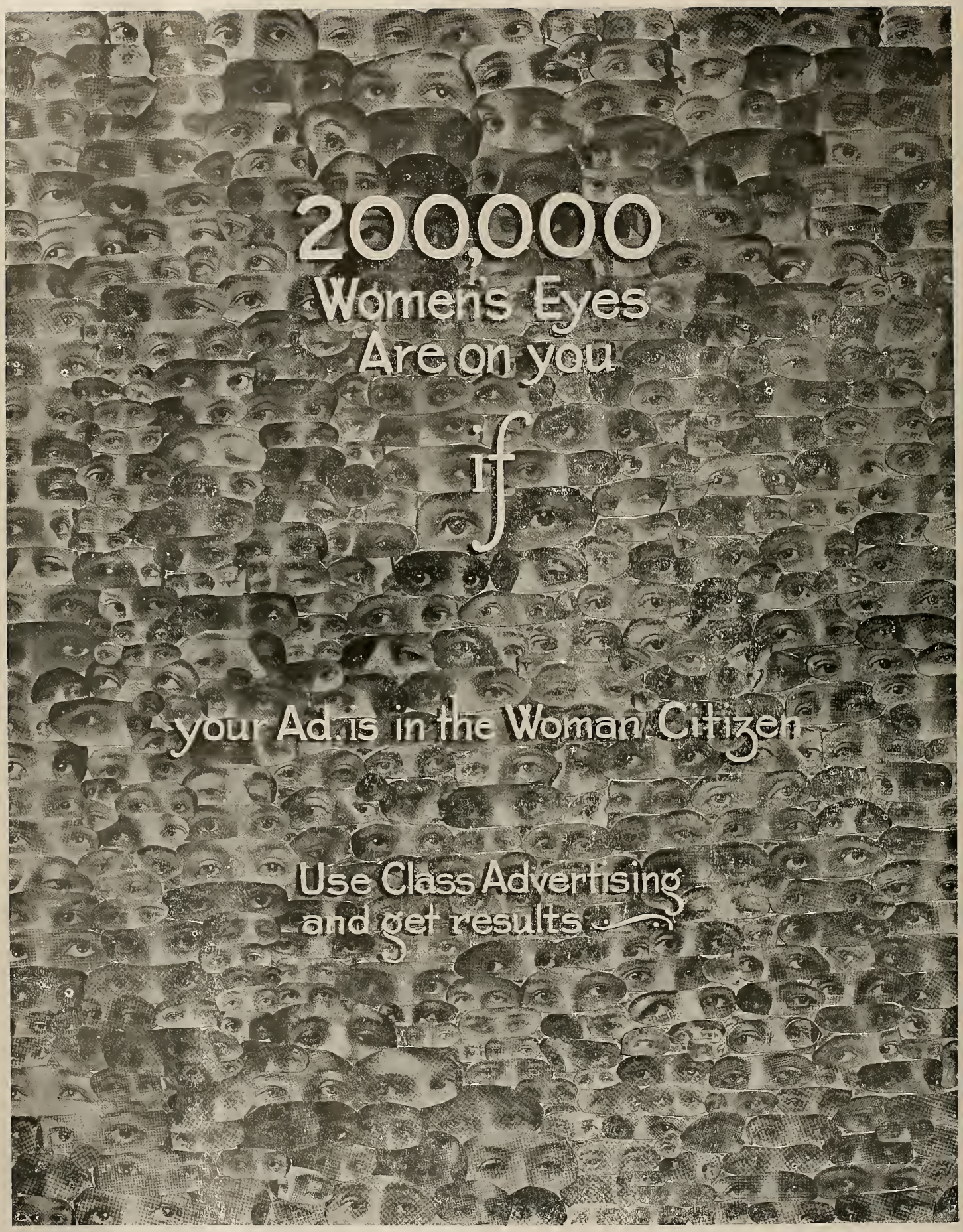

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1915

Contributors This Month:

Dr. Maria Montessori
Elois Davenport-Harrison
Mabel Ansley Murphy
Michael Williams
Gail Laughlin
Blanche Irbe Bremner
Julia Burns

and others

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Did you ever have $50 spilled into your lap that you weren't really expecting? If you have, it was rather a pleasing experience, wasn't it? If not, are you willing to take the risk?

We have just paid Mrs. A. Osgood, 22 East Morris Street, Bath, N. Y., $50 in cash for writing the winning "Ad Letter" in the SUNSET 1915 AD CONTEST for February. This contest will continue until the end of 1915.

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The Mother and the Child

Dr. Maria Montessori, world-famous for her system of child training, has written a remarkable article on the care of the child, the first installment of which is here presented.

In it, Dr. Montessori tells of the changes which time has wrought in mothers' methods of caring for their children. She presents her own ideas, the results of years of study and practical experience in the care of the young.

This article will be concluded in the December issue of "The Woman Citizen," and is to be followed by other contributions by this famous teacher.

By DR. MARIA MONTESSORI

THE mothers of today take far more intelligent care of their children than did the mothers of the past, and this is not because they love their children more but because the science of medicine, by establishing rules for child hygiene, has materially aided the mission of motherhood. Thus the treatment accorded the child has brought great change to the Mission of Motherhood and above all it has vitally transformed some of the principles, that is to say, some of the ideas as to the real influence that we may have on a child as he develops. Let us rapidly survey these transformations.

What used to take place? Perhaps there are some who still remember having seen certain practices, considered a universal dogma at one time. The child was wrapped in swaddling clothes to avoid having crooked legs, his tongue had to be clipped so that he might some day talk; he always wore a cap to keep his ears from standing out; care was always taken to lay the baby down in such positions as not to run the risk of doing permanent injury to his delicate head; the good mothers also rubbed the little newborn baby's nose so that it would grow long and slender and not remain too short and stumpy; they even put gold ear-rings on him at birth because this supposedly made his sight keener.

In some countries these practices are doubtless forgotten, but in some they are still in use. Who does not remember the means used to help the child in learning to walk? In the first months—at a time of life when the nerve paths are not yet developed and it is impossible for the child to co-ordinate his movements—mothers would waste several half hours a day trying to teach the child to walk. They held the babe by his body and used the disordered movements of the little feet to delude themselves into thinking that these were the beginnings of walking, and because in fact, the child began, little by little, to put one foot in front of the other and to gain confidence in the use of his feet, the mothers attributed all this progress to their previous efforts.

Among the relics of a recent past are also a sort of large crown or ring that was put on a child's head when he was thought capable of standing alone and hence was released from the ring. Then the child, all of a sudden left to his own resources, when hitherto accustomed to a support—comparable to that of a crutch for the lame—would fall continually and the ring around his head served to protect his head from injury.

What did science reveal when it entered the field of child welfare? Certainly it offered no sure means of strengthening the nose and ears, and it did not enlighten the mothers as to the ways of teaching a child, even from birth, how to walk. No, first of all, it uttered the firm conviction that nature herself sees to determining the shape of the head, nose and ears; that man will talk well without the need of clipping his tongue; that the legs grow straight naturally; not only this, but the fact that the function of deambulation is established of itself in nature and has no need of assistance.

Dr. Maria Montessori

Hence we must let nature act of its own accord as freely as possible and the more a child is left free to develop, the sooner and the more perfectly will he attain his higher forms and functions. Abolish then the swathing-bands and recommend great peace and comfort when he rests. The child with his limbs free should be left lying quietly, not tossed up and down or rocked as many used to do, thinking they were amusing him; neither should he be forced to walk before his time. When the hour comes he will arise and walk.

Today almost everyone is convinced of these facts and swaddling clothes, girths and ambulators have almost disappeared from sale. Children, therefore, have straighter legs and walk better and at an earlier age than formerly.

This fact is well established, and it is a great relief, for in truth what a burden it was to think that the straightness of the legs, the form of the nose, of the ears, of the head, were all the direct results of our care! What a responsibility, for which all felt unfit! What a joy to say, "It is nature's task. I will leave the child free, I will watch him grow in beauty. I will assist quietly at the miracle."

These new concepts have up to now been confined to the body. As regards the inner life of the child there has not been a like progress, for in this we are still in a stage similar to that other which, by the help of science, we have left behind.

Something of the kind is coming for the child's inner life. Indeed, we are assailed with questions, the character must be moulded, the intellect developed, the feelings guided, and we ask ourselves, what shall we do? Here and there we touch the child's soul, or we confine it more or less as the mothers did by rubbing the child's nose or bandaging his ears. We hide our anxiety behind a sort of medium success, since men do grow up with character, intellect and feelings. When, however, all these qualities are lacking, we are overcome. What shall we do? Who can endow a degenerate with character, an idiot with intellect, a moral degenerate with feelings? If, indeed, it were by merely touching the soul here and there that man gained all these qualities, then it would suffice to touch a little more energetically him who was lacking. But such is not the case. Hence we are no more creators of the inner form than of the outer.

It is nature, it is creation, which directs all these things. When once we are convinced of this, there is born within us the principle of the necessity of not putting obstacles in the way of natural development and instead of so many different problems—such as what to do to develop character, intellect and feelings—one problem only would present itself as the basis of all education, how to give the child freedom?

In this freedom there must be included principles analogous to those which science dictated for the forms and functions of the body during the period of growth, a freedom in which the head, nose and ears became more beautiful and deambulation the most perfect possible, according to the congenital forces of the individual. So here freedom, as the only means should carry the character, the intellect and the feelings to the highest point of development possible to the individual and it should give to us, who are directing this work, peace and the opportunity of contemplating the miracle of growth.

This freedom liberates us to, from the anxious burden of an imaginary responsibility and a dangerous illusion.

Woe to us if we believe ourselves responsible for things which do not concern us and delude ourselves into thinking that we

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Woman Suffrage a National Issue

By GAIL LAUGHLIN

Chairman San Francisco Branch, Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

THE goal of all the leaders in the cause of woman suffrage from the time of the Seneca Falls convention in 1848, which marked the beginning of organized suffrage work, until today, has been, as it still is, the enfranchisement of all the women of the United States. About that there is no difference of opinion and never has been. And as to the path by which that goal is ultimately to be reached there is little difference of opinion among those who believe that liberty is the birthright of women as well as of men, that path being by way of amendment to the United States Constitution.

Yet some there are, though they are comparatively few in number, who believe that suffrage for the women of the United States should be won state by state by the amendment of state constitutions. Those who so believe are, as stated above, few in number. The bulk of those persons who clamor for "states rights," whenever suffrage for women by amendment to the United States Constitution is mentioned, are those who are opposed to the principle of woman suffrage, who believe that political liberty should be based on sex and that one favored sex should be endowed with special privileges.

But some few are led astray by the insincere sophistries advanced by these clamorers for states rights. Insincere, I say, because there is not one of them, however rabid for states rights when the question of woman suffrage is concerned, who is not equally clamorous for federal legislation along lines in which he does believe.

The man who grows most hysterical about "forcing" policies on the individual states, when woman suffrage is mentioned, is the most determined and persistent in his efforts to secure the appropriation of national money, money which comes out of the pockets of the people of the whole country, including women, to extirpate crop pests or to dredge rivers or harbors within the confines of his own individual state.

One such gentleman from a southern state, a United States Senator, who voted for national prohibition, was interrupted, when declaiming eloquently against national woman suffrage on the ground that it would interfere with states rights, by another Senator, with the question, "How about national prohibition? Doesn't that interfere with the rights of the states?" And his sole reply, teeming with masculine logic, was, "That's different." Different only in this: that he believed in prohibition and he did not believe in woman suffrage. It is time for women, and for men too, who believe in equal suffrage, to realize the insincerity of those who raise the bugaboo of states rights as a barrier to the political freedom of women, and to answer back that human rights are above all other rights, and that, of all human rights, the right paramount is human freedom.

All the fundamental rights of men are guaranteed by the United States Constitution—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, the right of petition, trial by jury, and other rights. And no man, not the most rabid states rights man, would consent to have his right to freedom of thought or to any of these other fundamental rights left to the action of individual states. But to some men the rights of women are either non-existent or of trifling importance, while the rights of men are sacred. It is only to such men that woman suffrage is not a national question. Those who believe that the liberty of women is as sacred as the liberty of men demand that the United States Constitution guarantee to women political liberty.

Miss Gail Laughlin

We are primarily citizens, not of our individual states, but of the United States. We are not citizens of California or of Maine or of New York; we are citizens of the United States. If we go abroad, we do not get our passports from the state, but from the United States. If we need protection in a foreign country we do not look to our state, but to the United States Government. The governments of the world do not recognize citizenship of the individual states, but only of the United States.

The alien, upon being naturalized, does not swear allegiance to the state government, but to the United States Government. The laws by which he becomes a citizen are not state laws; they are national laws. The women voters of the eleven free states vote not merely for state officers. They vote for members of Congress and for the President of the United States. By their votes they may determine the policy of the national government. In view of these facts, it is an absurdity to say that suffrage is a state and not a national issue.

The very fact, alone, that the woman who, in California, is a sovereign citizen, with a right to a voice in the government—in the national government—becomes, the moment she takes up her residence in a state east of the Rocky Mountains, a voteless subject, makes the question of woman suffrage a vital issue of national scope.

The women of the states not yet free have a right to be indignant, as they are, at the suggestion that, in order to win their birthright of liberty, they must humbly plead with, and ask the consent of every man in those states, white, black, red or yellow, drunk or sober, educated or ignorant, native born or naturalized immigrant—yes, in some states, must ask even aliens who have merely declared their intentions to become American citizens; that this humiliating course, this well-devised method of dissipating strength and energy and money is woman's royal road to freedom. And the free women of the eleven free states are equally indignant, with an indignation which is of more consequence, since in their hands they hold the sovereign power of the ballot. It will be well for pseudo-statesmen to keep that latter fact in mind. It is a fact which will loom constantly larger upon the political horizon.

As already stated, there is no real difference of opinion on these points among those who really believe in political liberty for women. They are agreed that the national Constitution must be amended so as to guarantee to women their right of suffrage. The National Woman Suffrage Association, the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and all other woman suffrage associations are as one in advocating the adoption of the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment to the United States Constitution. The only differences of opinion which exist are as to the methods best calculated to accomplish this result.

Some suffragists believe that, as a practical matter, it is necessary to win more states to equal suffrage. The members of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage are passionately eager to see more states won for equal suffrage, and in every state in which a campaign is being waged they are in the forefront of the battle. They believe, however, that, with approximately 4,000,000 women in the country already possessed of the right to vote, with one-fourth of the United States Senate, and one-sixth of the house elected by, and one-fifth of the electoral vote for President cast by states in which women vote; with, in other words, the balance of power held by women voters, national suffrage for women can be won now without the necessity of the devastating effort, the humiliating waste of women's energies involved in winning individual states, if women voters will but realize their power and will use that power to win political liberty for all the women of the United States.

It is the mission of the Congressional Union to awaken women voters to a realization of their power, to a realization that the paramount political issue of the day is the enfranchisement of the women of the nation, and to the determination to put the enfranchisement of the women of the coun-

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Radical Art Portrayed at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

A Glimpse Into the Palace of Fine Arts Annex Where the Ultra-Modern and Revolutionary Tendencies of Europe are Shown

By MICHAEL WILLIAMS

SUFFICIENT time now has elapsed since the opening of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to test all of its many and wonderfully varied appeals to the public. It is certain that one of the greatest, if not beyond doubt, the very greatest, attractions is the gigantic exhibition of the fine arts, representing the work of nearly all the nations of the world. So vast was the amount of pictures, statuary, prints and other objects collected by the fine arts department that the huge palace erected to house them proved inadequate, and another building became necessary.

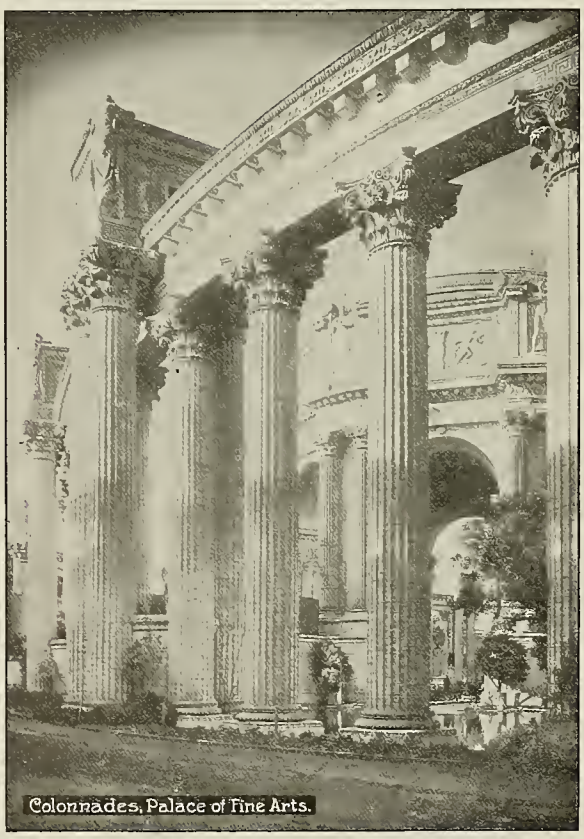
This annex to the main building has been open for some time. Through a variety of circumstances, it happens that its dominant character is given to it by the bringing together under its roof of the most radical and revolutionary specimens of the ultra-modern art currents of Europe, a fact which gives a special interest to the annex, and which is making it one of the most hotly discussed and most closely studied parts of the entire Exposition.

The annex contains the official Norwegian exhibit, and also most of the works belonging to the international section, namely, the Hungarian, Austrian, English, Finnish and Spanish works, together with the Italian Futurists, a collection of paintings by Albert Besnard, director of the French school at Rome, a collection of etchings by Frank Brangwyn, and a number of other important features.

Additional interest is given to the exhibitions in the new building, a two-storied structure, immediately west of the Palace of Fine Arts, by the circumstance that practically all were gathered in Europe after the outbreak of war by a special commissioner of the Fine Arts Department, Mr. J. Nilsen Laurvik, one of the best known American art critics, who also is the official fine arts commissioner for Norway, of which country he is a native. The complete story of his work and adventures in Europe, in which he was accompanied and most materially aided by his wife, form the subject for a veritable romance, too long to relate here, but of which an outline is too interesting to be omitted.

Mr. Laurvik first was sent by the Exposition to Norway to secure that country's official participation. While he was in Norway the war broke out, and for a time it seemed that all his work would be in vain. The government took at first a pessimistic view of the situation, inclining to the opinion that in a time of war it was more important to save the money that the project would cost for possible needs at home. Finally, however, these difficulties were overcome and a splendid collection of Norway's decidedly interesting art was gathered together. Completing his mission in Norway, Mr. Laurvik then made a trip to Austria and Hungary and Germany, where he learned that the artists were eager to be represented at San Francisco, although they had not secured governmental aid.

Returning to this country in October, 1914, Mr. Laurvik reported to the Exposition directors his belief that if a special effort would be put forth, exhibits might be obtained in Hungary, Austria and Germany. Within four weeks he was at sea again, on board an Italian steamer bound for Genoa, as a special representative of the fine arts department of the Exposition, entrusted with the mission which he had suggested.


Colonnades, Palace of Fine Arts.

While in Italy he found time and energy to secure a number of highly notable exhibits, among them the Indian paintings of Albert Besnard, and a collection of sculptures by Lerche, a Norwegian who resides in Rome, and among whose work there are portraits of the last three Popes. From an international exhibit then being shown at Venice a splendid harvest was reaped, including fifty paintings by Axel Gallen-Kallela, the Finland artist, recognized as a great man, though unknown until now in America. There also were a number of valuable Norwegian and Hungarian works. Another most interesting result of the Italian part of this war-time artistic campaign was the group of Futurist paintings, the work of the original Simon-pure brand of Futurist artists who have Martinetti, the journalist and poet, as leader, and who hitherto had refused to exhibit in America.

From Italy Commissioner Laurvik went to Austria and then to Hungary. The war by this time was mounting daily, yes, hourly in bitterness and extent and there were officials, artists and newspaper editors who went so far in their opposition to the Exposition's agent as to declare him a self-evident madman. For none but a madman, and an American madman at that, they argued, would dare to come to Europe at such a time with a proposal to waste time selecting and packing pictures for an exhibition five thousand miles away, at the other end of the world.

But finally the American had his way, and won powerful friends and supporters. The "Jason," the ship which had gone to Europe with Christmas toys for the war orphans, was loaded with pictures and statues from Austria, and Hungary and Italy. Escaping mines and torpedoes and all other dangers, it crossed the Atlantic and at last passed through the canal, the opening of which had furnished the occasion for the great Exposition, of which its cargo now is such a piquant and important part.

The first floor of the annex contains fifteen galleries, in which are exhibited the works of the Hungarian section, the Spanish, the English, the Austrian and the Norwegian graphics, or prints and the large collection of etchings by Frank Brangwyn, the eminent English artist. There also are several important Austrian pictures, among them portraits of Pope Benedict XV and of the late Pope Pius X, by Horatio Gaigher, and paintings by John Quincy Adams, a lineal descendant of the famous

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Tradition Ideals of a Woman's Sphere

By MABEL ANSLEY MURPHY

Of Galesburg, Ill.

THE call today is for women to assume with courage and gladness the new life of the new time; realizing that new duties do not annul old responsibilties, but enlarge, spiritualize, and transform them. That we may understand the woman of today, her opportunities, and her fitness to make the most of these opportunities, it is necessary to take a backward view, and for a time to consider, not, with far seeing vision, the woman of tomorrow, nor, with vivid clearness, the woman of today, but rather to peer dimly through the mists of the past at the woman of yesterday, the mother of us all.

In looking thus at the past, we will do well to remember that of necessity we must look through men's eyes, not through women's. For Elizabeth Robins tells us that "In every tongue, at various stages of the world's progress, we have had men's views on every subject within sight—including woman. But what the women thought of it all, no delver into dusty archives, or among the ruins of dead cities, ever has brought to light. The histories, the songs, the epitaphs, the stories—the world's garnered treasure of record, whether it be of the life of action, or of the life of the Spirit—they are all but so many reflections of the life of man."

So we use the term "traditional ideals" with the understanding that we really mean men's traditional ideals. For convenience we shall consider these under three heads—men's ideals in relation to woman's physical life; in relation to her mental life, and in relation to her spiritual life.

Do you remember how Rudyard Kipling reported a scene in primeval life? "The man didn't begin to be tame until he met the woman. She picked out a nice dry cave, instead of a heap of wet leaves to lie down in; and she strewed clean sand on the floor; and she lit a nice fire of wood at the back of the cave; and she hung a dried wild horse skin, tail down, across the opening of the cave, and she said, 'Wipe your feet, dear, when you come in; and now we'll keep house.' "

What Mr. Kipling says facetiously, H. G. Wells tells us bitterly when into Miss Minver's mouth he puts these words:

> "We are the species—men are only incidents. In all the species of animals, the females are more important than the males, the males have to please them. Only in man is the male made most important, and that happens through maternity; it is our very importance that degrades us. While we were minding the children, they stole our rights and liberties. It's the accidental conquering the essential. Originally in the first animals, there were no males—none at all. Then they appear among the lower things, among the crustaceans, just as little creatures, ever so inferior to the females. And among human beings, too, to begin with, women were the leaders and rulers. The primitive government was the Matriarchate, or Mother-Rule. The Lords of Creation just ran about and did what they were told."

This theory, that women were supreme in the beginning of the social order, is one held by many philosophers. If accepted, two questions naturally arise: How was this order of things broken up; how did man become the master; woman, the inferior?

The answers are many and varied. Some say by the exercise of brute force on the part of man; others reply, by the observance of religious doctrines and customs; still others answer, as Miss Minever, that the burden of the child kept the woman from self assertion and self defense. Certain it is that the males were more active, and possibly because of this, became stronger and more masterful; equally certain, that as in the course of time pastoral and agricultural habits were developed, these habits led to the acquisition of property; inheritance, therefore, became important; and so marriage was instituted.

Elizabeth Robins says: "We cannot believe in our hearts that men ever got together and said, 'Go to! we'll enslave the women.' On the contrary, doubtless we all merely followed the lines of least resistance, and these lines brought women so constantly to exercise of patience at the cradle, and at the hearth, while they brought men so constantly to the exercise of physical force on the battlefield or in the chase, that the hands of each became subdued to that they worked in. So the arrangement between the sexes seems to have come about almost without blame or credit on either side. It was the best working arrangement the uncivilized could devise."

This, undoubtedly, is the rational view. Man's supremacy came about, not as the result of revolution, but as something inevitably incident to the evolution of the race. It was but a phase of that development that has been going on for ages and that will go on until all that is elemental in man or woman has been transmuted to a higher plane by psychical inspiration and illumination.

Primitive man had one very definite conception of physical woman—she was created for work. Man left to her the drudgery of the camp, the care of the children and the helpless of either sex. It was natural he should do so, for woman, a human being of the mother sex, always had worked—the baby had seen to it that she did. That she conscientiously fulfilled man's ideal of her physical fitness for work is certain. "Woman was the first cutler, butcher, currier, tanner, tailor, dressmaker, milliner, hatter, toymaker, upholsterer, cook, spinner, weaver, sailmaker, decorative artist; the first pack animal and burden bearer; the first miller, agriculturist, nursery man and florish."

In the primitive state of society, marriage was an enforced obligation. Absolutely no one, man or woman, could shirk the duty of marriage, and of participation in the race life through parenthood. Religion soon lent its sanction to this view of life. Students of bible history will readily recall many instances where this ideal of woman's mission in life is emphasized. The Old Testament accurately reflects the life of that day, and though the tenets of the Founder of Christianity gave freedom to woman, the early teachers, even Paul himself, emphasized her physical subservience.

> This ideal was held to so late a day as the founding of our own country. The Puritan fathers, whom we so proudly claim as ancestors, held woman in physical bondage through marriage. "The Woman of Tomorrow" pictures vividly woman's physical status in colonial times: "The graduates of Yale and Harvard, in the bright colonial days of those institutions, married almost immediately on graduation. Pick out any of the early Harvard classes—the class of 1671? It had eleven graduates. One of them remained a bachelor. Don't be too hard on him. He died at twenty-four. Of the remaining ten, four married twice, and two married three times. For ten husbands, therefore, there were eighteen wives.—The ten husbands of the Harvard class of 1671, with their eighteen wives had seventy-one children. They did replenish the earth—they also filled the graveyards. Twenty-one of these seventy-one children died in childhood. This left fifty to grow up. It was an average of only 2.7 for each of the eighteen mothers. Turn from Harvard to Yale. Look at the men who graduated from 1701 to 1745. The girls they took in marriage were most of them under twenty-one, and many of them down in their teens, some as far down as fourteen. May we observe they were taken because they were needed? The colonial gentleman had to have his soap kettles and candle molds and looms and smoke houses and salting tubs and spinning wheels and other industrial implements operated for him by somebody, if he was going to get his food and clothes and other necessaries cheap."

Even so late as 1880, the old idea of marriage had not died out. A minister of that time said publicly, "Wifehood is the crowning glory of womanhood. In it she is bound for all time. To her husband she owes the duty of unqualified obedience. There is no wrong a man can do that justifies his wife in leaving him. It is her duty to subject herself to him always, and no crime that he can commit can justify her lack of obedience."

A recent article says: "Women are stupid, stupid! That's all that's the matter with the world. * * * Not stupid, but bewildered. They have lived in darkness for generations and they are not used to the light yet. They are yesterday's women in the world of today."

If this be a true estimate of woman's mental state, it is a severe arraignment of

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A Helping Hand to the Stranger

What the Travelers' Aid Society of California Is Doing to Assist and Protect the Newcomer

By JULIA BURNS

"A SEVENTEEN year old girl at the Oakland Mole was asking every blue-eyed man she met, 'Are you my cousin?' She was very pretty and attractive and the men generally replied, 'No, but I would like to be.' Our Aid took her in charge and found that all she knew of the cousin who was to meet her was that he had blue eyes and lived on a certain street in an outlying suburb. The Aid went with her to this place and finally found the cousin's home through a corner butcher who had lived in the locality for eleven years. The girl was left with her relatives and earnestly warned against the danger of accosting strange men for any reason."

It is simple, this little incident, and at a casual glance to those not especially interested in such matters it seems almost superficial, but in its potential harm to the little traveler of seventeen, in the possibilities it hints for those who prey on the unsophisticated and the unwary, it is big with import. And in the outcome is typified a tremendous work — the achievement of the Travelers' Aid Society of California.

The realization of the task of giving moral protection to visitors to the exposition state during 1915, the broader realization of the work to be done among the immigrants to come, the carrying out of intricate plans on a scale never before attempted in such a short time, the establishment of an extensive staff of trained field workers laboring by night and day, and the building up of a co-operative system embracing not only both sides of San Francisco Bay, where the field staff works, but the entire state, the west, the nation, the world indeed—all this is a story in which western women have a deep interest, already evinced in many ways and worthy of fuller knowledge. For it is in the guidance and protection of women and girls without other help than that afforded by the Travelers' Aid's skilled workers that the problem has been most fully studied, theoretically and empirically, and the necessities met.

The Travelers' Aid Society of California is a permanent, non-sectarian, non-political protective organization—to follow its own announcements — incorporated under the laws of California to safeguard travelers, particularly women, girls and boys, who by reason of inexperience, ignorance, illness, timidity, infirmity or other disability, being strangers, are in need of assistance.

To give moral protection to the visitors to a world's exposition is no small undertaking, yet in the period embracing the first months of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition—from January 1 to September 15—the society's staff and specialized bureaus, at railroad and steamship terminals, in field headquarters and within the exposition grounds, gave assistance to close to 100,000 persons.

Mrs. Frederick G. Sanborn
Vice-President Travelers' Aid Society

It started among women and women have taken a large part in the perfection of its system. One of the most enthusiastic of its supporters has been Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst.

Travelers' Aid work had been maintained in San Francisco for some years by the Young Women's Christian Association when the Woman's Board of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, months before the opening of the fair, took up the question of extending the work on an adequate scale. The result was the organization of the independent Travelers' Aid Society of California.

The New York Travelers' Aid lent the services of Orin C. Baker, its general secretary—the world's foremost authority on this form of social service—for the exposition period. Under him the bureaus were developed, the field staff perfected and enlarged till nearly a hundred persons were employed in the world, and the co-operative plans carried out on a large scale.

The aims of the society are indicated in its motto—the gist of years of endeavor and experiments: "Information, advice, guidance and protection."

The wide scope is indicated again in the official emblem, the chief feature of which is a Gold Star. In this badge, worn by the workers at the piers and railroad stations, are symbolized the many religious and other interests supporting the movement with unity of effort. The Gold Star of the California society already has been adopted by other similar organizations in America, and bids fair eventually to come to represent in this field what the Red Cross stands for in another department of relief.

Not the least interesting phase of the society's work, especially in relation to the exposition, is the perfecting of its housing bureau. In this original work has been carried to a high stage of development. All accommodations for visitors on both sides of San Francisco bay have been investigated and lists compiled of the approved places. Only such as passed the high standard of the society, verified in many ways, were entered. Through this, the girl alone, any others unable to judge for themselves, have been able to be sure of reaching the proper place. In this work alone many tragedies of ignorance have been averted. And in this, as in the field work, vice has been thwarted through the mere negative activity of the society, the undesirable—or worse—element avoiding the field, otherwise of great profit to them, occupied by the society's watchers.

National import, as well as local, has been given to the Travelers' Aid work through the exhibit installed in the Palace of Education at the exposition, in which the New York society's collection of data from thirty states and 123 cities in the United States and Canada has been arranged, giving a geographical and historical exhibit showing the national and world-wide spread of the movement, foreign societies being represented as well.

It is, however, in the actual day by day experiences of the staff workers that the good accomplished by the society is most humanly realized. Here are some experiences recounted by the aids that tell far more than statistics.

Protection, where it is seen to be needed, is not obtruded, but offered. Sometimes, however, determination wins the day—and later the recipient of the benefit writes back, as a rule, giving heartfelt thanks. Here is one such instance, related by one of the staff:

"On arriving at the pier one day just as the boat was leaving we were told to go on the boat as there was a young girl who came in on the train and should have stayed at the pier and taken the train there for Los Angeles. She was going to San Francisco with a man—a stranger—who had met her on the train. His ticket had been to Benicia, but after meeting the girl he purchased one to San Francisco.

"We had no time to wait for a description and were rather at a loss to know how to locate them. We spoke to the boat's officers, and through a fellow passenger they were able to point the couple out to us. They were both together, so it was not possible to use any diplomacy.

"We just told the girl we had been asked to take care of her. She was un-

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Natural Education for the Child

AN INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF ITS LEADING EXPONENTS

Mrs. Winifred Sackville Stoner, whose principles of natural training for children have won national recognition, has given to "The Woman Citizen" a remarkable interview on her educational theories.

She expounded her doctrines to a staff writer of "The Woman Citizen," while giving in San Francisco a series of public lectures at the Exposition and in various cities about the bay.

As a lecturer and writer on the subject of child training by natural methods, Mrs. Stoner is a recognized authority throughout the United States.

"It is ridiculous to think that anyone can be thoroughly educated by going through college and getting a degree," says Mrs. Stoner. "College training only can show us how to seek for knowledge along the proper pathways. I believe that we study too many 'ologies' and 'isms' in college when we should be taking an extensive course in parenthood, the object for which we were created."

By ELOIS DAVENPORT-HARRISON

AFTER seeing Mrs. Winifred Sackville Stoner delighting hundreds of children who played with her on the stage at San Francisco theaters; after following her to Oakland where she showed the teachers of the Recreation Association her instructive and health bringing games; and after having heard her preach a child love service in a San Francisco church, I became so enthusiastic that I marched to this mother's very door in the St. Francis Hotel.

She received me with open arms and told me to sit in a big easy chair, where I could be "comfy" until she had given some parting advice to a half dozen mothers who had assembled in the Stoner apartments in order to receive advice concerning the rearing of their babies. In several cases the mothers had brought these infants with them and "Mother Stoner," as she calls herself, seemed to be having a glorious time making the babies coo and smile.

After the mothers had departed, each feeling assured that her baby would be a star in the world's history, Mrs. Stoner seated herself opposite to me and, using the vernacular, said: "Now fire away. I have just six minutes to answer your questions."

My first question—"Tell me something of your method by means of which you have educated your marvelous daughter?" —caused Mrs. Stoner's eyes to flash fire.

"How often must I tell people that I have no system—no method!" she exclaimed. "I am striving for originality, for individuality and no one can become an individual in the highest sense who is educated after a prescribed system. We cannot put our children through a molding method and expect them to come out works of art. They are more likely to come out as sausages. Besides, there is nothing new under the sun and I have no right to use ideas of all the great masters of the past and ideas of the best educators of the day and call them mine.

"Natural education is natural education. There are no strings to it. It began when the first man drew his first deep breath and performed a conscious act by wiggling his first finger, and it will continue as long as there is life. It is ridiculous to think that anyone can be thoroughly educated by going through college and getting a degree. I believe with my good friend, Dr. M. V. O'Shea, the live wire of our present educational world, that only about three per cent of students who go to college get the benefits intended by such an institution.

"College training only can show us how to seek for knowledge along the proper pathways, and it can and should teach us 'What things can do and what we can do with things.' This is another quotation from my good friend, Dr. O'Shea, who has done so much for me and my little girl in pointing out ways and means to make the pathway to KNOWLEDGE one of joy.

"I believe that we study too many 'ologies' and 'isms' in college when we should be taking an extensive course in parenthood, the object for which we were created. Statistics concerning the death rate of first born children is appalling. Parents generally experiment at Number One. If he survives they do better on Number Two.

"Every girl should be taught how to prepare food and in what proportions it should be given to children of all ages. She should be taught to take care of her body, which is the most wonderful and most precious piece of machinery in existence. She should know how to keep house from the aesthetic as well as the economic and "comfy" standpoints, she should be shown how to be a real housemother, a companionable wife and a playmate for her babies."

"How about father?" I interrupted.

"Thank you," exclaimed Mrs. Stoner, with one of her broad smiles, "Father to be sure is just as important in the home as mother. He should have the same training at school and he should be willing to care for the mental-physical-moral trinity of his children side by side with his wife. I am a firm believer in father having "his hand in the pie," for I am convinced that the only perfect thought emanates from the man-woman mind; man has reason in a larger proportion than woman, while woman excels him in intuition.

"Glorious things can be done when these two great parts of the divine unit work harmoniously together. You will notice that I say HARMONIOUSLY with strong emphasis.

"I have no sympathy for husbands and wives who quarrel. We all cannot agree in everything but we must learn self control. Bitter words cannot be effaced from memory's wall any more than the mark left after a nail has been withdrawn from a polished piece of wood. And as for self control, that and the joy of service is all there is to real education. Alexander the Great conquered worlds but died because he could not conquer himself. Many parents whip their children because they are angry and lack self control. If we cannot hold ourselves in leash how can we expect our children to be models?

"And as for the JOY OF SERVICE that best can be taught by example and should be taught in the cradle through my five fairies, Observation, Interest, Concentration, Imitation and Exploration.

"To teach these two great principles of life and to build a castle of efficiency there must be seven rocks, which are, 'Heredity, Environment, Health, Character, Ambition, Equipment and Reward.'

"And now," added Mrs. Stoner, "your six minutes have flown and I must see a lot of mothers and kiddies who are waiting for me; good-bye."

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EDITORIAL

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Wilson for Equal Suffrage President Woodrow Wilson's recent announcement that he favored votes for women and would cast his ballot accordingly at the New Jersey election has convinced American women that the nation's chief is the big, high-minded, right-thinking man which his every act has shown.

In declaring himself openly in favor of equal suffrage, President Wilson has rendered invaluable service to the cause of votes for women. Not only has he inspired to greater effort the noble women throughout the country who are laboring incessantly for woman suffrage, but he has beyond doubt turned the opinions of thousands of men who previously were opposed to giving votes to women.

The President's attitude will go a long way toward convincing most men on any sane policy. President Wilson, beloved and honored throughout the country by men of all parties, has the power of molding public opinion. For by big acts and noble service, he has won the confidence of the American people and we recognize his acts as deeds performed for the betterment of the country.

And so it is, that when the President puts himself on record as an advocate of equal suffrage, his word will have the power of converting countless men who hitherto have been opposed to votes for women.

We trust that the voters in the states where suffrage is still an issue will be guided by the judicious opinion of a wise President and give their support to the cause of equal suffrage.

We regret that the President's support failed to bring victory to the cause of equal suffrage at the recent New Jersey elections. Let the good women of that state continue their efforts and victory will ultimately crown their labors.

* * *

A California Woman For General Federation Head Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, one of the most valuable and best known clubwomen of California, is to make the race for president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

She has been presented as the candidate of the California Federation of Women's Clubs and a nation-wide campaign is being planned. The endorsement of every woman's club in the Federation will be sought.

With Mrs. Cowles' candidacy thus launched, "The Woman Citizen" takes this opportunity of pledging to her its unfaltering support throughout the campaign. "The Woman Citizen," a publication endorsed by hundreds of women's clubs throughout the country and followed by hundreds of thousands of progressive women from the Pacific to the Atlantic, will exercise every legitimate effort within its power to aid Mrs. Cowles in attaining the presidency of the General Federation.

Years of active service in the feminist movement and faithful activity in women's affairs and civic betterment work, have left Mrs. Cowles eminently fitted to head the national organization of women's clubs. She has served several terms as a vice-president of the General Federation and has been chairman of some of its most important committees.

Aside from the great value to the Federation of having Mrs. Cowles for its head, California is entitled to have one of its daughters signally honored with the presidency of the national body. The lofty achievements of California club women and the great success of equal suffrage in the Golden State have contributed materially to the advancement of the feminist cause in America.

But the women of California do not seek to elect their candidate upon that ground. They are advancing the candidacy of Mrs. Cowles because they conscientiously believe she is the proper woman to head the Federation. They are judging the future by the past. They are weighing her capabilities not by the work she has done. And thus judging, they are convinced that the cause of woman will be guided to greater success and achievement under the master hand of Mrs. Cowles.

The election does not take place until May, when the Federation meets in New York. But it is none too soon to boost the candidacy of this truly worthy California club woman.

Let every woman's club in California do its share. Let each woman in the state constitute herself a campaign committee of one. Let each booster write to a relative or friend in another state.

Let our slogan be "Elect Mrs. Cowles president" and let us not cease our labors until we have carried Josiah Evans Cowles of California to victory.

* * *

A Danger For School Girls to Avoid Of all the dangers lying in the path of the school girl, perhaps none is so generally overlooked by earnest parents as the ice cream parlor close to the school, where boys and girls of tender years gather in secluded corners or high walled booths.

Investigation in many large cities of the West, as well as in smaller ones, has revealed to the amazement of parents that the harmless-appearing ice cream parlor is the scene of inexcusable "spooning" be-

tween young girls and boys and furnishes an opportunity for conversation injurious and improper.

Close to nearly every public school is the candy store, the meeting place of the children. It has come to be an institution as common as a cafe adjoining a theater.

Furnishing a common meeting ground and recreation place, the ice cream parlor is popular among the pupils. It is here that the restraint of the classroom may be discarded; freedom is for all.

Childish romances may grow unchecked and "puppy love" may flourish free from the watchfulness of parental eyes. Booths or secluded corners in the ice cream parlor offer strong temptation for "spooning" and whispered conversations.

The girls of the school are on the threshold of maidenhood. Romance is new to them. The boys are fired with the spirit of young Lochinvar. The freedom from restraint offered by the soda parlor is what they want. It gives free sway to improper conversation and childish love making.

The injury to the girl's self-respect, dignity and character is great. The influence is dangerous to girls of school age; it is a risk they cannot afford to take.

Good mothers, with the welfare of your daughters at heart, be not blind to these dangers lurking in their paths. Close not your eyes to this peril. Do not think you are doing your duty keeping your daughters from the cafes when you permit them to spend afternoons in the ice cream parlor booth.

Investigate the confectionery next to the school your girls attends. See for yourself who gathers there and how they conduct themselves. Then, if you think it is not a fit place for your girl, warn her of the dangers and admonish her to keep away.

* * *

Domestics Form Helpful Club Los Angeles women engaged in domestic service have taken a big step in the right direction. Banding together for mutual benefit, they have formed a Progressive Household Club, and so successful has this new organization been that women in other cities will do well to form similar societies.

The club, with a membership of more than 700, has its own clubrooms and is governed by an executive board whose members are selected by the general membership. The organization is democratic and co-operative.

Domestics out of employment or off duty find comfortable living apartments at the clubhouse, while girls reaching the city from foreign lands are cared for and aided in finding employment.

And this is not all that the club does for its members. It maintains an employment bureau which is so fully recognized by the people of the city that the demand for help exceeds the supply. Efficiency is the slogan of the club and one of its main objects is to bring about a better understanding between mistress and maid. Lectures and other educational features also are provided.

Such an organization should exist in every city. It would be of material help to the working women as well as to the employing housewives. The benefits that have been realized in Los Angeles can as well be reaped in every other city.

We believe that earnest clubwomen in the various cities of this country, who stand ever ready to help their sisters in every station of life, could render no better service than to assist domestics in forming such societies. By virtue of their experience in organization work, club women can be of great aid assisting in the formation of household clubs by women in domestic service.

If some of the women's clubs, eager to render helpful service in a new direction, will concentrate their efforts to forming such a co-operative organization for their sisters in domestic work, they will find their labors productive of immeasurable good.

* * *

Suppress School Girl Finery In these days when school girls throughout the country are attending classes in costly clothes that are suitable only for theater or social wear, it is gratifying indeed to learn that a movement for simplified dress has been launched by the sensible girls of the Sacramento High School.

At this writing we have not learned what result these right-thinking students have achieved. Their plan is deserving of the highest praise and whether or not they accomplish their purpose at this attempt, their movement is taken in the right direction and is destined to result in ultimate good.

"The Woman Citizen," through these columns, repeatedly has voiced the error and folly of the ever-growing tendency of school girls to don finery for classroom wear. The blame rests equally upon mother and daughter. Both are guilty of a grievous error. The time has come when a change is needed.

We have pointed out to the mothers that in permitting their daughters to attend classes in costly finery, they are sewing into youthful characters the seeds of discontent and extravagance. Besides this, we have argued with our mother friends that the growing tendency of the school girl is to pay more attention to her dress than to her studies, to fix eyes upon the expensive garments of her classmates instead of upon text books.

While our mothers attended school dressed in clothes that were neat and inexpensive, the school girl of today, with a few exceptions, goes to her classes dressed as though she were going to a social function, carrying her vanity box well equipped with puff and powder.

The time has come when the interests of our girls demand a ban upon this extravagant dress and vanity in the classroom.

Let the school girls adopt middy blouses and simple skirts for their dress, as the wise girls of Sacramento propose, and there will be more knowledge gleaned in the classroom and fewer extravagant girls.

* * *

A NATION'S BIRTH

By SAM DAVIS

Upon Olympian heights in solemn state,
  Three censors stood, whose eyes were all aglow,
And these were History and Time and Fate,
  Watching the nations on the plains below.

There flowed the stream of ages, and it ran
  O'er silent sands with wrecks of empire strown;
Where ruin mocked the handiwork of man,
  And cities crumbled in the dust alone.

Upon the left a mist hung in the air—
  "Canst tell," asked Time, "what rests beneath the haze"?
And History replied, "I do not dare
  To solve the secrets of creation's days."

There rose the pyramids from out the plain,
  To tell of Egypt's glory and decay;
Where the dumb Sphinx with eye of cold disdain,
  Faced forty centuries of Time's delay.

While in the glare of the remorseless sun
  There bleached the bones of long-forgotten hosts,
On fields where hate and pride their conquests won,
  And made a nation's tyrannies their boasts.

Where the rude sword was master of the law,
  Holding its right in undisputed lease;
Where victors glutted with the spoils of war,
  Disdained to use the perfect gifts of peace.

Thus mighty kingdoms tottered to their fall,
  The work of ages shattered in a day,
Because the blinded builders of the wall,
  Discarded marble to make room for clay.

Beholding this Time's bosom swelled with pride,
  "Where lives the nation that survives with me?"
And at his side the voice of Fate replied,
  "'Twas born today: The Nation of the Free."

And at its birth a flag unknown before,
  Unfurled its flashing colors to the sun,
'Till power to crush it was proclaimed no more,
  And right to bear it was forever won.

And those who fell beneath its tattered folds,
Fire scathed and battle scarred are with us now;
For with the flight of their unshackled souls,
  A touch immortal pressed the martyr's brow.

Then ceased the clash of conflict, and the chain
  That bound the limbs of valor was undone;
Men reared to Liberty a lasting fame,
  And peace looked down upon a conquest won.

Then the broad land knew plenty and content;
  The swift loom hummed, the cheery anvil rung,
In other climes the ear of hope was bent,
  To catch the stirring strains that Freedom sung.

Today a smile illumes the face of Fate,
  The pen of History records us free,
And Time looks on this glorified estate,
  But the beginning of a realm to be.

Then reign supreme, in thy accepted might,
  While Peace shall live and War no longer frown.
Thy scepter nought but heritage of right,
  The halo of eternal years thy crown.

Radical Art Portrayed at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition

(Continued from page 4)

American statesman of the same name, and a naturalized Austrian subject.

The Hungarian exhibit is one of the most complete of any of the nations, embracing as it does an adequate retrospective section as well as a thoroughly representative number of contemporary works. And almost more than any other of the sections included in the international group, does it illustrate the growth and development of the modern spirit in art. If you start your visit by entering the first room to your left as you pass through the main portal of the building you will find yourself in the midst of the work of fifty years ago, work which represents the best style of what now is the most conservative school.

So well known a name as that of Munkacsy is here to stand for the highest level attained by academical Hungarian art, and a very high level indeed did it reach. It was a school that derived its technical mastery from the giants of ancient times, the old masters, through the studios of Munich and of Paris, and which took in before it reached its apogee the lessons of impressionism taught by France. The scope and achievements of this, and the main body of Hungarian art, are spread before the student in two other rooms, while the growth and development of the newer types of painting are fully displayed in three adjoining rooms.

Surrounding the examples of the more celebrated Munkacsy, and showing that Hungarian art is far from depending primarily upon him alone, are paintings by Lajos Bruck, both figure and genre, landscapes by Paal, and works by Lotz and Szinyei-Merse. The prominent names of the contemporary artists are those of Ripple-Ronai, whose art is strongly decorative and Csok, Vaszary Ferenzcy, Kernstock and Berany.

The work of some of these men, notably Bereny, brings something new and powerfully disturbing into modern painting, the influence of a strange psychic quality akin to that which has declared itself in much contemporary poetry and drama. It is an art that seeks to reveal the inner spirit of men and things in a realistic, firm manner, calling color to the aid of design in a fashion for which there is little precedent, a fashion in which colors are employed in a symbolistic manner.

Even more radical, in some respeets, and nothing short of revolutionary in tendency, is the very virile and interesting Norwegian section, in which the big name, so far as modernity is concerned, is that of Edward Munch, who in addition to being fully represented by a number of paintings, is given a room in which to show his marvelously diversified lithographs. Among these latter are several that have been placed by some critics above all other prints or drawings shown in the entire Exposition, by reason of their originality and their dramatic and at times tragic, force.

Around Munch, says Norway's eommissioner of fine arts, Mr. Laurivik, "discussion has raged for years. He is to Norwegian art what Ibsen was to Norwegian literature, and he has met with a similar opposition in his own country while being accepted abroad as one of the most forceful and original painters of modern times."

Another revolutionary force is that of Henrik Lund, characterized by Mr. Laurvik as "one of the most brilliant painters of the younger generation, whose portraits, figure paintings and landscapes are among the most virile productions of latter-day Norwegian art. Others of the group of artistic rebels are Kavli, Per Debritz, Edvard Diriks and Thorolf Holmboe."

There is one of the latter's paintings, a mountain of ice seen by the light of a midsummer moon, which is one of the most wonderfully beautiful paintings of the Exposition—a painting in which a mystic poetry is perfectly expressed by a powerful technic in a manner at once original yet not bizarre. It recalls that passage in Thomas Hardy's novel "Two on a Tower," where the astronomer discourses with such eloquence about the mystery and the beauty of inter-stellar spaces.

The Norwegian section is almost entirely devoted to these new and disturbing forces, though mcn like Christian Krogh, known in a more aeademical light, are also represented; yet even Krogh has assumed the more modern style.

Spain has sent a large number of paintings by many of her foremost men, the chief place being assumed by Eliseo Meifren, to whom a medal of honor has been awarded for a large and powerful seascape, one of several characteristic works. Gonzalo Bilbao, the winner of a gold medal, is represented by a large group of interesting pictures. One of them, entitled "Dance of Suises in the Cathedral of Seville," has proved quite a puzzle to the crowds thronging the galleries, because of its singular subject matter, which is a number of boys dressed in costumes of the ancient time, dancing a minuet before the high altar of the cathedral, which blazes with candlelight and is richly adorned with flowers, while ecclesiastics kneel in a semi-circle. Few of the visitors seem to know that the dance of the altar boys, or "Suises" as they are called, in the cathedral of Seville, is one of the noted features of the religious ceremonies of that city.

Arthur Symons has given an eloquent description of it in his book "Cities," where he says that in Seville the people were so addicted to dancing that the church authorities took this step to sanctify the custom in order to lead its devotees to the thought of a higher use for it than some of the cafes saw fit to display. Brilliant and realistic in the main are these pictures from Spain, where painting has always been primarily objective and strong in manner.

The large gallery on the second floor that is devoted to the Italian Futurists is thronged all day long with interested, curious, puzzled and, at times, outraged visitors. The artists—if artists they are to be called—who are represented in the weird colleetion, are the originators of this school of painting and sculpture and comprise many names famous in the annals of Futurism. Whether they will remain famous, only the future which they are endeavoring to anticipate can tell! They are Bella, Boccioni, Carra, Russolo and Severini. Titles such as these are given to their works: "Dynamic Decomposition of a Motor in Rapid Movement," "Dynamism of Plasticity: Noise: Speed," "Plastic Transcendencies," "Woman: House: Bottle: as a Spherical Expansion in Space," "Light: Speed: Noise: in Simultaneous Interpenetration," "Architectural Construction of a Woman on the Beach," and so forth. The "Dynamic Decomposition of the Portrait of the Poet Martinetti" is a good example of Futurism and has attracted great attention. It is the work of Severini, and if Martinetti consents to permit Mr. Severini to retain his place among the happy band of his followers after this, why the fact will certainly attest his sincerity. Out of a whirling medley of forms and colors that look like the edges of cups and saucers, mixed with bananas, the right eye of Signor Marinetti glares weirdly, while just below is one corner of his mouth surmounted by one half of a moustache, which is represented by a tuft of real hair, glued to the canvas, the other half, also of real hair, being stuck on six inches away, close to a patch of printed paper torn from one of Martinetti's newspaper proclamations on Futurism. But there is nothing save the eye and the tufts of hair even remotely resembling humanity.

Futurism, as exemplified by these works, and so far as it can be judged seriously by those outside of the magic circle of its comprehension, appears to be an attempt to tear plastic art loose from all known forms of preoccupation, whether with technic or subject matter. The effects produced on a Futurist by a rushing motor car are translated by him into terms of eolor and form. Or he seeks to express the psychological effects produced within him by the spectacle of a football player rushing with the ball, or a waiter rushing the beer, or a girl rushing through the contortions of some modern dance. All is motion, or rather, all is an effort to render motion.

"Crazy!" cry most observers. "No!" say others. "It is a serious experiment, an attempt to make a new form of art!" At any rate, it is a sensation, and the comments of the visitors would make the fortune of Irvin Cobb.

The large gallery near the Futurist room attracts large crowds, for other reasons than mere curiosity. It contains the work of Axel Gallen-Kallela, to whom a medal of honor has been awarded. The genius from the far north—he is a native of Finland—exhibits more than fifty paintings. They cover a period of time from the early eighties till the present, and illustrate the growth and development of a great artist. No other room offers a better opportunity to eonfound those critics of modern modes of painting who say that this or that man

paints in the broad, simple style of so much contemporary work simply because he cannot paint in the careful, detailed style of the past. For Gallen-Kallela proves the contrary. His early work—some of it extremely fine and interesting—is in the height of the detailed style of painting. Messonier himself might have signed some of these canvasses. But on the other wall are his canvasses of today—big, swift, simple and powerfully impressionistic. Kallela, however, is interesting for other than technical reasons; he is a man of imagination, full of creative ideas, with thought and soul apparent in his work as well as mere technical ability.

The more conventional work of the English artists presents a refreshing contrast to the dominant tone of most of the galleries, refreshing simply because of its difference, not necessarily because it is any finer or better, and the big gallery of etchings by the master Frank Brangwyn, and the many interesting statues and prints and tapestries combine to complete the exceptionally strong interest of the annex to the Palace of Fine Arts, which is the artistic soul of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

* * *

A Helping Hand to the Stranger.

(Continued from page 6)

willing to come at first, but her companion, who had seen us come in with the officer, said, 'Go with her! Go with her!'

"We had dinner and kept her with us all day, putting her on her train in the care of the conductor. In due time a postcard came from her after she had reached her friends, and she thanked us sincerely for having saved her from a stranger as well as from herself."

There is romance, too; witness:

At Third and Townsend a pretty Italian girl found herself a stranger in a strange land when plans miscarried and no one met her at the end of her tiresome journey from New York, a trip preceded by an adventurous voyage from Italy. Greeted in Italian by the new local Travelers' Aid Society, she explained that seven years ago her sweetheart came to seek his fortune in California and that after all these years he had rewarded her faith in him by sending for her. She now had arrived—but no loved one met her! The Travelers' Aid Society, watchful lest she fall into designing hands, took the case immediately and after arduous search succeeded in locating the Italian lover, who had failed to receive any advice from his sweetheart that she was on her way to meet him.

The old adage that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure is applicable particularly to Travelers' Aid. The trend of the times is preventive and not curative—assistance should be given as a tonic and not as a sedative.

Pathetic indeed is the landing of an immigrant on foreign soil, and sadder still, be he unmet or alone. Telegrams often are inexplicit, missent and unsent, train after train may be met and the right one overlooked. The crucial moment is the approach of the Travelers' Aid to the timid stranger.

"While a novice in the work," says one field worker, "I had occasion to take a little mother with a ten months' old baby from the nave of the Ferry Building to the Emergency Hospital, from which they were both sent to the Isolation Hospital, and there the mother died within the week of scarlet fever, and the baby, none the worse, was in due time forwarded to her people in care of the steward of a steamer. The details of this case would make an interesting story in itself, but I would be deviating from my subject.

"On a dreary night a little German woman had come to meet her brother. She had spent the whole day between the depot and ferry, not having any definite information. She told me she had neglected her household duties for three consecutive days and still no news of her brother, so I told her if he did not arrive that night I would watch for him myself and take him to his destination.

"She told me he could not speak anything but German, and showed me his photograph when she left the old country—his first trousers—and he was now twenty-three. In the midst of our conversation the train came in. In her eagerness to find him she walked on and on, but I kept vigil and stopped a young fellow, asking him his name. He proved to be the brother, but I lost the sister. I had all I could do to hold him until she came back. I had to tell her he was her brother and tell him she was his sister! Finally they embraced and thanked me joyfully.

"Addresses are often indefinite. On a belated midnight train at the ferry not long ago a hatless girl was brought across the bay by an Oakland Aid. She could not un-

(Continued on page 22)

YOSEMITE in Autumn —is radiant

—Its domes and cliffs, its brilliant foliage, its glorious waterfalls

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WOMEN·WORTH·WHILE

THE army man's wife, like her husband, must answer to the call of Uncle Sam. She has no permanent residence, no real home. And while thus unable to concentrate her activities in any one community, she enjoys an extraordinary opportunity of exerting her energies in many cities and studying conditions in various localities.

Of this advantage, Mrs. Nettie Browning Danforth Kinnison, one of the most popular matrons at the Presidio of San Francisco, has availed herself to the fullest extent. With her husband, the gallant Captain Henry Lee Kinnison, now adjutant of the Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A., stationed on the Mexican border, she has moved from post to post, interesting herself in women's affairs in the various communities where she has dwelt and giving her services to the feminist cause.

Her unusual capabilities, sound judgment and untiring energy have given Mrs. Kinnison an enviable reputation among women throughout the United States and her assistance to the cause is sought wherever she resides.

A true and progressive mother, Mrs. Kinnison is interested primarily in the betterment of children and is an ardent worker for child welfare. She has studied the subject extensively and is a staunch advocate of the bringing up of children along practical, common sense methods.

She has no use for superficialities, believing that practical training and the infusion of high, lofty ideals in the youthful mind are the biggest steps toward child betterment.

The greatest hope of womankind lies in the proper rearing of the children, Mrs. Kinnison believes, and it is that ideal toward which she strives.

She also advocates familiarizing children with good literature, prose and poetry. Herself a writer of considerable note, Mrs. Kinnison believes that literature is a big factor in shaping the youthful mind and building up a strong character.

In fact, it is her theory that most mothers possess a latent literary talent which should be developed and utilized in the bringing up of children.

"It is surprising how successfully a mother's literary talent can be exerted in the training and broadening of the child," says Mrs. Kinnison. "Most mothers have some literary talent. I believe that if they would spend some time developing it and write verse from time to time which would carry a personal appeal to their children, they would strike a responsive chord in the youthful soul and accomplish surprising results."

Born in Charleston, Missouri, Mrs. Kinnison received her early schooling in that state and later attended old Ward's Seminary in Nashville, Tennessee, a school for years regarded as one of the foremost institutions of learning in the South.

She has been in San Francisco for a year and a half, having come here from Monterey, where Captain Kinnison was stationed for two years. Prior to that duty took them to a number of posts in the East.

For California women Mrs. Kinnison has only words of the highest praise.

"I have been charmed by the women of California," said she. "My association with them has broadened me and widened my outlook. I think that the women of this state are splendid examples of the highest types of their sex."

Mrs. Nettie Browning Danforth Kinnison

It is on the subject of child betterment that Mrs. Kinnison talks with keen enthusiasm and true motherly interest. As the mother of two children, now grown, she has been interested in child welfare from a personal as well as a general viewpoint, and has tried to instill in her children the ideals which she believes all youth should cherish.

"Our greatest hope lies in the proper bringing up of our children," declares Mrs. Kinnison. "That is why child betterment should be one of the principal subjects to occupy the attention of all women. For in the proper bringing up of the child lies the hope of the rising generation.

"I advocate no unique plan for the raising of children. Mine are purely common sense methods. They consist simply of taking proper care of the child and inculcating lofty ideals of true manhood and womanhood.

"California women are ideal mothers. They give child betterment its due importance and are sincere in their earnest efforts to care for their children properly.

"I hold that mothers should stimulate their children with good literature, especially verse. And mothers should begin reading good books to their children. Too many mothers think they should read trashy books to their children, simply because they are young. This is a mistake. The youthful mind grasps good literature and receives high inspiration from it."

In one of her most powerful poems Mrs. Kinnison makes a forceful plea for equal suffrage. It follows:

AMERICA
A Woman's Plea

America, in thee
Earth's humble people see
New dawning day.
Without heed of blame or praise
Thou did'st the standard raise
From tyranny's dark maze

To lead the way.
Powerful and strong thou art
Like a warm throbbing heart
To this great earth.
But pause, as on you go—
Look back, what made you so—
Who helped face savage foe—
Who gave you birth?

On Plymouth rock so bare
See mothers standing there,
Strong, true and brave.
Ready, new lances to try,
Ready to do—and die,
God—country—home—her cry,
Her all to save.

North, south, or east or west
Grandly she stood the test—
(A dauntless mould)—
She saw her children slain
By savage hands profaned;
Her home in ashes lain,
Her grief, untold.

The Mother Pioneer
Gave succor, hope and cheer
Through that long fight.
Look yonder, hand in hand,
See men—and women stand
Courageous, fearless band,
Battling for right.

If she bears half the weight,
Gives men unto the state,
Lives by its laws—
Then justice you decry,
When to us you deny,
That right for which we cry,
To help God's cause.

Can you from us withhold
What you prize more than gold,
The ballot strong?
That power which well you know
Can deal the surest blow
'Gainst sorrow, sin and woe,
Can right the wrong.

(Continued from page 5)

the ideal held before her for ages. For no one can deny that present conditions are the logical outcome of the past ideals of her mental capacity.

Most of us now believe that women can and ought to be as well educated as men, but do we fully realize how modern this attitude is? Today women are admitted to all the great schools except Yale, Harvard and Princeton, yet the fight for the higher education of woman can be recalled by men and women yet living. Our colonial fathers said frankly, "All a girl needs to know is enough to reckon how much she will have to spin to buy a peck of potatoes in case she becomes a widow."

Various sops were offered the girls. The boys were needed to help in the outdoor work in the summer months, so the girls were sometimes allowed to go to school then. In one town where the master taught only in the winter, he was told he could give two hours a day to the girls provided it did not interfere with the boys' work. The hours given to the girls were from five to seven in the morning! And so eager were the girls to learn that they braved both cold and darkness.

In Plymouth, at the close of the Revolutionary War the demand for teaching the girls became acute. During the discussion of the subject by the city fathers, one of them said, "I am opposed to instructing girls. A girl might come into the room where I was writing and look over my shoulder and say, 'That word is spelt wrong.' I should not like that." But the rest of the board finally decided that one hour a day would not render the little girls of Plymouth too critical.

Not so liberal were the citizens of Hatfield, to whom at a town meeting, an influential citizen appealed for permission to send his children to school. His taxes were heavy and his children all girls. An indignant fellow townsman sprang to his feet and exclaimed, "Hatfield school Shes? Never." It is interesting to note that Miss Smith, probably one of the prohibited "shes" founded and endowed Smith college at Southampton.

When arithmetic and geography were added to the public school course, they were taught during the winter months alone, as such knowledge was thought quite unnecessary for girls. When in the course of time girls were finally allowed to study these two branches, the instruction given was most elementary, comprising in arithmetic only the so-called fundamental operations. One brave little girl struggled on alone until the intricacies of interest puzzled her. She appealed to an older brother for help and received an answer characteristic of his sex and time, "I am ashamed that a sister of mine wants to study interest."

In 1825, the first high school for girls was opened in Boston. It closed two months later, partly on account of public clamor, and partly because too many girls applied.

Yet the world was slowly growing more liberal, for it had advanced to the point where its opinion of what a woman needed to know had broadened to this statement, "She should know how to read the New Testament, spin and weave clothing for the family."

The first acknowledgment of woman's right to a higher education was made not from motives of social justice, but from motives of social thrift. Women had long taught their little children in the home, and this fact led a distinguished gentleman when pleading for an appropriation for a state normal school to say, "Gentlemen, we have all observed the fine manner in which the best and most cultivated women are educating their own children, and by utilizing this gift of women, we may put two females in every school to teach at half the price we now pay one male."

Notwithstanding this economic argument, the battle for women's admission to college was a long one, and the fighting strenuous. Their mental inferiority was strongly emphasized. A leading clergyman said:

"It is certain that women cannot, like men, pursue and diversify a long strain of ideas; in everything that requires the more substantial talents, they must submit to a strong and marked inferiority." Another clergyman wrote,

(Continued on page 17)

CALIFORNIA, THE GOLDEN*

By Blanche Irbe Bremner

California, the Golden, thou gem of the world.
In setting of amber, of emerald and beryl,
Golden thy cliffs, thy sands and thy sun,
Green are the laurels thy beauty hath won;
Enticing the splendors thy glories unfold,
O'er harbor of jasper, of sapphire, of gold.

CHORUS

Far o'er the hills and canyons and isles,
A canopy blue enfolds thee the while,
Cerulean the waves that breathe thee love lore,
As soft breaks the surf on thy golden bound shore,
Thou gem of the west by the summer kissed sea;
California, the golden, our hearts sing to thee!

Like a radiant goddess of gracious intent,
And one who on bountiful mission is bent,
Thy realm is a dream of transcendent joy,
Thy charms never weary and have no alloy,
In the sheltering strand of thy welcoming shore,
The waters of fortune shall press ever more.

CHORUS

Resembling a sentry who braves every foe,
Thy fortress keeps guard o'er the harbor below,
And golden the gateway that swings to the sea,
Where enter safely to harbor with thee;
The lands and the seas join in songs of thy worth,
To dwell midst thy blessings is heaven on earth.

*A new song, written by Mrs. Blanche Irbe Bremner, prominent clubwoman and writer of San Francisco, which has sprung into popularity.

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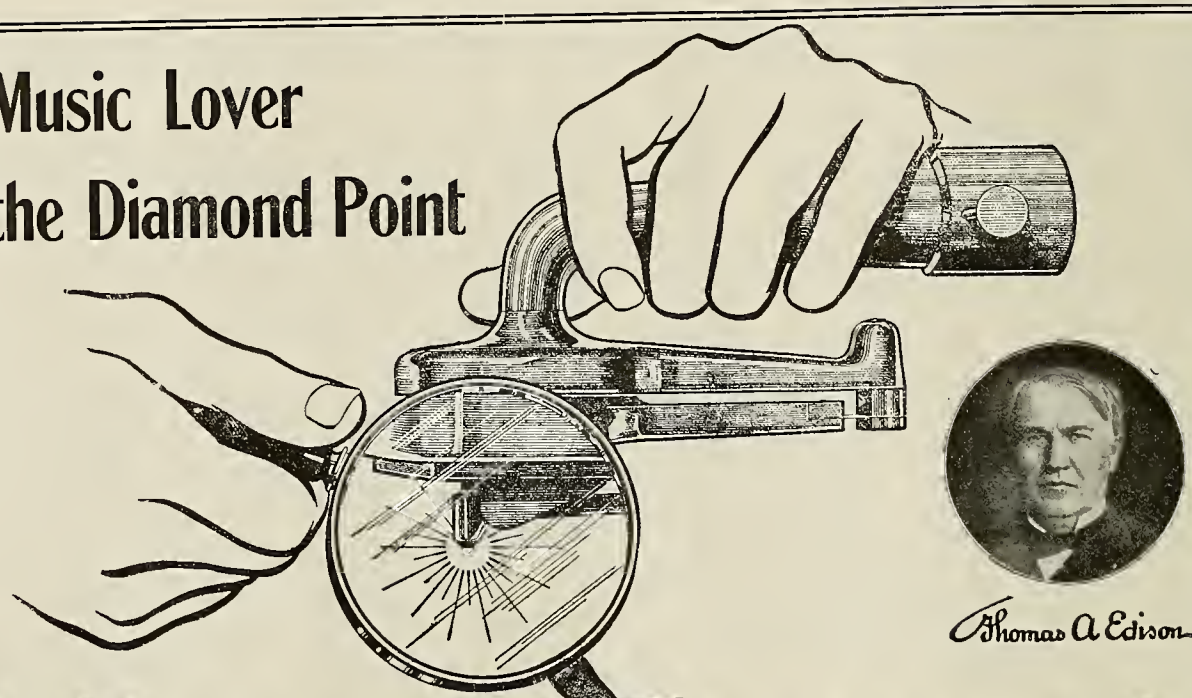

Thomas A Edison

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EXPERIMENT after experiment conducted by the great wizard Edison with unrelenting perseverance has finally disclosed nature's secret and resulted in giving the discriminating music lover what has been so long hoped for, namely: perfect reproduction of sound.

A new way of making discs and a new reproducer that is the secret of superior Edison tone, the richness, purity and mellowness—the absolute fidelity to the character of the original. This is the secret of Edison's latest and greatest success, the wonderful diamond stylus reproducer, carefully rounded, highly polished and specially mounted; the final result of four years continuous labor of the world's greatest inventor.

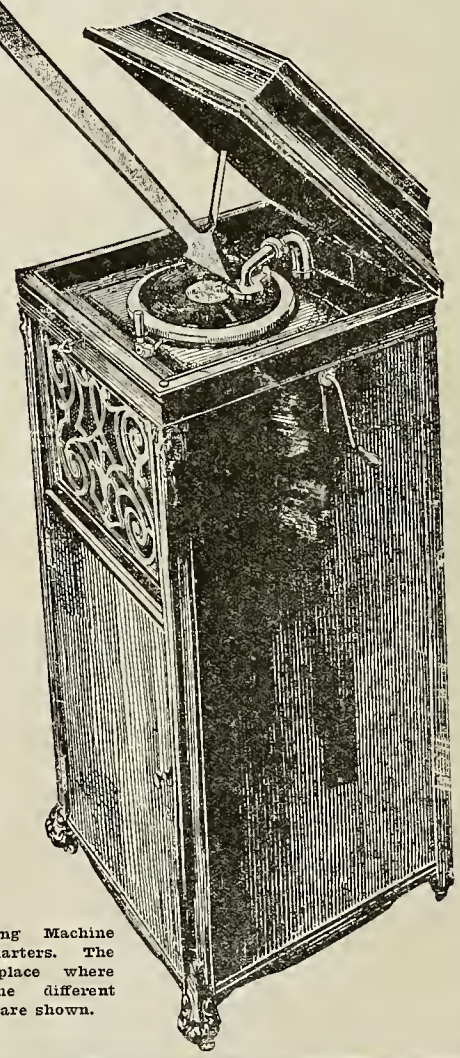
It has been well said that the new Edison has opened a new era in music. Real music at last. An ever-increasing list of owners shows that music lovers quickly appreciate this perfection of tone.

The new easy payment plan recently announced, whereby it is not necessary to pay any initial payment on the instrument but to pay only for the records selected and then little convenient monthly payments commencing one month after delivery, is proving very popular.

Hearing the world's greatest artists. Arrangements now completed make it possible to have even such wonderful voices as Caruso's, Melba's, Tetrazzini's, Destinn's and others too numerous to mention, can now be reproduced more perfectly than ever by being played on Mr. Edison's wonderful diamond disc machine.

In the large, roomy demonstration parlors in the Eilers Bldg., 975 Market St., special programs of all the latest music will prove a revelation; admission to this exquisite music is free. No caller is under obligations whatever. Mr. Edison wants all to hear his latest achievement, to criticize and to compare.

The latest, Mr. Edison's official Laboratory model is shown herewith, price $250. Less expensive types cost only $150, $115, $100 and $80.



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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WITH Mayor James Rolph, Jr., re-elected by a big majority and most of the contests decided at the primary San Francisco now is eagerly awaiting the general election November 8 when nine members of the Board of Supervisors will be chosen.

The re-election of Mayor Rolph at the primary by a sweeping vote has been received with general approval throughout the city and congratulations have poured into the Mayor's office from every direction. "The Woman Citizen" extends to Mayor Rolph and the other officials elected at the primary its sincerest felicitations and wishes for successful terms.

Much doubt is expressed in political circles these days as to the outcome of the supervisorial contests. While it is generally believed that the nine candidates of the Municipal Conference will poll big votes, there are several other candidates to whom the politicians look for heavy showings.

Among those not endorsed by the Conference who are expected to poll big votes are Edward I. Wolfe, state senator, and John Kortick.

While Assessor John Ginty and Supervisor William H. McCarthy will be on the final ballot in the race for Assessor, McCarthy has announced that he would offer no contest because the voters showed their choice at the primary, even if Ginty did fail to obtain the required majority.

For this truly broad-minded attitude, Supervisor McCarthy is being generally commended throughout the city.

The third contest to be decided at the general election is between Timothy I. Fitzpatrick and Edwin G. Bath for the second vacancy on the police bench. Both Fitzpatrick and Bath are well known and have hosts of friends. A close race is expected.

* * *

"Woman Citizen,"
3 City Hall Ave.,
San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Mrs. Williams:

Permit me to congratulate you on the editorials in "The Woman Citizen" in behalf of Mr. Rolph and his re-election.

I am sure your paper was instrumental in rolling up his majority, and I trust you will keep up the good work for the balance of the Republican ticket at the general election.

With kindest regards, I am,
Yours very truly,
HENRY M. OWENS,
Chairman Republican
Campaign Committee.

* * *

LETTER FROM MAYOR ROLPH

"The Woman Citizen,"
3 City Hall Ave., City.

Dear Mrs. Williams: Please allow me to thank you for your generous support both editorially and personally in behalf of my re-election, and the support of my ticket.

With kind personal regards,
Yours truly,
JAMES ROLPH, JR.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN
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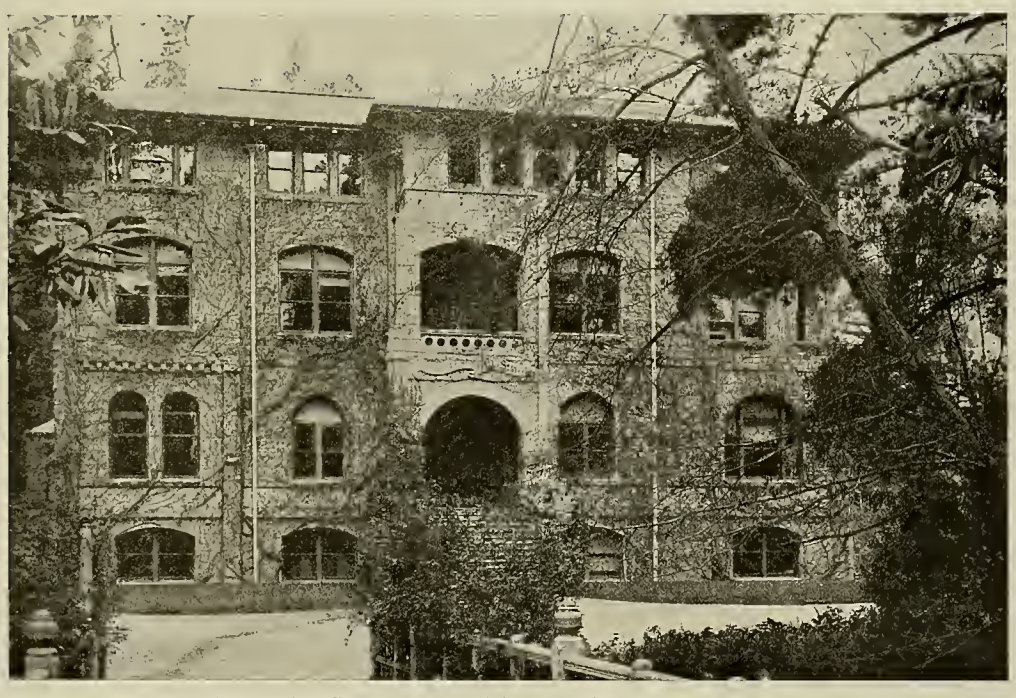
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The Critic's Opinion

Books

And, in the corner of my house, I have books! The miracle of all my possessions, more wonderful than the wishing-cap of the Arabian tales: for they transport me instantly not only to all places, but to all times. By my books, I can conjure up before me, to vivid existence, all the great and good men of antiquity; and for my individual satisfaction, I can make them act over again the most renowned of their exploits: the orators declaim for me: the historians recite: the poets singer, and from the equator to the pole, or from the beginning of time until now, by my books, I can be where I please.—Neil Arnott.

* * *

CALIFORNIA CIVIC LEAGUE MEETS

Attended by delegates from forty centers, scattered throughout Northern California, the quarterly conference of the California Civic League was held in San Francisco Saturday, October 23. Prominent speakers, four of them women, discussed vital issues of the day. The program follows:

Dr. Clelia D. Mosher, Medical Director of Women, Stanford University. Subject: Health and the Woman Movement.

Dr. Adelaide Brown, Member of State Board of Health. Subject: Public Health, a Duty of Democracy, and Women's Relation to Its Problems.

Miss E. L. M. Tate, Executive Secretary, State Society for Prevention of Tuberculosis. Subject: Problems of Small Hospitals in California.

Luncheon recess.

Mrs. Agnes Fay Morgan, Assistant Professor of Nutrition, University of California. Subject: The Responsibility of the Consumer for Food Standards.

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, Professor in Doshisha University, Lecturer Imperial University, Japan; Representative of Federated Council of The Churches of Christ in America. Subject: The American-Japanese Problem.

* * *

LECTURES ON EXPOSITION

A series of lectures is being given by the joint School Study Committee of the Collegiate Alumnae Association and the San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, for the purpose of studying the educational exhibits in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, under the leadership of experts.

These lectures, held every Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, began October 9 at the Palace of Education, P. P. I. E. The class will assemble at the California Theatre of the California Exhibits promptly at 10 o'clock. A nominal fee of one dollar will be required for enrollment. Kindly send your name to Miss Alice Kohlberg, 2459 Jackson street, San Francisco.

The last three of the series will be held as follows: Saturday, October 30, "Care of the Exceptional Child," Prof. Louis Terman; Saturday, November 6, "Industrial and Vocational Education," Mr. J. E. Addicott; Saturday, November 13, "The California Public School System," Mr. Hugh Baldwin.

* * *

All junior readers will be glad to know that Lazelle T. Woolley has added another chapter to her delightful "Faith Palmer Series."

This volume deals with the adventures of the heroine during a gay winter in Washington.

We are assured that this last volume will reach the expectations of the young reader.

("Faith Palmer in Washington," Lazelle T. Woolley. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia, $1.00.)

* * *

"Stately Homes of California" is a book that will delight all lovers of the beautiful and gratify all loyal citizens of California.

It is a handsome volume, well illustrated with plates showing bits of the architecture, and glimpses of the gardens of the homes of many Californians of taste and refinement.

The homes of William Crocker, J. D. Grant, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Senator James D. Phelan and James L. Flood are among the most representative ones described.

("Stately Homes of California," Porter Garnett. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

* * *

Clever indeed is "Modern Woman," which comes to us from the pen of Gustav Kobbe.

Although the author abuses the feminine sex recklessly, he appeals to women tremendously, and the book may be relied upon to pass a pleasant hour.

It contains not only delightful comedies, but also some very good satirical tragedies.

("Modern Woman," Gustav Kobbe. Moffatt, Yard & Co., $1 net.)

* * *

That which most keenly impresses the majority of visitors to the San Francisco Exposition is the romantic Palace of Fine Arts, which has been said to be the most divinely beautiful building ever reared in America. Unusual interest is therefore attached to the announcement by Paul Elder & Company, San Francisco, that they will soon publish a little volume written by the architect, Bernard R. Maybeck, in which he discusses in a naive and simple manner the Fine Arts Palace and Lagoon, not from the physical but rather from a psychological point of view with reference to the effects of architectural forms on the mind and feelings, and analyzes the various elements which influenced the composition of the architecture and landscape.

The volume will include an introduction by Frank Morton Todd and lines on 'The Muse Finding the Head of Orpheus," by John E. D. Trask, director of the Department of Fine Arts, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and it will be embellished with two beautiful illustrations.

* * *

A Medal of Honor.

Paul Elder & Company, the San Francisco publishers, have been awarded a Medal of Honor by the International Jury, Panama-Pacific International Exposition. This medal is next to the Grand Prize.

There is a Time in the Life of All of Us When Science is Needed to Help Nature

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Five Blocks from the Palace and St. Francis Hotels

These trained Guides can take the tourist to places where ordinary slumming guides are not admitted.

The afternoon trip is particularly interesting.

From Our Letter Box

Editor "Woman Citizen":

Allow me to state that I, as a mother, heartily indorse your editorial on "Simpler Dress for School Girls."

None but mothers may know the secret heartaches of the daughter, who wishes that she could only have a dress, or a hat, or silk stockings, or what-not like Mary's so that she too might be asked into the exclusive clubs that Mary is being asked into.

As for myself, I have no money for luxuries for my daughter. And even if I could I would prefer my daughter's mind to be less on her clothes or on another girl's clothes and more on her studies. I feel with you that the only way to accomplish this is "Simpler Dress for all School Girls." MRS. E. P. MURPHY.

Sparks, Nev.

Editor "Women Citizen."

Dear Madam: In a poignant editorial in your September issue you bring to the minds of woman voters the question of the responsibility of the women who vote. I agree with Mrs. Lovell White that we ought to organize and stand for something worth while.

To my mind there is nothing more worth while to every woman in the nation than the life of every child in the nation. Could we not make our platform "Child Conservation?"

And to that end could we not make and enforce or at least see to it that we put men in office who would pledge themselves to enforce some much needed laws in regard to child labor, child recreation and child welfare in general.

Very respectfully,
MRS. CHARLES A. MOPEL.

Fresno, Cal.

Editor "Woman Citizen."

You state that you are eager to receive suggestions in regard to your editorial in the September issue of your magazine, entitled "What Policy for Woman Voters?"

Let me state that in my humble opinion women would make a great mistake in adopting any new policy. If, instead, they would put their energy and their time to working with the men to uphold all of the good laws that are being so far from upheld now, I think that very much more would be accomplished. I am a firm believer in the old adage, "In union there is strength," and in the more modern one, "Together we will stick, separated we are stuck."
MRS. U. O. ELLISFORD.

San Francisco, Calif.

Editor "Woman Citizen":

Dear Madam: I have been considerably upset upon reading the article by Jane Sherzer called "College and the Girl."

My young daughter is at present a senior in high school and is planning to enter the University of California after Christmas.

This seemed very proper to me until I read the above mentioned article.

As I am a widow and have no husband to advise me, I take the liberty of asking your advice. Do you think that a young woman of high moral character would be unsafe in a co-educational institution?

My daughter would have to reside in Berkeley as we live too far from there for her to travel back and forth.

I cannot afford a woman's college for her as the tuition is too high.

Is there any place connected with the university where a young girl could reside and where one would feel that she is being watched over? I am sending a stamped and addressed envelope, and thank you in advance for your answer—also will you kindly withhold my name from your publication?
AN ANXIOUS MOTHER.

There are many private boarding houses in Berkeley conducted by good, motherly women with whom your daughter would be safe. If the girl has received the right home training and has the proper sense of moral obligations, she can only benefit from attending the university.
L. T.

(Continued from page 13)

"It is true that we send our boys to boarding school that they may learn self-reliance, and make friendships that may lead to worldly honors, but the only promotion of which young females are capable is a dignified marriage, which they will always have a chance of forming to the greatest advantage if they court the shade of retirement rather than the intoxicating notice of the public eye."

An old Virginian of note vigorously opposed the higher education of woman, because if she were well educated, he argued, she would be capable of supporting herself, and would want to do it. He continued, "That would be destructive of all true womanliness, for the essence of womanliness consists in being supported by a man."

Easy is the transition from education to work—a step as bitterly opposed by men as women's higher education. Some one has said that the ideal of woman that appeals to man is shown by the fact that Heine's poem, "Thou'rt like a lovely floweret," has been set to music more frequently than any other poem in existence—more than two hundred times. One writer tells us frankly men will always prefer the home girl to any other kind. "They want a girl who has not marred her beauty, nor ruined her health by needless work, nor rubbed off the peach bloom of innocence by exposure to a rough world. * * * Let us throw open to them all employments in which their health, their purity, and their womanliness will not suffer; but let this be regarded, not as an indication of social progress, but as a necessary evil, to be cured in as many cases as possible by marriage." A certain sociologist goes so far as to say, "For women to work is a sin; the world would be better off if all women were turned out of their jobs tomorrow."

A member of Congress recently said, "Southern womanhood is the priceless pearl of the Southern household, and we will protect it with the last drop of our blood." Fine words, beautiful sentiments from a state where thirty-one per cent of the little girls between ten and fifteen are breadwinners!

But what of man's ideal of woman's spiritual nature? In primitive times no woman had any claim to spiritual advantages except the married woman. Marriage was therefore a religious necessity.

The low estimate in which the unmarried woman was held for ages was the logical outcome of this early belief. We have just seen that in the ethnic religions woman's heirship to spiritual advantages was dependent upon her family relationship. Christianity apparently released her from this bondage, but this freedom was soon nullified for all but a few women in holy orders by perversion of the doctrine concerning marriage, and by the belief in woman's special depravity. A Father of the Middle Ages affirmed, "Women have neither souls nor minds." Turtullian warned the Christian world that "Woman is the door to hell," and "The source of human ills." By the church, woman was indicted for the ruin of the race and punished by subjection to man. As in the story of the garden of Eden, she alone spoke to the serpent, so she later was rewarded by being associated with witchcraft and necromancy.

(Continued on page 18)

THE ART AND ETHICS OF DRESS.

By Eva Olney Farnsworth.

This book contains much valuable information on a subject dear to the heart of every woman—Dress. The material is presented in a unique manner. The reader finds that women's dressing is not merely a matter of whims, but milady of the twentieth century considers color, harmony, symmetry of design, elegance and hygiene principles in selecting her garments.

ASK ABOUT IT

Do you use Frenchgloss in your starch and for soft finish garments? If not, why not?

Mrs. A. W. Leak, 917 So. 16th St., St. Joseph, Mo., says: Frenchgloss is an ironing day's blessing, a time and labor saver. It does the work where others fail. It makes the clothes look beautiful. It is the housewife's pride. It has no equal; once used right one would not do without it.

Mrs. Anna Wolf, 1047 Mignonette St., Los Angeles, Calif., says: Frenchgloss saves time, labor and gas bills; gives garments a new look and dirt washes out more easily. Saves anger and worry, makes ironing a pleasure. Frenchgloss enables one to do their own laundry, saving laundry bills, and the clothes. I have used Frenchgloss for a year or more and would not be without it now for anything. I have gotten many of my friends to using it by giving them a piece of mine to try

Mrs. S. A. Breuster, 1804 Park Ave., Minneapolis, says: Frenchgloss saves time, labor and wear on clothes; gives a smoothness that nothing else will; keeps irons in better condition; can iron more rapidly and clothes do not soil so quickly.

Mrs. Louise M. Parks, Monasha, Wis., says Frenchgloss makes ironing much easier, can iron in much less time, makes clothes look new. Can iron my shirtwaist now with no trouble at all. Heretofore sent them to laundries. By using Frenchgloss the starch does not show on colored clothes, garments do not soil so easily and retain their freshness longer. My clothes look now like ironed by an expert.

Mrs. F. F. Noble, 607 Whitall St., St. Paul, says: Ribbons, handkerchiefs and linens rinsed in a solution of hot water, Frenchgloss with a little starch added, makes them look new. They will iron very easy and wear longer.

Mrs. Will Thomas, 628 Smith St., Green Bay, Wis., says: Frenchgloss makes old faded clothes look so bright, clean and new, saves time, fuel, labor and laundry bills. Garments iron just grand. Take real thin starch with Frenchgloss added and starch your doilies, tidies, embroidery, laces, etc., and note how nice they look. It keeps a woman's temper sweeter while ironing. Don't get out of patience having starch roll up under irons and smear or scorch. Your friends will admire the way your clothes look and will ask you how you get them to look so nice. I know this to be a fact. Yours truly, Mrs. Will Thomas.

Price of Frenchgloss is 10 cents at grocers or by mail.

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Agents Wanted.

(Continued from page 17)

King James in his book, "Demonology," asks, "What can be the cause there are twenty women given to witchcraft, where there is only one man?" He answers his own question by telling of her original conversation with the serpent, and the hold thus obtained by Satan over womankind to the end of time.

With the development of asceticism in the Christian church woman became subject to a new and more terrible kind of restraint. In the sixth century, one church council forbade women to receive the Eucharist with their naked hands because of their impurity. Through the dark and middle ages thousands of poor old women who had outlived the time when they could demonstrate their usefulness to the common sense were tortured as witches. Seven thousand were burned at Treves; a bishop of Germany, in a single year, ordered eight hundred executed. In France, at one execution, four hundred witches suffered death; in Italy, one thousand in a single province were thus judicially murdered.

The Reformation did not end this persecution but increased it. Luther said, "I have no compassion on these witches, I would burn them all." In Scotland, theology mad, the persecutions were peculiarly atrocious. Even the reformer Wesley believed both in witchcraft and its severe punishment, declaring "the giving up of witchcraft is, in effect, the giving up of the Bible."

The delusion was of long persistence, since the last execution in England was 1712. How our own pages are blackened by this persecution of helpless women in the name of religion is too well known to need re-telling here.

Traditional ideals of a woman's sphere—a comprehensive subject truly, one in which philosopher, economist, historian and sociologist may find a fruitful field for study. May not all women say with Goethe, "There is no past we need long to return to; there is only the eternally new which is formed out of the enlarged elements of the past; and our genuine longing must always be for a new and better creation."

* * *

THE MOTHER AND THE CHILD

(Continued from page 2)

bring things to pass which, on the contrary, take place without any reference to us. For then we are like the insane and the vital question can be put, what has become of our real mission, of our real responsibility? What wrongs, what **real sins** are we committing? If we believe as Chanticleer that the sun rises in the morning because the cock crowed, what duties shall we find on questioning ourselves? Who has been abandoned because we forgot to **eat our real bread?**

The history of the child's **physical redemption** has for us a most interesting sequence.

Hygiene has not confined itself to the task of being. The question arose not in reference to the more or less perfect forms of the body, but it was the amazing child mortality which claimed the attention and thought of science.

It does seem strange to us today to consider this truth, that is, that at a time when infant diseases were a scourge, it was not the death rate which held the attention but the form of the nose or the legs, whereas the vital question—which was one of life and death—passed unnoticed.

How many like myself have heard dialogues of this kind: "I am very proficient in curing diseases. I have had nine children!" "And how many are living?" "Only two." And yet that mother was considered an authoritative counsellor.

The mortality statistics revealed such high figures that the phenomenon was named the "slaughter of the innocents." The famous statistics of Lexis which do not refer to any one country but to the average death rate of humanity, in general, shows that this terrifying truth was universal. It has two factors: One undoubtedly is the characteristic weakness of the child; the other, the want of protection for his weakness, a lack which was general among all peoples.

Certainly there was no **want** of good will or feeling of love toward the children, but a **something unknown** was wanting: the means of combating a dreadful peril which took place all unnoticed. We know today that **infectious** diseases, especially those of intestinal origin, were the cause of such great mortality. Intestinal diseases diminish nutrition or produce poisons at an age in which the delicate tissues are most sensitive and they were responsible for almost the entire slaughter.

Then the **wrongs** which were being habitually committed against infants stood forth, wrongs comprised in a lack of cleanliness which today would astound us and an absolute want of any rules as to the feeding of babies. The soiled linens which enveloped the child were often merely hung out to dry several times and used over again and again before being washed. No care was taken to wash either the nipple or the baby's mouth, in spite of the fact of fermentation so serious as to cause local sick-

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ness. They nursed without any regularity; night and day the baby's cries governed the time of nursing and the more indigestion and suffering increased the more they increased his feedings, thus aggravating his condition.

Who in those days does not remember seeing mothers, who carried in their arms babies burning with fever, continually putting the breast to the shrieking little mouth in hopes of quieting it? And yet those mothers were most sincere in their self-denial and in their anguish!

Science gave the simplest rules, it advised the most perfect cleanliness possible and it pointed out a principle so evident in itself that it was amazing that everyone had not understood it from the beginning, namely: that a baby, like an adult, must fast at times and can take new food only after the preceding has been digested, and so the nursing periods should come at regular intervals, varying according to age, following the modifications of the physiological functions in their development. Nor should crusts of bread be given the child—as so many mothers do, especially the very poor—to calm his crying, for he might swallow the hard particles before he is able to digest them.

The mothers' great question was, what to do when the baby cried? With wonder it was noted by experience that the babies cried much less or not at all, there were new-born babes who even during the first week of their existence passed the two-hour interval between feedings tranquilly, with good color and eyes wide open so quiet that no one was aware of them—just like nature in its moments of silent immobility. Indeed, what reason was there for them to cry continually? That cry was the outward sign of a state of things which when translated meant—suffering and death.

And for these sorrowing ones the world did nothing. They were swathed and more often turned over to a young girl unfit for the responsibility. They had neither room nor bed.

It was science which, redeeming the children, brought about trained nurse girls, cradles for all, rooms and proper clothing, and especially prepared foods made by great concerns for the hygienic feeding of children after weaning. Indeed, it created an entirely new world for them—intelligent, clean and pleasing. The child became the new man, who has wrested his rights from life and who has, therefore, had to create an environment for himself. Thus we see that infant mortality diminishes in direct proportion to the diffusion of the rules of child hygiene.

Hygiene has freed the child's physical life. The external proofs, which consist in the doing away with the swaddling clothes, in the open-air life, in giving sufficient rest, and the like, are, in general, the most visible and tangible part, but they constitute only a means of attaining freedom. A far more important step toward freedom has been that of removing from the path of life the dangers of disease and death.

As soon as the obstacle caused by some of these fundamental errors was removed, not only did the children survive in greater numbers, but it was proved that they grew better and healthier. Was it really hygiene which helped them to increase in weight, in stature, in beauty, and also in general growth. Hygiene did not do all of this. The gospels say: "Who is able to add one cubit to man's stature?" Hygiene only freed the child's body from the obstacles which were preventing his growth. There were external bands that hindered the growth and the entire natural evolution of life. Hygiene broke these bands asunder and everybody realized that a liberation had taken place. When this was an accomplished fact everyone said: "Children must be free." Now the direct relation between "attained conditions of physical life" and "acquired freedom" is universally felt.

In that way the child is treated like a little plant. For years plants in an orchard or a garden were well kept; they had gained rights and privileges which the child has only just now attained. Good food, oxygen, a suitable temperature and minute protection from the parasites which cause plant disease. Today the son of a prince can have as good care as the most beautiful rosebud in a lovely villa.

The old saying, "a child is like a flower," is what we hope today to make a reality, but it is as yet a privilege accorded only to the more fortunate children. But let us arouse ourselves from so great a mistake. The child is a man. What is enough for a plant is not enough for a human being. Think of the depths of misery to which a paralytic has fallen, of whom it can yet be said there is nothing left of him but his mere body. As a man he is dead. We say of him sadly, "only his body survives."

We must always hold before us the picture of the child as the future man. We must see him in the bustling humanity which seeks with such heroic efforts to attain the goal of life.

* * *

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AN NATIONAL ISSUE

(Continued from page 3)

try above all lesser things of party policy and to cast their votes for those men who, and for that party which, will guarantee that success for them, or for it, will mean the adoption of national woman suffrage.

The Convention of Women Voters, held in San Francisco September 14 to 16, marked the beginning of the awakening of women voters along these lines. At that convention, attended by women from every equal suffrage state, and in which every woman voter present had a voice and a vote, it was voted practically unanimously, that,

> "Whereas, the enfranchisement of the women of the nation is the paramount political issue before the people and the Congress of the United States, therefore, be it,
>
> "Resolved, That we, women voters in convention assembled, call upon the Sixty-fourth Congress to pass the Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the United States Constitution, and we pledge ourselves to work for this amendment irrespective of the interests of any political party."

The adoption of such a resolution by such a convention is big with significance.

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That only which we have within, can we see without.

* * *

To Prevent Sagging

To keep a skirt from sagging when two pieces come together, sew the seam by the machine, then stretch it with your fingers as much as the material will permit, allowing the thread to break. Now sew the seam again, keeping it well stretched all the time. This method may be applied to any fabric, but it is especially good for wash materials, and a cotton or a linen skirt carefully sewed in this way will not sag at the sides or back. Before finishing the lower edge of a skirt—and let this be the last thing you do to it—try it on and mark all the bias places, then put it on a skirt hanger or form, and attach small weights to each marked edge.

* * *

More Playgrounds

The movement for public playgrounds for children has made tremendous headway in the south in the last several years, and the movement is still growing rapidly, says the Philadelphia Ledger. As a result, while four years ago there were few such playgrounds in the entire south, there are today a number in every city.

Atlanta has just closed a successful campaign for the increase of her playground facilities, and Charlotte, N. C., is now conducting a campaign for similar purposes. The movements for the establishment of these playgrounds have all been started by charitable institutions, and have invariably been taken over and developed by the cities as soon as they were established.

* * *

Woman Instituted First Savings Bank

Writing of women's work and thrift one is reminded, a writer says in the Daily Chronicle (London), that the first savings bank was instituted by a woman, Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield, who inaugurated a bank scheme for the encouragement of thrift among the children of Tottenham towards the end of the eighteenth century. This proved so successful that in 1804 she extended her plan of a charitable bank to include adults, and similar institutions were set up elsewhere, generally by women. In 1808, Mr. Whitbread proposed a national savings bank, but Parliament would have none of it. It was not until a Scotch minister, the Rev. Henry Duncan, of Ruthwell, established one on a self-supporting basis in his parish and set an example copied in almost every other district of Scotland, that Parliament at last recognized the savings bank as a national concern.

* * *

Equal Suffrage Favored in Montreal

The announcement that the government of Alberta and E. Michener, leader of the opposition in that province, favor a measure of equal suffrage for men and women, to be introduced in the next session of Parliament, has been received with delight by leaders of the women's suffrage movement in Montreal, says the Star.

Miss Carrie Derick, president of the Montreal Suffrage Association, and a vice-president of the National Council of Women, said:

"It is simply an indication of what will rapidly come in every western province," she said, "and I think soon in the eastern provinces too."

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

(October Bulletin)

THE recent ruling of the Board of Directors of the General Federation at Portland in regard to composition of departments of work did not remove a single member from any department or committee. The chairmen of State Federation committees were added to the corresponding departments in the General Federation, but every woman whose name appears on the present directory of the General Federation as a department or committee member will continue to hold that position until after the New York Biennial in May, 1916. Following the biennial, when a new administration takes up its work, such new administration, instead of writing or telegraphing all over the United States in the effort to fill departments, will simply name a chairman for each department and perhaps one or two sub-chairmen, and the other members of the department will be the various chairmen of State Federation committees. For instance, the Board of Directors of the General Federation will select a chairman for the Civics department, and she, with the forty-eight chairmen of State Federation Civic committees, will constitute the department. This method promises a great saving of labor for the Board of Directors, and, more important still, it is believed that in this way there will be a closer relationship between the General and State Federations and more continuity of effort along all lines.

* * *

In Regard to Eleetion of Direetors

It is probable that a majority of the Board of Directors to be elected at the New York Biennial will be new, and it is therefore important that club women in all parts of the country should be thinking of the most available material for the vacancies that are to occur. It has often been said that this state or that state, or this section or that, ought to have a director, and it is certainly proper and desirable that all parts of the country should be represented. But it is even more important that the women proposed should have qualifications that fit them pre-eminently for the places for which they are nominated and elected.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs is a great business enterprise in one sense. Therefore the board should be composed for the most part of women possessing special business abilities, women who have held positions of trust and responsibility, and who have shown judgment in the management of affairs. They need not all have financial acumen, but some of them should have. From among the Board of Directors a Finance Committee must be chosen, whose duties shall consist largely in keeping a sharp eye on the money side of Federation matters and on whose judgment the other members can rely. From the members of the board must be formed a committee advisory to the General Federation Magazine, and women with special qualifications are needed here.

No committee is more important perhaps than the Membership Committee, for very nice questions arise often in connection with applications for membership, calling for wisdom, sympathy and tact. The chairman of the Press Committee ought to be selected with great care and if any state has a woman whom it considers especially fitted for this post, let that state seek to nominate her for a directorship.

Let no state send its president blindly into the meeting of the Nominating Committee for the purpose of securing a nomination for that state because some of the women there feel that it is high time they had a director; that would be unworthy of the club movement and of the Federation. But let it be borne in mind that only fifteen women can be chosen for the officers and directors, from the entire United States. If a state has a woman who has demonstrated unusual ability in some line of Federation activity, provided she be an all-round woman, capable of taking a large view of measures and of persons, who is also agreeable to work with, then it is right that that state should bring forward a candidate.

The President's Letter

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, subchairman of the Political Science Committee, has consented, at the request of the executive committee, to serve as acting chairman for the Educational Department during the rest of this administration.

This month I have had helpful conferences with Mrs. Hildreth, the president of the N. Y. Federation, the Chautauqua Woman's Club, Chautauqua, N. Y., Mrs. Sneath (who kindly came over to Chautauqua for this purpose), Miss Hay (whom I met in Washington), Miss Julia Lathrop of the Children's Bureau, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Nichols and Mrs. Biddle, presidents of the three great clubs in Philadelphia, Miss Helen Louise Johnson and Mrs. Benjamin Corkran of Baltimore. Last Saturday Mrs. Sneath, Miss Bacon, Mrs. Wood, and I met in Worcester, Mass.

Sehool Manse

I believe you will be pleased to know that the detailed address that I have prepared on the "School Manse" was delivered in the amphitheatre at Chautauqua, New York, and also in the auditorium at Williams Grove, Pennsylvania, to a Grangers' meeting. On both oceasions I was deeply grateful to find men and women much interested.

Faithfully,
ANNA J. H. PENNYBACKER.

* * *

New Household Club

Women engaged in domestic service have organized a Progressive Household Club in Los Angeles with more than 700 members. The club has its own clubhouse and its executive board is composed of working women elected by the members. Miss Emma Anderson is president. Girls arriving from Sweden, Norway, Germany, France, Denmark or Poland, find themselves in the midst of friends, with a clubhouse to go to when off duty, a modest room for rent at moderate price if unemployed, and the possibility of obtaining a good position without the trouble and expense of seeking it through employment agencies.

The club is both a training class and an employment agency, managed by the women workers themselves. Both employer and employee pay $1 for each position filled, and the demand for domestic help exceeds the supply.

The Household Club creed is that "any labor may be dignified by the laborer." They aim to bring about a better understanding between mistress and maid. Efficiency is the goal toward which members aspire.

Members learn and profit through cooking contests, and through debates and lectures. The club holds a non-member's evening once a month, and through this, the public will be brought into close touch with the aims and ideas of women employed in domestic service.

* * *

The Peaee Calendar, 1916

Dr. John J. Mullowney, a member of the Religious Society of Friends and Quakers, and a member of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, has compiled the "Peace Calendar and Diary for 1916," which is to be published by Paul Elder & Company, San Francisco, in the near future.

The calendar will present words of wisdom from the wise men past and present, against war and militarism, one quotation being given for each day in the year. On each facing page is to be the date and a liberal space for the day's engagements or memoranda. While the calendar will be artistic in appearance, it will be thoroughly convenient and practical, a desk memoranda record, fitted to a specially finished Gem Desk Standard.

Dr. Mullowney has given his time to its preparation, not for financial gain, but from a desire to help educate our people in the ways of peace. All money which he realizes from its sale, above necessary expenses, will be used to promote the peace movement.

* * *

Mrs. Dorr Heads W. C. T. U.

At an election held by the Women's Christian Temperance Union of California in Oakland late in September, Mrs. Sara Dorr of San Jose was chosen to serve another year as president. Mrs. Addie Garwood Estes of Stockton was re-eleeted vice-president-at-large.

Other officers for the coming year will be: Mrs. Mary A. Reinehenbach, Oakdale, first vice-president; Mrs. Annie Pettis, Fresno, second vice-president; Mrs. Anna Marden de Yo, San Francisco, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Emilie M. Skoe, Petaluma, recording secretary; Mrs. Ina A. Orvis, Madera, treasurer; Miss Jennie Redfield, Berkeley, acting auditor; Mrs. Louise Cobb, Tulare, secretary of loyal temperance legion.

Delegates and alternates to the national convention to be held in Seattle, October 9-14, were also chosen.

Other important business was transacted at the W. C. T. U. convention.

* * *

Flowers Net College Fund

One enterprising girl has started a college fund. In summer she gathers and sells wild flowers and ferns to dining car porters and tourists. One large pond lily brings the handsome sum of twenty-five cents, a tiny bouquet of wood violets sells easily at ten cents; wild roses, crab apple and plum blossoms and the delicate wood flowers sell at five, ten and fifteen eents a bunch or spray, says the Country Gentleman. Locust blossoms sell at twenty-five cents a small bouquet. In the fall goldenrod is a "best seller" and brings good prices. Sweet peas, asters and many common garden flowers are raised along fence rows and in out-of-the-way places and are sold at a handsome profit.

This girl also raises flower seed for commercial purposes. She purchases tiny white envelopes at ten cents a hundred and with a rubber stamp prints her name and the name of the seed on each one. She specializes on sweet peas, asters, marigolds, nasturtiums, morning glories, pinks, double and single hollyhocks and snapdragons. Hollyhocks and sweet peas are the two most profitable, as they multiply quickly and the seeds are bulky. The packages are sold at five and ten cents each. Her stock is usually sold out clean every fall, as her seeds are choice and true to name.

* * *

"Triple B," an organization of sophomore women at the University of Oregon, plans to alleviate some of the suffering which it is stated will be present among the poorer families of Eugene during the winter. The society held a meeting this week and outlined tentative plans for the work. Probably the principal work will be in making and donating clothing to those who are most in need. It is estimated that about 200 families in the city will be in exceedingly straightened circumstances this winter on account of lack of work.

* * *

Name Too Long

Violet Oakley may be compelled to come to Cleveland and remove the card bearing her name and the copyright notice she painted in the corner of her picture, "The Constitutional Convention of 1787," says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The picture recently was hung on the wall of the new courthouse.

County Proseeutor Cyrus Loeher told Frank Osborn, head of the county building commission, several days ago he eonsidered the card, about ten by four inches, too large and conspicuous.

County Commissioner Frank T. Andrews also said that unless permission for such an addition to the picture is given in the contract he would vote to have Miss Oakley remove it before the painting is accepted.

* * *

New Cure for Snake Bite

A new snake bite cure has been discovered in banana juice. This juice, extracted, not from the fruit, but from the stem of the plant, has yielded simply marvelous results in Africa, under the hands of Dr. F. W. Fitzsimmons, in cases of cobra bite, puff adder bite, tarantula bite and rattlesnake bite. An odd fact about the banana plant—a fact which seems to promise well for its curative properties—is that it is the only plant known which is impervious to the attacks of parasites. Thus in Bermuda, where parasites have destroyed all the fruit trees on the islands, the banana still fluorishes, and flourishes alone.

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SONNETS OF SPINSTERHOOD

Paul Elder & Company, San Francisco, also have in press a book of sonnets by Snow Longley. This is a sonnet sequence, a spinster's book of dreams—delicate traceries of dim desires. The sonnets show the ideal progress of the romantic passion from the personal to the racial, from the love which seeks individual expression to the love for humanity. The book will be issued in dainty form, and will make both a charming gift and a book for one's own bookshelf.

Clothespins Apron.

A clothespin apron is a great convenience. It is made of strong chintz and cut double and almost circular in shape except for a small dip at the top. In one of the pieces two backward turning slashes are cut and bound with braid. The pieces are then placed together, wrong side touching, and the edges (except the dip) bound with braid. The apron is then put on a narrow band and is fastened with a button and a buttonhole at the side.

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A HELPING HAND TO THE STRANGER

(Continued from page 11)

derstand one word of English; she had come direct from Italy, and all she knew about her address was San Francisco. We gained her confidence, ascertained some names she knew, and placed her in a desirable Italian hotel over night, and early next morning, through a chain of circumstantial evidence, she was restored to her friends. All of which goes to prove that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

The society, whose executive headquarters are room 909 Hearst building, San Francisco, now is collecting funds to carry out the permanent work on the scale originally planned and to complete the task laid upon it by the last days and the aftermath of the exposition.

* * *

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

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* * *

Win By Tenderness

Therefore come what may, hold fast to love. Though men should rend your heart, let them not embitter or harden it. We win by tenderness; we conquer by forgivenness. —Robertson.

* * *

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THE FLAG I LOVE

By FAITH HOLMES HYERS

THE July sun shone fiercely across the little room where Miss Graham presided over a cosmopolitan summer school in a poor quarter of the city. The normal school graduate was at her wits end to keep the attention of her little charges. She looked helplessly at the dark sullen child-faces. A little representative of the Russian Jews followed her every movement with brooding eyes that reminded her of smoldering coals. She had an uncanny feeling that some day she would fan the smoldering flame into a fierce heat of resentment by a careless remark. A Mexican boy in the back seat snapped a toy pistol in the face of the boy across. His stolid German neighbor paid no heed to his explosive attentions and went on drawing pictures of submarines. There were children of almost every race that is found in the large cities of America—Chinese, Japanese, negro—and a small sprinkliug of American boys and girls who had failed to make their grade.

Suddenly the teacher electrified the class by asking a question they all could answer:

"Children, what day is next Sunday?"

A chorus responded:

"De Fourth of July—ask us somethin' easy, why don't yer?"

Miss Graham continued:

"Who can tell me what happened one Fourth of July?"

Some of the foreign children had not spent many summers in "the land of the free," but a ready response came from two little newsboys who had started in business at an early age.

"I blowed off my finger last year and the doctor guy sewed it on. See?" He held up a stiff member for wondering inspection.

"I nearly put my lamps out with powder," said another.

Miss Graham rose quickly and requested silence:

"No, children, I mean why do we celebrate the day?"

"It's Uncle Sam's birthday," said a too-precocious youth.

The teacher forestalled other observations by describing in a few simple words the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

"Now, children," she concluded, "I realize that you boys and girls come from many different nations. The customs of a people make an interesting study. Tomorrow I shall expect each child to bring to school the flag of his own country and be able to explain the emblems and colors. Remember—bring the flag you love best."

The following day every child marched to his place with a package clasped in his hand. Some displayed newspaper wrappings bearing strange foreign characters. The parents of the scholars had been invited for the exercises and there were present a number of shawled mothers and bashful fathers.

Miss Graham struck a chord on the piano and these descendants of many races marched to the platform to the strains of "When we were marching through Georgia." At a signal the tightly wrapped flags were unfurled and waved in their while a mixed chorus exclaimed:

"The flag I love."

A thrill of tenderness for the little aliens ran through the heart of the astonished teacher. Every flag was a star-spangled banner. The land of the melting pot had won the new generation.

* * *

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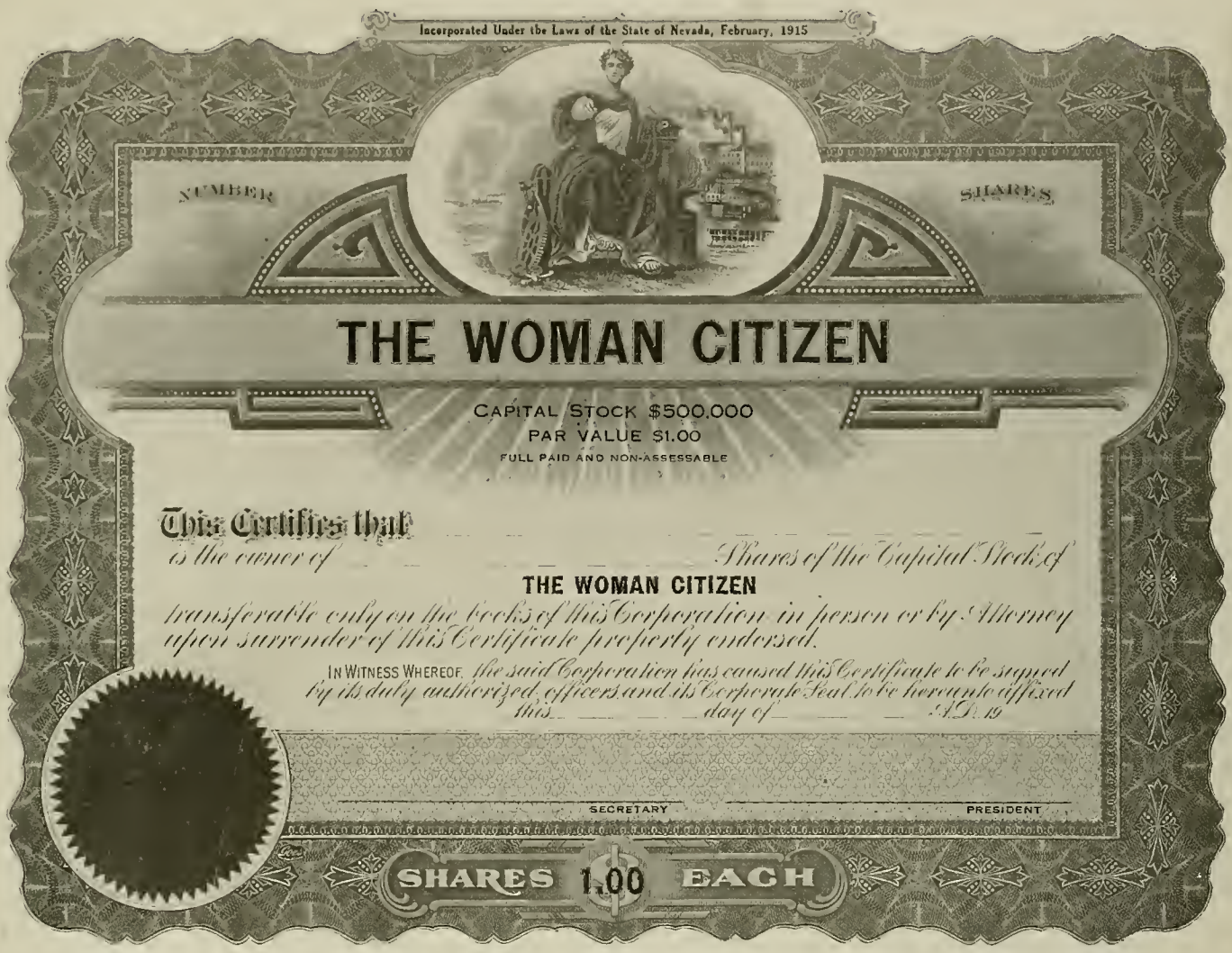

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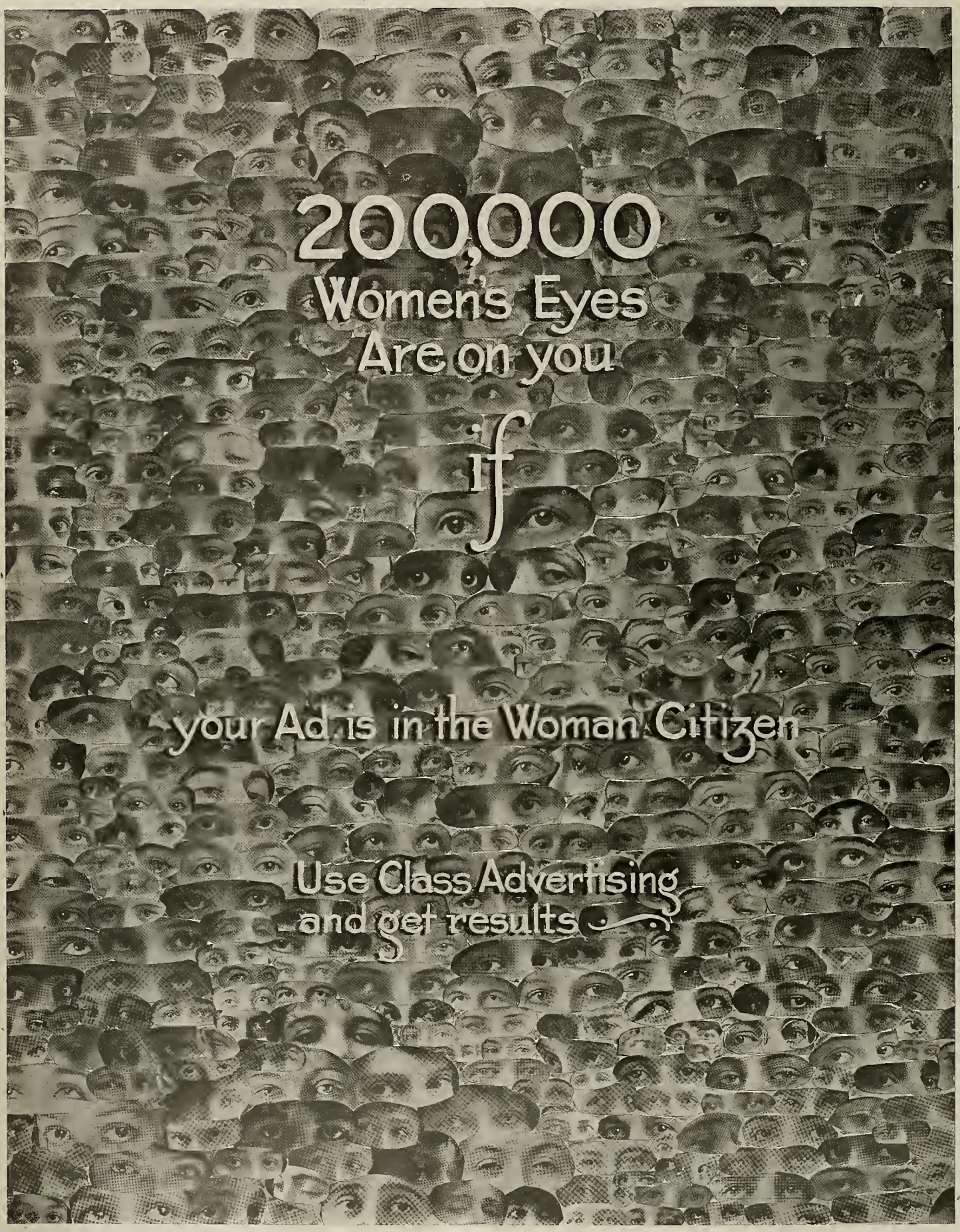

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DECEMBER, 1915

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUR

"Fast bind, fast find;
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Christmas Bells

By Florence Richmond

Bend down to earth and listen,
  Oh bells, oh Christmas bells!
Your great bronze clappers glisten
  Like stars where heaven dwells!

Bend down to earth with greeting,
  Oh, bells of golden word!
Your glory-song, too fleeting,
  Each waiting soul has heard.

Then soften not your singing,
  All joy, all peace fortells,
But keep your song a-ringing,
  Oh, Christmas bells, oh, bells!

Oh, bells of golden morning,
  Oh, bells of silver night!
Oh, bells of God's adorning,
  Oh, bells of Christ---of Light!

After the War—What?

Dr. David Starr Jordan, one of the world's foremost peace advocates, believes that "a direct cause for modern warfare is the eagerness to find something for armies and navies to do."

"A few resolute men, reckless of consequences, brought on the Great War," he declares. "A few men, equally resolute, could make war impossible, if they had the backing their cause demands. To get peace is to do away with standing incentives to war."

Dr. Jordan's remarkable analysis of the European war, which follows here, was delivered by him before the recent Immigration Congress, which assembled at the Exposition Auditorium.

By Dr. DAVID STARR JORDAN

Chancellor of Leland Stanford Jr. University

THE Great War will eventually come to a close through exhaustion, through lack of money, through starvation, or through sorrow and mourning. There is at present little prospect that it will end in any sweeping victory. It may be that Jean de Bloch was right and that the armies of today with their hundreds of miles of battle front are too large to be maneuvered. Giant guns and swift instruments of murder balance one another. Armies seeming invulnerable, war activities have been more and more directed against non-combatants. Little headway has been made by either side in those features commonly regarded as legitimate warfare. Except for the invasion of Belgium, the Germans have accomplished little headway. And everywhere non-combatants have suffered with the armies.

The warfare at sea, on both sides, has been directed mainly against the property of private citizens. All this, the raids on seaside resorts, the capture of merchant ships, the sinking of fishing-boats, the whole matter of War Zones, blockade and food contraband, is directed against those who cannot strike back. The only difference between this and old-time piracy is that the modern free-booters have framed their own rules, while the outlaw of the past defied all statutes. Frederic the Great, with the frankness of a King, said: "As to war, it is a trade in which the least scruple would spoil everything. Indeed, what man of honor would make war if he had not the right to make rules that should authorize plunder, fire and carnage?"

Let us assume that there will be no victory for either side, but that all nations concerned will find themselves defeated. The treaty of peace must come at last. There are many things we should like to put into this treaty, things essential to the future security and well-being of Europe. But we shall not get many of them. We may not get any. It may be that the drawn game will end in a truce, not of peace but of exhaustion. It is best not to expect too much, nor to demand all we want, before the war hysteria is over. After the war is over will begin the work of reconstruction. Then will come the test of our mettle. Can Europe build up a solid foundation of peace amid the havoc of greed and hate? Contructive work belongs to peace, and it may take fifty years to put the continent in order. When the killing is stopped, permanently, or for a breathing spell, the forces of law and order must begin mobilization.

There are many things we need to make civilization stable and wholesome. Every gain counts. We want foreign exploitation limited by law and justice. We want to see diplomacy and armies no longer at the call of adventurers. We want no more "red rubber," red copra or red diamonds. We want open diplomacy and we want democracy. Whatever is secret is corrupt, and the control of armies by an unchecked few is a constant menace to human welfare. The people who pay and who die should know what they pay for and why they are called upon to die.

We want all private profit taken away from war. We want to see armies and navies brought down from the maximum of expense to the minimum of safety. We want to see conscription abolished and military service put on the same basis as other more constructive trades. A direct cause for modern warfare is the eagerness to find something for armies and navies to do. We want to abolish piracy at sea and murder from the air. We want to conserve the interests of neutrals and of non-combatants. We want to take from war at once its loot and its glory. We hope especially for an abatement of tariffs and of all obstacles that check the flow of commerce. With a free current of trade, the eastern half of Europe would lose its commercial unrest. We cannot mend all the defects of geography, but we might refrain from aggravating them. Landlocked nations will not be so tempted to "hack away to the sea," if the sea is not made artificially distant by barriers to trade. We would like to have nations pay their debts, not struggle in rivalry of borrowing. We would welcome the day of fewer kings and they with limited authority.

Furthermore, we would like to see manhood suffrage everywhere and womanhood suffrage, too. Councils of the people instead of "Concerts of Power," effective parliaments, not mere debating societies without power of action. We would like to see land-reforms, tax-reforms, reforms in schools and universities, in judicial procedure, in religion, sanitation and temperance, with the elimination of caste and privilege wherever entrenched. We would like to see every man a potential citizen of the country he lives in. We would like to see the map of Europe redrawn a bit (but not too much) in the interests of freedom and fair play. We would like to see the small nations left as stable as great ones, for small nations have done more than their share in the work of civilization. We believe that a nation can have no welfare independent of the individual welfare of its people. That nation is greatest which has most individual initiative and most abundant life.

We would like to see our Belgium restored to the "permanent neutrality" which is her right, and Luxemburg as well. We believe that the "Balkans should belong to the Balkans." We would like to see, if it may be, Constantinople neutralized and autonomy restored to Alsace-Lorraine, to Finland, to Armenia. To hear from the Danes in Northern Schleswig, and from the Poles in Warsaw, Posen and Galicia. The people concerned should be consulted over every change in boundary lines. We would insist that the Hague conference be made up wholly of serious men, not baffled by diplomatists, sparring for advantage. We would like to see the Hague Tribunal dignified as the International Court of the World, to extend and create international law by its precedents. We would like to see judicial procedure and arbital decisions everywhere take the place of war talk and war preparations. To see the channels of commerce opened wide, neutralized, unfortified and free to all the world—the Bosporus, the Dardanelles, the Straits of Denmark, Gibraltar and Aden, the canals of Suez, Panama, and Kiel as well. Above all, we should hope to see human life held as sacred as the flag, and patriotism become "planetary," not merely tribal or provincial. Whatever is good for the world is good for every nation in it. All this leaves task enough for the lovers of peace. "Never again should the sword be sheathed; it should be broken." But the sword is most surely broken by rust, not often by another sword.

Not much of all this will go into the treaty of peace. But the struggle will go on, the most intense since the days of the Reformation. A few resolute men, reckless of consequences, brought on the Great War. A few men, equally resolute, could make war impossible, if they had the backing their cause demands. To get peace is to do away with standing incentives to war. Only peace activities can achieve this. And among these activities, he who looks for it may find in full abundance the long-sought "Moral Equivalent for War."

So much for Europe, what of America? Of this we may be sure, struggle will not be over with the war. And, whatever the movements in Europe, we shall have induced movements in America which will run in parallel lines. The movement for militarism in America, checked by the good sense of a democratic people, seems like a

(Continued on page 13)

The Mother and the Child

Dr. Maria Montessori's remarkable article on the care of the child, begun in the October-November issue of "The Woman Citizen," is here concluded.

In it, Dr. Montessori tells of the changes wrought by time in mothers' methods of caring for their children. She presents her own ideas, the results of years of study and practical experiences in the care of the young.

During the closing months of the Exposition, Dr. Montessori interested thousands with her model classes, in which she demonstrated her world-famous methods of child training.

By Dr. MARIA MONTESSORI

WHAT are the rights of children? Let us consider them for a moment as a class in society, a laboring class, for they do indeed labor to produce men. They are the future generation. They labor and endure the hardships of the physical and spiritual growth. They are continuing the work performed for a few months by their mothers, and to them is left the performing of the more arduous, more complex and more difficult task. When they are born they have naught but potentiality, yet they must do everything in a world which, even on the word of an adult, is full of difficulties. What is done to aid these weak pilgrims in an unknown world? They are born weaker and more helpless than an animal, and they must in a few years become men; must be a part of an organized and complicated society, built on the secular effort of innumerable generations. At an age in which civilization—that is to say the possibility of living well—is based on rights acquired by force and incorporated into laws, what are the rights of him who comes among us without strength and without thought? Like Moses in the bullrushes on the waters of the Nile he represents the future of a chosen people. Will there be found a princess who in passing will notice him?

We entrust the child to fate, to fortune, to love—hence our day resembles that of Moses when all the first-born were slain.

Let us see how the laws of society receive a child into the world. We are in the twentieth century, yet in many civilized nations foundling homes and the practice of using wet nurses are still institutions. What is this foundling home? It is a prison in a dark dungeon, where all too often the prisoner finds death, as was the case in those mediaeval dungeons where the victim, judged in secret, disappeared unknown to any one. He will never see his own people, his family name is blotted out of existence, his goods are confiscated. The worst delinquent must have some remembrance of a mother; he knows he has had a name, and has a consoling memory of it, just as one who has become blind recalls the colors and the light of the sun, but the foundling is like one born blind. Any malefactor whomsoever has greater rights than he, and yet no one could better prove his innocence. Even in the days of the most shameful tyranny oppression of the innocent lighted the fires of justice, which sooner or later burst forth into a revolution. Those whom tyrants carried off, because, by chance, they had witnessed the tyrant's evil deeds, were thrown down trap-doors, where henceforth darkness and unheard of sufferings were their unhappy lot, but their fate served to arouse the people to the point of proclaiming the principle of equal justice for all. Not so for foundlings, society does not perceive that

Dr. Maria Montessori

they, too, are men. They are indeed only the flower of humanity and to save its honor and its good name, where is there a civilized body that will not strengthen its position by sacrificing these flowers?

The wet nurse as a social usage was, on the one hand a luxury. Some time ago a girl of the middle class who was about to be married, boasted thus of the ease promised by her husband: "I will have a cook, a maid and a wet nurse." On the other hand, the hardy peasant who has just given birth to a son, looks complacently at her full breasts and says: "Shall I be able to find a good position as wet nurse?" It is only the hygiene of recent times that has put a brand of shame on mothers who were too lazy to nurse their offspring. Even in our own day queens and empresses who nurse their children are held up to the mothers as admirable examples.

In civilized countries the rich nurse their children because hygiene has shown that it is advantageous to the child's health, but not because the civil rights of the adult were extended and recognized in the case of the child. They consider those countries where the wet nurse is still an institution as less evolved, but of the same civilization, but when the mother is sick and can not nurse her baby, what then? Well, it is the sick woman's son who, in that case, is the unfortunate. Why should another one assume his misfortune? How many poor endure want and yet that is no reason for taking the riches of which they have need from others. If today one of our emperors had to have a bath in human blood to be cured of some dreadful torment, surely this would not be cause for bleeding healthy men as might have been done by a barbarian emperor. These obvious things form our civilization and what distinguishes us from cannibals and pirates is the fact that the rights of the adults are recognized.

Not so the child's rights. What cowardliness to recognize the adult's rights and not those of the child? Shall we give justice only to those who can defend and protect themselves and in all else remain barbarians? The peoples of today may have attained a greater or less degree of evolution from the standpoint of hygiene, but they all belong to the same civilization, i. e., the rights of the strong.

When we intend to seriously consider the problem of the child's normal education, we should glance around and at least be cognizant of the world we have prepared for him. Do we desire that, like ourselves, he may unheedingly trample on the weak. That he may hold ideas of justice which halt before one who does not protect? Do we wish to make of him a half civilized man, when he meets his equals and a half beast when he comes in contact with the hosts of oppressed and innocent? If this does not exist then, before giving the child a moral education, let us do like the priest who is about to go to the altar. He bows in repentance and, before the whole world, he confesses his sins.

This child untouched by the benefits of the law, is like a disjointed arm. Humanity can not work to make it's morality if it does not make a right use of the same, and this will stop the pains and paralysis of the wounded muscle which cling to it, namely, woman. The social question as regards the child is evidently the most complete and profound, it is a question both of our pres-

(Continued on page 12)

A Christmas Story

By GUSSIE DANFORTH JOSLYN

"MINTA, Minta," called grandmother Schonberg, one Sunday afternoon in early December.

"Yes, grandmother, I'm coming," was the hurried response from over the bannisters, and down the steps came Minta, wrapped in coat and scarf, carrying a bundle of books.

"Oh, grandmother, I shall be late as usual," said Minta, glancing at the little Dutch clock on the mantle. "I almost hate the Mission Sunday School. I was busy planning for Christmas. I have so little time for myself, working in the shop all day long, until dark, and of evenings helping the children with their lessons. Then on Sunday afternoon I must teach a class in the Mission School. Why can't I have one day to myself? I would love to visit the picture galleries and the public libraries. But that is not for me."

So, with a loving kiss to the grandmother and a face somewhat like an April sky, Minta hurried away to the performance of what she considered her duty.

How poor and mean seemed the little church today! (Minta had visions of grand cathedrals.) How raspingly the cheap, little organ gave forth its discordant notes! (Minta's grandfather had often taken her, as a little child, to hear the great pipe organ, and she could faintly remember their thrilling tones). She sat listlessly through the scripture reading and the prayer. Her beauty-loving soul longed to satisfy itself with nature and art. She craved an opportunity for self-culture.

But, alas! Now all promise of a broader life in America seemed at an end for her. The father was an invalid. He had been a professor in Germany and had crossed the ocean to accept a chair of languages in an eastern college, but had fallen a victim to the dread "white plague," which was slowly and surely stealing his strength and life away. Already his days of active service were ended. Minta's mother, so self-reliant and resourceful, had been laid to rest in "God's Acre" scarcely a year ago. There were Fritz and Tina to be educated, baby Martin to be cared for and loved, and only grandmother and Minta to do it all.

"If only my dream could come true—if only it ever could come true!" Minta kept repeating to herself, "then grandmother will know why I am so often late—then I will tell her my great secret."

At the sound of the superintendent's bell she started from her day-dream and hurried to her class of little German immigrant boys. How uninteresting they seemed today! But it somehow soothed her ruffled spirits to speak to them in the language of the Fatherland, which she always used in teaching these little ones. In her American home the members of the family still addressed each other in loving terms.

Finally the last song was sung, the last prayer was said, and the children hurried away to their humble homes.

Minta made visits to a few sick children who were absent. To little Hans she carried a small bag of wonderful German cookies which her grandmother always sent to him.

His story was a sad one, and day after day he lay upon a bed suffering. But when Minta entered the room his little face brightened with a smile and he eagerly stretched forth his hands for the expected treat. Then a story from Minta made them both happy.

Minta was a clever story teller, and she often thought, "If only I had time I might write one and win a prize."

And O! such wonderful things she would buy with the money; medicine and dainties for father; warm clothes and pretty playthings for Tina and little Martin; a real fur cape for grandmother and, most glorious of all, college for Fritz. If the prize were very, very large, beautiful books and pictures for herself, too; and not to be forgotten, as a tear stole down her cheek, a wreath of pure, white Easter lilies for mother's grave.

Yes, yes—mother was a saint—she visited the sick and afflicted, was always kind and generous, and she loved to teach in the Mission school.

A week before Christmas Minta came home, tired and discouraged, after a most trying day at the shop. Everything seemed to have gone wrong, and her dream—"No, it would never come true—another failure—just wasting time," were the bitter thoughts which kept crowding into her brain.

On opening the hall door she caught sight of a letter on the table. Picking it up she saw that it was for herself and that it bore the address of a well-known publishing house. With unsteady steps she hurried to her room, and with trembling fingers tore open the envelope. Out, down upon the floor, floated a long strip of white paper. Stooping, she seized it with eager hands and read the magic words: "Pay to the order of Miss Minta Schoneberg, $150."

She was wild with delight. "Oh, my little story, my little story!" she cried rapturously, as she kissed, over and over, the little white slip. Down the stairs she flew, laughing and crying and grabbed the astounded grandmother by the shoulders. "Oh, grandmother, grandmother, listen, listen! My dream has come true!"

"What does the child mean?" stuttered the grandmother, as Minta popped a kiss on each withered cheek.

Then Minta calmed herself enough to say: "Oh, grandmother, my little story has won the prize, and what a lovely Christmas we will have for father, for Fritz, for little Martin, for you, for me, for Hans, for every one. Oh, I am so happy, so happy!"

"So!" said the grandmother, "tell me of this wonderful story."

"O, grandmother, it really was so beautiful and I loved it so, and it is all true, about patient little Hans and the Christ child! Sit down grandmother, while I read you the list of lovely things I am going to buy for every one at Christmas time."

Minta helped her grandmother into a chair and, sitting on a stool at her feet, proceeded to read the long list of gifts she would make to her dear ones. When she had finished, the grandmother was silent for a while, then putting her hand under Minta's chin, she gently turned the sweet, happy, flushed face up to hers and looking into Minta's honest eyes she said: "But, my child, I did not hear among the names of your dear friends the name of the 'little Lord Jesus.' What will you give to Him who has made this beautiful Christmas possible?"

With a sob Minta dropped her head into her grandmother's lap and cried: "Oh, I have been so thoughtless, so selfish, so unwilling, but from this day forward and forever, I will give him 'a willing service.'"

Wine, Wisdom and Home Happiness

By JESSIE NILES BURNESS

SOMEBODY, somewhere, has said that happy people are good people; that our heavens are not high priced; that it is our hells we have to pay for.

Happiness as a working basis for prosperity has gained a firm foothold throughout those sections of California devoted to viticulture. Any visitor to the vintage festival held annually at St. Helena will lose his faith in the old teaching that misery is our birthright and suffering a necessary concomitant of success. And he will be compelled to some very earnest thinking about the problems which proposed prohibition presents. Perhaps he will "hesitate to draw the line where God has not."

The pretty little city nestling under the rim of the hills seems to have more happiness per capita, more content, more hospitality, more financial prosperity, more real homes and more home life than any city of its size on the face of this earth.

This seeming may be due, in part, to these fortunate times wherein the farmer, with auto, telephone, university extension privileges and rural mail service, and able to avail himself at will of a little leisure for thought and pleasure, has far and away the best of the city toiler, who so rarely is his own boss.

Also it may be due in part to the fact that that greatest and gentlest of all modern writers sojourned in Napa Valley for a while, so that something of his spirit abides there and animates this new generation. Robert Louis Stevenson said, you know, that "our duty to our neighbor is to make him happy, if we may."

Certainly that was the spirit in which our party, which spent a day there in vintage time as guests of the Board of Supervisors of St. Helena, was received and entertained.

The boat trip began in mist at the pier in San Francisco and merged into sunlight by the time Vallejo was reached. Something over an hour was required for this boat ride. Following it a trolley trip of like duration led us over a route that serpentined up a flat valley rimmed with foothills that mount by gentle rises and rounded tops up to the more distant peaks. There are no jagged, sawtooth ranges; it is all kindly curves, as though the Creator's hand had lingered lovingly in fashioning this bit of California. We wondered if the railroad right-of-way was designed to touch every freehold. Surely some day those curves will be straightened out! But the ride up to St. Helena was made without stop, and the return was at dusk, so the mystery of the winding of that level trail couldn't be investigated.

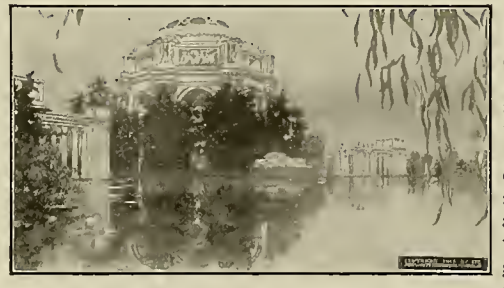
Much of the road runs through vineyards, and when the breeze ruffled into silver the protecting crown of green leaves, the luscious clusters of ripe grapes could be seen, scores of them on each vine.

On arrival at the little city, which has a population of some sixteen hundred people, a demonstration of what is meant and understood by California hospitality was given the visitors in the shape of a luncheon in Native Sons Hall. I wish it were possible in words to do like justice to that luncheon which we did in action. The Native Sons and Daughters who provided and served it must surely have thought we came to them after long fasting.

From here we adjourned to the Town Hall. As told to me, it is the custom at these festivals to stage, each year, some phase of the valley's history, told in allegory, a different historian being chosen for each occasion.

The playlet was written, this year, by Gardner de Veuve, principal of the Grammar School. It related the coming of the Franciscan Fathers to this valley, and the opening scene, where the Redman stands listening to the approaching priests chanting their vesper hymn, gripped the heartstrings and attuned us all to the spirit of the allegory. A priest enters, bearing Baby Vine, brought as foster child to the Spirit of the Vale. The Indian summons the Spirit, and she accepts the charge.

Half Dome of Philosophy, Palace of Education, P. P. I. E.



Palace of Fine Arts, P. P. I. E.

Scene two is concerned with the arrival of Civilization, a comely youth. He sleeps and dreams great dreams for the valley, and of the coming of a ladylove—the Vine grown to maturity.

Tragedy comes in the third scene, which typified the time back some thirty years or more when phylloxera came near to destroying the industry in California. A note of cheer in the gloomy outlook for the wines—the children of Civilization—is furnished by the arrival of Uncle Sam, who finally vanquishes the pest.

Scenery, costumes, music, dancing, singing and action were all St. Helena product. But one professional took part, leading in dances and singing some of the solos. And it is my opinion that just as we saw it the show could be booked as a vaudeville number, and "get by" without any change at all except that it would have to be shortened a little, perhaps, and that it would be too costly with so many actors.

This was the eighth anniversary of this festival to be observed. The celebration serves the dual purpose of providing recreation for everybody for a little space between the hard work of producing, and of garnering the grapes, and of focusing the attention of the outside world on the achievement.

Few people hitherto have realized the extent of the grape industry in California, which represents about thirty million dollars a year to the state. Even before the war we were shipping to all the foreign wine-producing countries — France, Germany and Italy. Much of the product we sent them was blended with vintages from older vineyards, by winemen wiser, perhaps, in some of the secrets of making wines, and was returned in due time to this country under a foreign label. What war has done to the vineyards there we know in part. What it has done and may do to the demand for our wines may be inferred from the statement of one who knows, that wine men in California this year are glad the crop is only about two-thirds as large as usual, for most of them wouldn't know what to do with the new wine, having so much left on hand of two and three-year-old product.

The exhibit of the Combined Wineries made by the California Viticultural Exhibit Association at the Grape Temple in the Palace of Food Products at the exposition has gone a long way in the crusade for education. Probably more dignitaries were entertained here than at any other place with the single exception of President Moore's office. All the governors of all the states who visited the exposition were beguiled, one way or another, into visiting the beautiful booth, and seeing how California sunshine, in portable form, is prepared for distribution to all the world.

At the entrance to the temple a grape display of fifty-six varieties grown in the state included table grapes, raisin grapes and wine grapes. Almost a duplicate of this display was shown at one time in the government section of the Palace of Agriculture, for Uncle Sam has several experiment stations devoted to grape culture, one of these being in Napa county aforesaid. Late in September "Grape Day" was celebrated and many tons of grapes of every sort were distributed in the Court of Four Seasons. Always the service room in the Grape Temple was open, and guests were welcome to sample, in most attractive surroundings, California's sweet, dry and sparkling wines, for even champagne is now made here in quantities that give it commercial importance, certain sections being admirably adapted to production of champagne grapes of flavor most delicious and exquisite, perfect in quality and profuse

(Continued on page 17)

Protection for Young Womanhood

By NETTIE BROWNING DANFORTH KINNISON

THE question is sometimes put to me —"What caused you to think seriously of woman's suffrage?" My answer is this—"The age of consent" laws.

Until I learned of the existence, in the different states of our union, of laws defining an "age of consent" in women, the actual status of the female portion of the United States never had occurred to me. I asked why such a kind of law should be made. I was told that it was necessary for the protection of men and boys. I wondered why men and boys should need to be protected from girls of as young years as the "age of consent" would seem to indicate.

I do not recall the age which each particular state set as its "age of consent" in a woman, but I do know that it impressed me as being incredibly young. Let us say it was eleven years—that is a conservative average—some few states may have designated older, some named it younger. One state, I understand, set seven years of age as the proper and reasonable "age of consent" in a woman. God save the mark! And, when, not long ago, I read that the people of a certain state had lynched a man of doubtful guilt of the murder of a fourteen-year-old girl because, they said, he "had outraged the womanhood of their state"—and then, in a few lines further, I read the statement that Georgia's "age of consent" was eight years old, I was disgusted with her prattle of "outraged womanhood!"

A girl at eleven is nothing but a child! A girl at fourteen is not much more than a child—at all events, in her knowledge of the world and of men. It seemed to me that she needed protection, as well as did men and boys.

Our lawmakers are supposed to be chosen from among our best men—our men of high standards, men who have a high regard for womanhood—and yet it was our men law makers who made such a law against common woman-hood. Did each man feel that his own daughter or sister was exempt from such a law and so it was all right to make a law against the other man's young daughter or sister!

But, said they, such a law is necessary to protect men and boys against bad women. Now, do you really believe there are many more bad women of fourteen years old, against whom men and boys must be protected, than there are untaught girls of fourteen who need protection? The truth is that both men and women, boys and girls, need the kind of protection that is given by proper education, self control and equitable laws for both.

The "age of consent" laws, as they stood twenty years ago, were man-made laws—one-sided laws—laws for the protection of the male sex (the "stronger vessel") against the female sex—the "deadly" fourteen year old "female." These had stood thus, for a long time, and would have stood thus for a longer time if women had not begun to take notice and get busy. It was by the hard work of women, lobbying, step-by-step that the "age of consent" was raised in any state.

Mrs. Nettie Browning Danforth Kinnison

As with that law, so with other unjust laws relating to the status of women and children—they have stood thus for many years and will stand thus for many more years unless women get the power to change them. Women have noticed that it takes a considerable time for her "gentle influence" to change the statutes. And in the meantime, too many women are up against it.

Women now realize that they must have a positive, not a negative, force with which to combat an unjust status of women and children. That positive force is, and can only be an equal power with men to make the laws. Only one thing can give her that power, and that one thing is the right to cast her vote on all questions pertaining, directly or indirectly, to her own or her children's welfare.

The conditions of life today are very different from the conditions of life a half-a-century ago. The application of scientific discoveries which have brought the people of the world into closer touch with each other; the commercializing and centralizing of industries; the public school system; co-education in colleges; telephones; the entrance of women into the business world; rural mail delivery; cheap printing; wireless telegraphy; transportation facilities, have all been a factor in doing away with the isolation of the family, and particularly with the isolation of women of the family.

Women now are in touch with affairs of the world—they are thinking and reasoning about the affairs of the world. It is the thinker who should make the laws which govern the affairs of the world, and therefore the woman thinker must now join forces with the man thinker. Thinking and working spells progress—we must either grow or degenerate, we cannot stand still. Women cannot now go back into class isolation; therefore, if man hopes to go forward he must now take woman with him, as an equal in the law, because we live in the law, we cannot get away from the law, and the law is this—the inherent right of every human being to the achievement of equality of soul, equality of mind and equality of opportunity.

* * *

Peace on Earth

By MRS. KATHLEEN L. BYRNE

IN California where Nature showers us with her choicest blessings it is difficult to realize that in Europe nearly every nation is engaged in the most cruel, the most disastrous war in the history of the world. In the carefully censored reports that are sent from the seat of war not an inkling of the real state of affairs is made known.

In the last months press correspondents to the American newspapers have given to the world the details of the terrible loss of life, the horror of the trenches, the unspeakable atrocities committed, and the absolute disregard for the rules of modern warfare that occur in this conflict. In fact, the accounts remind one of the barbarism of the dark ages. When we read that thousands of innocent women and children are killed daily, and that in one instance little children, mere infants, were used as shields on the firing line by their captors, every instinct of humanity, every heart throb of our body cries out that this terrible war must end.

The recent Armenian massacre with its countless thousands of defenseless people slaughtered with fiendish cruelty has made the whole world shudder. If we need an additional incentive to spur us on in our efforts for peace there is that grim specter that stands forever in the background—the dreadful fear that some heathen nation will gain supremacy in Europe and overthrow the Christianity and civilization that has taken centuries to accomplish.

It is stated by military experts and European diplomats that the countries engaged in the conflict will keep up the war while the last remnant of their fighting strength remains. Therefore, it remains for the neutral nations, headed by the United States, to use every means within their power to promote peace. May the new year just dawning find this terrible war at an end, so that it can be truly a season of "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men."

Honorable Peace

By SENATOR GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN

OUR country has much for which to be thankful at a time when half or more of the civilized world are engaged in a cruel and devastating war. Notwithstanding the jingoists and their fulminations against the foreign policies of this administration, the clear and discriminating mind, combined with the determined purpose of the man in the White House, has so far steered the Ship of State as to avoid the rocks that are wrecking governments and destroying the flower and chivalry of Europe.

We are a peace-loving people, but those who are willing to maintain peace at any price will find that the American people will be satisfied only with honorable peace. How can that be maintained is a question which naturally suggests itself. Treaties and conventions between the powers have proven ineffective, and nothing has been more clearly established by the pending conflict than this particular fact. The most solemn treaties failed to protect Belgium and its people, and yet there are those who are insisting with voice and pen that all that is necessary to achieve world peace are arbitration, conventions and treaties. When the necessities of war seem to demand violations of the terms of any international agreement they are violated without scruple and are looked upon as mere scraps of paper, only to be observed when convenience justifies. Not only are treaties and conventions violated, but the most solemn obligations of international law are swept aside to suit the convenience of first one and then another belligerent. From an idealistic standpoint agreements to arbitrate are all right; from a materialistic standpoint they do little, if any, good toward removing the causes of war. They are to be encouraged at all times, but he who relies upon them to protect a country from aggression or war will find that he pins his faith to the baseless fabric of a dream.

It may be that in the years to come the new diplomacy of truth and fair dealing inaugurated by this beloved country of ours will serve as a beacon light to lead the nations of Europe away from the Machiavelian diplomacy of fraud and deceit. When that time comes, if it ever does, the sword may be beaten into the ploughshare and the spear into the pruning hook. Then, and not until then, can we hope amongst nations any more than amongst individuals that there will be "peace on earth and good will to men."

Strange as it may seem, with our government insisting only upon fair dealing between men and nations, we yet have no friends amongst those who are at each other's throats. The truest and best friends that the United States has in this grave crisis are the two broad oceans to the east and to the west of us. While this condition lasts, and it may last for years, the best way to preserve peace, an honorable peace, is to be prepared to meet aggression from whithersoever it may come.

The martial spirit in its best and truest sense, which in the last analysis means the patriotic spirit, ought to be cultivated in the home, in the schools, and in the churches. Many advocates of peace at any price have been abroad in the land for a number of years, some of them on the pay roll of a visionary millionaire, not intending to do so, but in fact destroying the martial and patriotic spirit of our youth. If these same doctrines had been preached in Revolutionary days, men could not have been mustered to follow Washington and his generals through more than one victorious battlefield. The War of 1812 would not have been waged, and America would still be a colony of the British Empire.

Let us then, those of us who love peace, teach the young that we want only an honorable peace, and inspire in their breasts that love of country and that patriotic spirit which animated the fathers of the Republic, and gave to them and to their children's children this splendid "land of the free and the home of the brave."

Peace—The Prophet Foretold It

By the REV. HARVEY S. HANSON

OF course, Peace is the most desirable thing in the world. The Prophet foretold it. It was the burden of the Heralding Angels' Song. It was the teaching of The Christ. It is the great end for which international courts are created. The human heart in all ages and everywhere cries out for Peace—peace in the home—peace in the nation—peace in the world, for only when the home, the nation, the world are at peace can these divisions of human society do their best duty in the fulfillment of God's Destiny for them.

But sometimes selfishness enters in and destroys the fabric of a century's creation. One mind, drunken with the lust for power, territory, glory, may in an hour destroy all the foundations of Peace. The dogs of war are turned loose, murder and rapine are rampant, treaties become only scraps of paper and the oath between monarchs only an agency of intrigue. The world then realizes that it has been crying "Peace, Peace" when there is no peace, and that only a deluge of blood—innocent blood—can quence the conflagration of war.

It is in the face of such a condition, today, that we are met with the cry from Peace Propagandists. "Peace! Peace!" Personally I sympathize with the spirit and effort in relationship to events arising after the present European condition is settled. But I can see no hope for peace, nor can I conceive of its being desirable even, till it is a conquered peace. Peace without the eradication of the cause of the war would only be war deferred to a more convenient time and the awful carnage would have to be gone through again with added vehemence and preparedness begotten of experience gained by the present war.

In closing, let me say, I do not sympathize with the spirit in our own country which urges a "Militaristic Propaganda" as a means of preserving peace. On the other hand, I deplore the present condition of our army and navy, for it is far too weak to command a decent respect for our position as the world's greatest republic. It seems to me that England's navy has been the sole barrier that prevented the dictation by Germany as to the manner of our foreign commercial life. A sound policy, it seems to me, would be the provision by our government of a sufficient naval and army equipment of ships and men to compel marauding nations to stop and consider the cost before attempting to gratify any covetous tendencies. The "Peace at any price" sentiment is cowardly and detrimental to national life, honor and patriotism. Better a thousand deaths and war in all its horrors than a lulling to sleep of national consciousness and a death of patriotism to the nation, her institutions and her glorious historic heritage.

EDITORIAL

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The Yuletide Spirit Peace on earth, good will toward men! May this, the golden spirit of Yuletide, be carried to the four corners of the earth. May the sacred message of peace, dawning with the Christmas morn, bring a rift in the war clouds obscuring the sun of happiness from Europe's shores. And may the blessing of peace continue to fall over our land of plenty, showering joy and prosperity to all its people.

Again has the ever-moving cycle of time brought to us another Yuletide and the dawn of a new year. And with the approach of Christmas, we find that the blessing for which we have prayed has been but partly fulfilled. Peace we besought in our prayers. It has been given to us in America —this greatest of all divine gifts. But it has been kept from Europe's lot.

In San Francisco we builded a mighty Exposition. We made it an epitomy of the world's progress. Civilization's highest achievements were here portrayed.

But fate had wrought an uncanny contrast. While the people of one continent were celebrating the highest progress of the human family, their brothers of another continent were plunged in the darkest war of the world's history, fallen to the lowest level of civilization.

With such a mockery is the world confronted, when the Christmas light dawns before us and we hear again the cry, "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

What can we do to fulfill those words? What power may we exert to make of it more than an empty phrase? Who will venture a reply?

Still let us profit by the message of the hour. Let us make the mission of peace our mission; the lesson of peace, our lesson.

In America, Woman stands today as man's equal. Her power is recognized, her value as a citizen is known. She is toiling beside Man in every field of human endeavor. She is fast acquiring her political rights. She has taken her place as the co-worker of Man.

So let the good men and women of these United States band together as apostles of peace, let them teach to their children the brotherhood of man and fatherhood of the Almighty. Let them hold aloft the pure-white banner of peace, imparting to Young America the lessons of universal peace and brotherly love.

Is this not the inspiration of Christmas? Is it not the lesson of the hour? Come, brothers and sisters of America, let us join hands and as apostles of peace, cry out in mighty chorus, "Peace on Earth, good will toward men."

Teaching Motherhood in College The announcement that a course in motherhood is to be offered at the University of Chicago should be of general interest to American women. It proves an awakening to the importance of teaching hygiene and the other subjects essential to the proper raising of children.

The course will be begun soon, according to announcement, and every branch of the subject will be taught. It will include the preliminary upbuilding of the health of the mother, the care of the infant and of the growing child.

Dr. Marie Mayer, now head of the university's medical work, probably will be given charge of the new course, and it is hoped that this advantage will meet with proper response. We trust that a mock sense of modesty will not keep young women from enrolling for such important instruction.

The university, indeed, has taken a big step in the right direction. It is gratifying to find that at last motherhood is being regarded as an exact science, worthy of scientific study. It should be placed upon a standard basis, governed generally by certain rules of health and hygiene that will insure the physical welfare of both mother and child.

If our American girls could be made to believe that a knowledge of hygiene and kindred subjects associated with motherhood is as essential to their future welfare as Greek and geometry, they would find themselves happier and healthier women.

We trust that the new course at the University of Chicago will receive the encouragement and support which its purpose deserves.

* * *

The Lesson of Baby Bollinger From the great volume of discussion which has followed the now-famous case of Baby Bollinger, one powerful lesson has been handed down to the world. The dying cries of the Bollinger infant have sounded an appeal to humanity for a universal awakening to the imperative necessity for laws of eugenics.

Whether the parents or physician of this unfortunate babe were justified in their stand, is a matter incidental to the broader and mightier issue raised by the case. That issue—the real question of the Bollinger case—strikes at the heart of our civilization.

Will the world continue to look on indifferently to the necessity for race betterment or will the people of all nations, awakening to their responsibilities, demand laws that will compel eugenic marriages and insure healthy children?

That is the real question with which the Bollinger case brings us face to face. While

not declaring that laws of eugenics would have brought Baby Bollinger into the world a healthy, well-formed child, we do maintain that the case must awaken a new sense of responsibility to race betterment.

We believe that it should cause men and women to regard the future of the race from a broader viewpoint and to demand health certificates before marriage and other eugenic measures that will minimize the birth of defective children and thwart the increase of mentally unfit families.

There are thousands of right-thinking men and women in California eager for a law compelling health certificates before marriage. They regard such legislation as a big step toward race betterment. But our legislature has given us no law of this kind.

True, our state has taken a forward stride in eugenics. To her credit, California is the first state in the Union to establish a department of research combining the principles of eugenics and psychology to determine causes of juvenile delinquency.

* * *

Woman's Part in the Exposition With the closing of the Exposition, another glorious chapter is written indelibly into the history of Woman's progress. It is a story relating, in general, Woman's first official participation as a co-worker in the building of a world's fair and, in particular, of the achievements of California women in extending hospitality to the peoples of the world.

As the unprecedented success of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition goes down into the world's history, so will be recorded the brilliant part played by women of every nation in the creation of Jewel City. They share the glory, for they shared the labor and responsibility.

It was the first time in history that women had taken an official part in the building and management of an international Exposition. Likewise, it was the first time that their activities and contributions to the world's advancement had received formal recognition at a world's fair.

Women's work in the arts, the industries and the sciences was displayed in the great exhibit palaces beside the work of men. In the great array of statuary and canvases, the masterpieces of women artists took a prominent place in the fore and received equal admiration with the work of men.

The exhibits told a silent story of Woman's labor in all of the other lines of human endeavor — letters, manufactures, science and commerce—and of her remarkable achievements in all undertakings.

Women leaders in various fields came together in great conventions of women, and the results of their conferences were noted the world over.

In conventions of both sexes women took a part co-ordinate with men, sharing in the deliberations as well as in leadership.

The Woman's Board of the Exposition, officially recognized as head of social affairs at the California Building, presided over brilliant functions and extended in true California spirit the hospitality for which the Golden State is famed round the world.

Thus is the crowning glory of the Exposition a triumph for women as well as for men, and in this achievement we see the dawn of a new era of Woman's successful participation in world affairs.

Follow Exposition Inspirations A number of women's clubs in San Francisco have begun to pursue a line of work which might well be emulated by other organizations not only throughout California, but in other states as well. They are continuing the study of subjects in which the masses found interest at the Exposition.

As was expected, the world's fair proved a great broadening influence over the people. It kindled interest in subjects in which the great public previously was not generally concerned. It opened up new interests, new lines of thought and activity, new fields to explore.

Men and women who before had but a passing interest in art were inspired by the magnificent art displays. People who knew little of social service work were awakened to its importance and its progress.

Knowledge was diffused on subjects of industry, science and politics. From the extensive array of exhibits, the conferences and lectures, men and women visiting the Exposition became vitally interested in subjects which previously gave them little concern. The influence of the Exposition had broadened them intellectually.

With this in mind, a number of women's clubs have judiciously continued this broadening interest in diversified subjects by arranging their programs to include lectures on such topics. They are offering their members addresses on the art of the Exposition, on social service subjects inspired by Exposition conferences, and kindred topics. Their programs virtually are an extension course to the study which has taken place at the Exposition. We trust that other clubs, recognizing the wisdom of the plan, will follow that policy.

* * *

"Movies" in the Schools The Chicago school authorities have taken a big step in the right direction by ordering the initial purchase of ten moving picture machines for instructive use in the public schools. This purchase will be followed by others, and the judicious school officials of Chicago are arranging to provide a library of films, such as will edify and instruct the youth.

The moving picture is capable of exerting a powerful influence in educational work. In many instances its use is more effective than text books. Besides its accurate portrayal of life, which gives vividness to the lessons it teaches, it can present its educational advantages to almost unlimited numbers of people and hold their attention.

The injurious tendency of the day is to devote motion pictures too much for scenes of crime and immodest plays, rather than concentrate on the educational value of this great invention.

Too many children know the moving picture only as a source of fun and not as an instructor. Their parents permit them to see pictures of an injurious nature, scenes that suggest immoral thoughts and outlawlessness.

Presentation of improper pictures before children should be prohibited by law, and the use of the "movies" as a patent factor in education should be broadened.

Yuletide Greetings
From Our Friends

Mrs. I. Lowenberg—"The Woman Citizen" is on the uphill road to success and at the dawn of 1916 I wish it a prosperous New Year, hoping that its progress will continue.

With the wondrous Exposition now a pleasant memory, we naturally turn to the holiday festivities and wish everyone a merry Christmas and trust the new year will bring prosperity to the nation and universal lasting peace to the world; and that the disputes of governments will be settled by arbitration and not by the sword.

* * * *

Mrs. E. G. Coleman—It affords me the greatest pleasure to wish "The Woman Citizen" a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year. I trust that the new year will bring to it the prosperity and success which its efforts and lofty ideals so fully deserve.

I think that "The Woman Citizen" has done wonders for us women. It has performed a noble work in dealing fairly with all of the interests of women, in handling the problems so important to our sex. I have found "The Woman Citizen" a great incentive to earnest endeavor. It presents all the big issues of concern to women in a fair and impartial way. It deserves the support of all women. May success follow "The Woman Citizen" on its lofty career.

* * * *

Mrs. A. R. Cotton—Christmas indeed is a time of good cheer, love and good will toward all. Mine is a Christmas wish of happiness and good cheer to everyone. And may I wish "The Woman Citizen" continued success.

* * * *

Mrs. Josephine Martin—Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to "The Woman Citizen." I cannot commend too highly the splendid work of "The Woman Citizen" in sponsoring the cause of women and interesting them in the vital matters which concern them deeply.

The coming year, I believe, is going to be the best year that the children of San Francisco have ever done. The women's clubs seem to be devoting themselves more than ever to benefiting and helping the children. A bright year, full of promise and happiness, is in store for them.

* * * *

Mrs. Roy E. Steiner—I think that "The Woman Citizen" is a great benefit to women at large. Its mission as a loyal and sincere exponent of woman's cause has been nobly fulfilled and in this joyous holiday season I can only wish "The Woman Citizen" continued success and prosperity. May it continue to help womankind as it has in the past.

I believe that at Christmas time we should give more thought to the children. We should see that all of them enjoy a merry Christmas. Indeed, I wish that all the children may have their little hearts filled with joy.

* * * *

Mrs. A. P. Black—I wish good cheer and happiness to all. May Christmas bring its blessing and bountiful joy to everyone.

Los Angeles Times

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A Rush Order from Babyland

By FAITH HOLMES HYERS

WANTED—One thousand pounds of baby Britishers to be delivered to the Empire on short notice. Prizes offered to the village exhibiting the greatest number of A-1 specimens at the next county fair.

I read this astonishing notice on my way to work one morning in a little town in England. My experience in nursing had caused me to remain abroad when the war broke out, and my services had been given gladly to the poor wrecks sent home for repairs. But my American blood boiled when I read the notice which demanded reinforcement of human lives as casually as any other war supplies.

I looked at the pitiful results of man's butchery of man and groaned. Already the hearts and homes of the more fortunate were over-burdened with the responsibility of fatherless children and starving immigrants, and the government called for another thousand pounds of struggling humanity!

The "War Brides" must show their gratitude for cheap marriages and iron rings by furnishing the government with prospective targets for future scientifically-made cannon. Women had boasted of their loyalty to their country — now let them prove it in the way for which they were peculiarly fitted. Of every walk and station, high, low, learned, illiterate—all were urged to respond to the call. Quantity, not quality, was the cry.

To minds focused from long habit on eugenic marriages and "better babies" movements, this was a little bewildering, and a special meeting of women was called. To my dismay the government officials appointed me as one of the speakers on their side. My poor brain reeled with the problem of how to obey the wishes of my superiors and the dictates of conscience at the same time, and I fell asleep with the silly little rhyme repeating itself in a dreary monotone:

"How many miles to Babyland?
"Out of the darkness a childish voice answered:
" 'Anyone can tell—
Up one flight, to the right,
Be sure to ring the bell.' "

A light dazzled my sleep-ridden eyes and I saw a shining flight of stairs. Without a second's hesitation I mounted the steps and turned to the right. A low white door was marked "Babyland." I pushed the bell and the door opened gently. When my eyes became accustomed to the blue light I saw that the woman who bade me enter was tall, with a beautiful figure. The face above the clinging Grecian robe had a Madonna-like purity and sweetness. "The spirit of motherhood," I thought, and knelt reverently at her feet.

"Dear mother of unborn souls," I implored, "I have come to seek aid of your wisdom. Men have gone mad with a deadly disease called 'War,' and it is destroying our people by the thousands. The empire calls for new supplies from Babyland. Many of our women think they must obey and already are on the way here. You are great and wise, will you send more men into the world while this war-germ is filling the air with poison?"

The majestic figure stooped and raised me gently:

"Come with me, and fret not. Hast thou no faith in woman's ingenuity? Come and see."

I followed her through the open door down a leafy path, and we came upon a scene that made me gasp with delight. Enclosed by a hedge of baby rambler roses was a playground designed by nature. Feathery trees dotted here and there gave welcome shade and a thick bed of blue forget-me-nots made an ideally soft carpet for tender little bodies. Flowers of every hue and shape lent their rainbow tints and birds filled the air with music. And the babies! Here—there—everywhere—they lay, kicking, romping, laughing in glee. Their cherubic loveliness rivaled the dreams of the great masters and I feasted my eyes on rounded limbs and dimpled cheeks. A babel of "ah-goos" and "da-das" fell on my ears.

I turned to speak to my guide but she had vanished. I found her in the reception room where I had first entered. The room was crowded with bundles of babies and the spirit mother was busily attaching wings to each tiny form.

I looked pityingly at the little strangers, but the woman with the heavenly-wise eyes smiled at me:

"Do you think the government will be very angry when it discovers that its crop of war babies turns out to be prospective suffragettes?"

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The Mother and the Child

(Continued from page 3)

ent and of our future.

If we keep in our conscience facts of such serious injustice, not to call them crimes, without ever being aware of them, what may not be the lesser evils which will descend on the child?

Let us look around; until recently nothing was ready to receive this wonderful guest. It is only recently that little beds for children have been manufactured, but from amongst the many, numbers of superfluous and luxurious products try to find objects which are planned for them. No washstands, no armchairs, no little tables, no brushes. From amongst so many houses, not one house for them; only very rich and privileged children have their own room and it is almost a place of exile.

Let us imagine enduring for a single day the torment to which they are condemned.

Supposing that we should find ourselves amongst a giant people, whose legs were exceedingly long in comparison to ours, with an enormous body, but very quick as compared to us—an exceedingly agile, intelligent people as compared to us. If we wish to climb their stairs, the steps are high, on a level with our knee, and yet we have to try to climb up with them. If we wish to sit down, the chair reaches almost to our shoulders. Climbing up with difficulty, we finally succeed in perching ourselves on it. We would like to brush our dress, but the big brushes are so heavy that our hand cannot even grasp, much less hold, them. For brushing our nails we are given a clothes brush. We could easily take a bath in the wash basin, but our arms would not be strong enough to lift it. If we knew that these giants were expecting us to do so, we would say: "They have made no preparation to receive us, to make our visit comfortable. The child finds all that he could wish for in the forms of toys or dolls. The rich, multi-form, attractive environment was not made for him, whereas dolls have houses, with sitting rooms, kitchens and closets—everything which the adult possesses is reproduced in miniature for the doll. The child, however, cannot actually live with all these things—he can only play with them. The world has been given to him as a joke, because as yet no one has admitted that he is a living man. He finds that society has prepared an ironical reception for him.

The fact that the child breaks his toys is so well known that this act of destruction of the only things made for him seems to be a proof of his intelligence. We say: "He destroys because he wants to understand": in reality, the child is trying to find out if there is not something as interesting inside of the toys as on the outside. They do not interest him in any way. Sometimes he breaks them to pieces angrily, like an offended man. Then, according to us, he is "destructive because of naughtiness."

The child really tries to live with all the things that surround him. He would like to really use a washstand by himself, to dress himself, to actually comb the hair on a living head, to really sweep the floors; he, too, would like to possess chairs, tables, armchairs, clothes hooks and closets. What he wants is really to work, to attain an intelligent end, to have the enjoyment of his own life. Besides, he must not only act like a man, but he must actually form the man; this is the predominating tendency of his nature, his mission.

What would happen to us were we to become slaves to a people incapable of comprehending the sensitiveness of our feelings? A giant people, stronger than ourselves. Whilst we are quietly eating our soup, relishing it, at our pleasure (and we know what an enjoyment is found in this freedom), a giant comes along and grabs the spoon from our hand and makes us swallow so fast that we almost choke. Our protest, "For goodness sakes, wait," would be accompanied by a contraction of the heart and our digestion would be endangered. If another time, while thinking of something pleasant, we were slowly putting on our coat with that satisfaction and that liberty which we have in our own home, and a giant should light upon us, and in the twinkling of an eye, having dressed us, should carry us bodily out of the door, we would feel our dignity so belittled that the whole pleasure of the walk would be lost. Our nourishment does not come simply and purely from the soup swallowed, and the well being does not come simply and purely from the walk, but also from the freedom which accompanies all these things. We would feel rebellious and offended, not certainly because of hatred of these giants, but only because of the love for an inner tendency to let our life function freely. There is something within us that man does not know, which, one might say, with an expression easily understood, God alone knows, and He is imperceptibly manifesting it to us that we fulfill it. It is this love which more deeply nourishes and gives the feeling of well being to our life, even in its most minute acts. Because of this it is said that "Man does not live by bread alone." How much more true is this in the case of the child, where creation is at work?

They must defend their little acquisitions in the environment by struggles and rebellion; when they want to exercise the senses for instance, that of touch, everyone reprimands them, saying, don't touch! If they try to take some object from the kitchen, some leftovers to make a pie with in a little plate, they are chased away, they are mercilessly led back to their toys. How many times one of those wonderful moments, in which their attention is fixed, and that process of organization which must develop them is starting within them, has been brusquely interrupted, as the spontaneous efforts of the children are seeking blindly in the environment for those things with which to nourish their intellect. Have we not all perhaps had the feeling that something in our life has been crushed forever?

Without being able to explain the reason, still we feel that some previous thing was lost along the road of our life; that we were cheated, defrauded. Perhaps when we were about to create something we were interrupted, persecuted and our inner organism remained rickety, feeble and powerless.

Let us picture adults who were not settled in life, as are most men, but were in a state of inner autocreation like men of genius. Suppose a writer to be under poetical inspiration, and is about to give to humanity a helpful and inspiring message. Or let us take the mathematician who sights the solution of a great problem whence would spring new principles useful to humanity. Or take an artist whose mind is conceiving the ideal image which must be put on the canvas immediately so that a masterpiece may not be lost. Imagine such men at such psychological movements. Suppose there came into their presence a cruel person calling aloud to them to follow, and this person should take them by the hand and then push him out. To what purpose? To play a game of chess. Oh, they would say, you could not have done anything worse to us. Our inspiration is lost, humanity will be deprived of a poem, a masterpiece, a useful discovery, because of this foolishness.

But the child does not lose only a product but himself, for the masterpiece which he is creating in his immortal self is the new man. That caprice, that naughtiness, those mysterious outbursts are perhaps the hoarse cry of unhappiness uttered by their misunderstood minds.

But it is not only the soul which suffers, the body suffers too. For this is what characterizes man—the influence that the spirit has on his entire physical existence.

In a foundlings' home there was a very ugly little fellow who, nevertheless, was dearly loved by the young lady who tended him. This nurse told a patroness one day that the child was getting beautiful. The lady looked at him but found him very homely and she thought of how habit shuts our eyes to the defects in others. After some time the nurse again made the same remark and the lady made another visit and seeing the warmth with which the girl spoke of the child she thought with emotion that perhaps it was love that blinded her. Months passed by and finally the nurse said triumphantly that now no one could longer be deceived, for the child had become actually beautiful. The astonished lady had to admit that it was true, the child's body had indeed been transformed.

We deceive ourselves in thinking that we give all to the child when we give them air and food. Indeed, we do not give even this; food and air are not enough for man's body; all the physiological functions depend on the well being, and that is the only key to the whole of life.

So, also, the child's body lives by the freedom of the soul.

A new hour is about to strike for the relations between mother and child.

The modern mother who is prepared to care perfectly for the physical life and who for such a mission has only yesterday opened her mind to new studies and new ideas and has accepted new responsibilities,

is about to take a step forward.

Like care, dictated by science, will be demanded of her tomorrow for the intellectual hygiene of the child and for the health of his inner life.

No longer will medicine alone furnish her the necessary teachings, but also a renewed pedagogy based on the positive facts of science. The girls who yesterday, in order to be better mothers, took hospital training, will tomorrow go to children's schools to learn the art of protecting the new lives which are about to be entrusted to them by nature. Then the maternal mission will become complete and woman will turn her steps toward motherhood with open eyes and with the dignity of one who is no longer only a creator but also a protector of posterity, one who guards and saves the body and mind of the new humanity.

Just as woman so well understood that to save her child's life, it was necessary to give her own co-operation in order that all environment might be freed from disease and so took active part in the modern hygiene progress in housing, in dress, and in the entire civil surroundings; just so tomorrow she will understand that upon her rests the solving of the problems of justice which humanity still tries to solve.

AFTER THE WAR—WHAT?

(Continued from page 2)

parody on the awful and self-destructive efforts of Europe. With the breaking up of the great deep, we have parallel ebullitions in the neighboring ponds.

And in the rebuilding of Europe, our part will not be one of suspicion, hate and antagonism. Our stand is a braver one than that involved in acting as cogs in a huge machine of destruction. We are between the lines. Ours is the Red Cross work. It is for us to carry the spirit of friendship and mutual help into a continent desolated with senseless hate.

And with the problem of reconstruction comes the problem of immigration. When we send relief to Europe, what will Europe send to America? Not her armies—of this we may be certain. The invasion of New York is one of the bogies conjured up by the War Traders, who in our land, as in every other, seek to project their most profitable trade into the future, who would have us celebrate the dawn of peace by making certain of another war.

When the war is over, Europe will be short of men, as well as of capital by the use of which men can be paid. There will be little work to do and few men to do it, and the taxes will wax higher and higher as the means to pay them becomes more precarious. For a long time before the war there was a steady stream of laborers out of oppressed Germany into Switzerland—Hunger Pilger—Pilgrims of Hunger, they were called at Basel, and one Italian economist forecasting the future, said that "in ten years we shall all be pilgrims of hunger." And so they will all be. And as Switzerland will not hold them all, they will flock towards America.

The happiest man I saw in Greece was a soldier from America, who had bought for $100 his release from the army, and was headed back for "little old New York," where a man could do something, and be alone while he was doing it. He had come back to Greece for patriotism's sake. Now he was going back to his place as steamer-steward for his own sake. And all the others from America, the backbone of the Greek army, were going back to America, when they could get away and when they could get the money, for the service at a rachme (19c) a month falls far short of union wages.

To me this seems evident. During the war, traffic is scant and immigration to America has fallen off almost to nothing. When the lines are open, the desire to emigrate from Southern and Eastern Europe will be found to be greatly increased—Roumania, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Hungary, Macedonia, Poland, the movement both to North and South America will be greatly accentuated. Meanwhile the rulers of most nations will put all possible obstacles in the way of immigration. The great problem of both Italy and Greece, next to those of war, is that of the loss of the people by immigration.

But the means for emigration will be greatly reduced. Poverty will be the rule in Europe. A million people in Macedonia alone were helpless refugees in May, 1914. Their lot has not improved since then, nor has it gone better with any of the war-worn and war-torn nations.

The French and Belgians seldom leave their homes; but from Germany and Great Britain the tide of those who abhor military service is likely to rise. To what degree the movement towards freedom and away from war-taxes and war-burdens will rise, no one can say. And the problem of the immigrant is going to be more and more pressing until we solve it, or abandon the effort for its solution.

The freedom of America is British freedom; it rose with the revolt against a Prussian King, engaged in stupid fashion in Prussianizing England and her colonies. British Liberty and American Liberty have risen on parallel lines, and while our machinery of administration is very different from the British, our social fabric in its basal framework is the same. Americans have been defined as middle-class Englishmen, and we may accept the definition, for the same in stock, we have eliminated the upper and lower classes, those having privilege through inheritance, and those from inheritance debarred from life's comforts.

The racial freedom belongs to the racial stock which secured it. No gifts to a nation comes from the outside. Each must earn what it gets. The races of the North of Europe, substantially identical with ours, are soon assimilated; and so are some from the South of Europe and from Asia. Others come who have never known freedom, never demanded it, and who for generations never learn to use it. Those among us who need physical coercion are not good citizens and are not welcome. They are dross in the melting pot. They lower the average quality of the alloy into which they enter. Their pressure reduces the proportionate number of those fine strains of heredity who maintained our freedom and who give to our nation its color and destiny.

And yet, however opposed to immigration by wholesale of "the beaten men of the beaten races," in detail it is impossible not to sympathize with these people. When one comes to know individuals in a miscellaneous pack of Balkan refugees, one sees the fine traits of human nature cropping out here ad there, and one's fear for the eugenic future of his own nation, the "melting pot of Europe," "the land where hatred dies away," is lost in human sympathy.

And it may be just as well. We are all in the same boat—all races of men—all on "the good ship Earth." If we develop a permanent civilization, it must rest on mutual help, for after all "Love is the Fulfillment of the Law," and law is the expression of cause and effect, the best way in which actions and events may be bound together.

* * *

Maternal Ideals

From "The Stirrup Latch," by Sidney McCall—The ideal modern mother should be, firstly, a biologist; secondly, a business woman, and thirdly, a physician, and most important of all, a technical psychologist. One never knows enough to be a wise mother. The real secret, the fundamental necessity in attempting to influence a growing mind, is to keep yours as young in spirit and ages older in knowledge.

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WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Following is the letter of Mrs. Annie Pennybacker, president of the General Federation, in part:

My Dear Friends: In my fall visits I have everywhere found cause for encouragement. The order of the conventions is good, the programs are being more wisely built, there is a certain quality of dash and precision about some of those presiding that is especially pleasing, and above all things the spirit of harmony is strong. There is a tremendous growth in the understanding between the state and the General Federation. Everywhere there have been General Federation representatives, there has been not only willingness, but eagerness to give out General Federation information, and there has been a desire on the part of the body politic to receive this information. The interest in the New York Biennial is keen, and I fully believe that we are to have a record-breaking attendance. So far in these state meetings I have met Mrs. Keefe, Mrs. White, Mrs. Williams and Miss Stearns (of the Board of Directors), and Mrs. Sherman, chairman of Conservation; Mrs. Cole, chairman of Civil Service Reform; Miss Johnson, chairman of Home Economics; Mrs. Winter, chairman of Literature; Miss Boswell, acting chairman of Education, and Mrs. Baxter, vice-chairman of Civics. These women have rendered valuable service and have given of their best freely. In several states we held a meeting of all the state chairmen in order to impress upon them their new relationship to the General Federation departments. Everywhere this new plan is approved. It has a tendency to make the state chairman feel more and more the responsibility of her position. I am asking the state president to remember that it is really in their hands that the formation of the General Federation department now lies. I am urging them to make a special effort to select the women best fitted for the place and bring pressure to bear on these women to induce them to accept chairmanships. The hour has come when we must try to make women see that sometimes it is a duty even to make a personal sacrifice in order to accept federation work. When a woman feels that she is being chosen to direct, not alone the work in her state, but to be a vital part of this same work over the whole country, the magnitude of the task appeals to her and she sees that sacrifice may be genuinely worth while.

Minutes Too Long.

There are some suggestions for betterment that I would like to make. These suggestions are the result of many, many pastoral calls made during the past three years. In some places the minutes are entirely too long. We should remember that adjectives have no place in the minutes of a convention. When a secretary begins to use complimentary terms she must either have sufficient adjectives to meet the case of every speaker or she will be confronted by an embarrassing position. Since minutes are supposed to record facts and not opinions, it is much safer for the secretary to allow herself no expression of judgment, even though that judgment be conveyed only through the medium of adjectives. Do you think this same principle might be applied to the introduction of speakers? Is it not more dignified simply to give the subject, the speaker's name and the official position that the speaker holds? When one starts a precedent of praising the first speaker, is it not almost necessary to continue this policy throughout the entire program? Have we not progressed far enough to feel quite content if the presiding officer spares herself the strain of set introductory speeches and also saves much valuable time on the program?

Shorter Afternoon Sessions

Let me plead for shorter sessions, especially when general sessions are held in the afternoon. I have seen women give three hours uninterruptedly in the morning and then sit through three and a half or four hours in the afternoon. This is not consistent with our views on conservation. No woman can digest what she is hearing after so long a strain, especially when the ventilation of the convention hall is poor. Again and again it is necessary to beg for fresh air. Every local board should make its first duty the ventilation of the hall. It is criminal to hold conventions in places where there is no possibility of proper ventilation.

Take Care of State President

I want to be a bit personal in making a plea that each state take the best of care of its state president during a convention. It is hard for some women to realize the strain under which a presiding officer works. To help her keep her poise, to save her from over-fatigue, she should be thoughtfully looked after. She should always have a room alone. If only our nervous, time-pressed women could realize the value of solitude. Half an hour alone, especially in the early part of the day, gives one a chance to order her existence for the next twenty-four hours, an opportunity to fill her spirit with power. The state president needs the time in the morning when she is dressing for thinking out various problems. She needs her hours of sleep wholly uninterrupted. It should be the special duty of some of the local committee to see that she is well cared for at luncheon time. Two or three years ago I saw a president go through a hard morning session, adjourn at 12:30, have people insisting on interviews one after the other until the noon intermission was gone, go back into the chair to preside through a trying afternoon with no refreshment whatever. At 5:30, when the convention adjourned, she was suffering tortures from a sick headache. This whole condition was caused by lack of proper nourishment and by continued nervous tension. It had occurred to no one to see to it that the state president was rescued from the many people who wanted to see her, not one of whom realized that she was going without her luncheon and that she was suffering for a little quiet relaxation.

Our women are taking more and more pride in the dignity of our conventions, and therefore it is well for us to remember that there should be no remarks on the platform during the giving of numbers on the program that are not intended for the audience at large. A certain informality between officers that leads one to address the other in aside remarks does not argue well for the order of the body at large. Some speakers in reading papers, when they have made a mistake, break the line of thought of their audience and also interfere with the dignity by saying, "Oh, I didn't mean that exactly," or "Wait a minute, I went wrong there." It is infinitely better to correct the mistake without making any allusion thereto, or if the slip is once made, to pass it on unnoticed.

During the last six weeks I have five times heard by men and women the expression "I move you." Is there any authority for this? Let's banish it to the realm of forgotten English.

Here are a few impressions from my fall trip. In one state a woman who showed that she had seen many a seamy side of life and had met obstacles bravely said, in the midst of a discussion of home economics, "Don't forget while we are talking of practical things that some of us are starving for beauty."

Youth

Certain states have won back to service some of the women who had been valiant workers in days gone by and who had yet for a time lost their interest. In three states radiant youth was well represented and each session found beautiful girls in their places, eager, sympathetic, desirous of carrying back the news of the good work to their comrades.

La Crosse (Wisconsin) Publicity

La Crosse, Wisconsin, gave the best publicity that I have ever seen given by a town of that size to a woman's convention. It is not alone that the papers gave ample space and reported the addresses fully, but it was especially that the spirit of the convention was properly translated. It was a great tribute to the local board of La Crosse and to the Wisconsin women in general that their papers felt that it was so worth while to give their best craftsmen to the service of the federation.

Rural Work

That our duty to the rural sections has not been neglected was more or less vividly portrayed in all conventions, and was made especially prominent in four. Never have I felt more encouraged about our attitude towards a vital problem.

I leave tomorrow for Oklahoma, where I am to speak both at Tulsa and Nowata, then hurry on to Rock Island, Ill.; to the New York state convention in Syracuse; to a happy visit with my Ruth at Vassar; for a short stay in New York to see how our hostesses are planning for the great biennial in May. By the time this reaches you, dear friends, I hope to be at home with my son Percy, after a long absence of seven months. A happy Christmas to you, one and all.

Your friend,

ANNA J. H. PENNYBACKER.

* * *

Women Hold Exposition

A Prosperity Exposition was held recently by Colorado club women. They had a parade of 10,000 women in which all the clubs of the state were represented. All the usual features of an exposition were there and a good many new ones. Prominent club women took their turn in acting as hostess each day. Everything about the exposition was done by the club women. The proceeds went to the endowment fund.—American Club Woman.

* * *

Oppose War Toys

War toys or those suggesting military ideas, are not popular with the club women of Tacoma, Wash. They are making an earnest protest against the sale of toy soldiers and equipment during the Christmas season.

"War toys or their display are harmful to the children. I do not think it is right to cultivate the war spirit in youngsters," says Mrs. John I. Mason, a prominent club woman. "If the war spirit is instilled in children it makes the little ones hard to get along with. On the other hand, if children are taught that war is wrong there will be a greater opportunity of bringing about world peace in years to come."—American Club Woman.

Love's Old Story

By MAY E. SOUTHWORTH

THE three dominate notes in all the Christmas peals, are love, gladness and appreciation. This year with half the world in bloody strife, our hearts are torn asunder and our faith tested to the utmost in order to get any kind of Christmassy infection. This clash of arms is like the discordant note of a broken string jarring on the heavenly harmony of a time of brotherly love and rejoicing. But ever the world will keep this feast and even in this darkest hour of bewildering chaos, the chorus will still be the self-same old message of the star in the east. On earth peace and to men good will.

When we reflect that it is not people nor circumstances, gifts nor hollywreaths, that makes this great festival we may be able to lift our thoughts from the heartaches of the suffering and enter for one day into the comfort and joy of this blessed time.

Christmas is just a loving and giving day, for it began with the gift of a little Child—a bit of heaven set out with a love that begins with the beginning and endures through to the end, and beyond. How much sweeter the Christmas joys will be if, in reaching out to bring the blessings of this Night Divine to our own heart, we are able in Christ-like love and hospitality to make some one desolate soul sing all day long in tune with the real message of the chimes.

Because of the manger-cradle we keep this day as devoted to the children and the eternal spirit of youth, but as good will is of the heart it is a paean for all ages and no one is barred from joining the glorious anthems of praise that first rose from the stable-door at Bethlehem. Just to still love and believe as the tiniest child of all will bring the full richness of the true Christmas spirit and make the soul sing on this darkest Christmas of all, in blind staggering faith:

God's in His Heaven:
All's right with the world.

While every heart is bound to dwell on the sadness that envelops part of the world, bend the knee and forget not that the star is still shining, and that the great Christmas melody is attuned by a supreme Master to harmonize with shadow and sorrow in God's kingdom of Brotherhood. Rejoice and celebrate with smiles, for it is meant to be, not a day of burdens, but one of merry-making and appreciation.

The gift of Christmas is love—the spirit of Christmas is love—the joy of Christmas is love—the heart of Christmas is love—the message of Christmas is love. There is love in the blazing yule log—love in the gift-ladened tree and the celestial Christmas is just the fullness of love within and without. God bless everybody.

* * *

Growth of Savings Banks

Next year will be the American centenary of the savings bank, says the Youths Companion. Boston, New York and Philadelphia all established their first savings banks in 1816. From that beginning has grown the present great number of savings banks, in which more than 11,000,000 persons in the United States have deposits that average nearly $500 each. The banks were sixty-seven years in accumulating their first billion of deposits, fifteen years in accumulating the second billion, eight years the third, five years the fourth, and four years the fifth.

* * *

A New Fad

One of the new fads is to buy plain white glass powder boxes, bottles and jars for the toilet table and cover them with pretty all-over lace. They are finished about the necks and knobs with wreaths of tiny chiffon roses, the glass trays on which they stand have lace between the double glass, while the metal frame which holds the glass is wrapped with ribbon over which is wound a garland of the little roses.

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The Critic's Opinion

"HE SHALL SPEAK PEACE."

This powerful volume has attracted widespread attention. Here is what our reviewer has said of it:

Unique among the books evoked by the war is "He Shall Speak Peace," published by William F. Butler of Milwaukee. It is a compilation by one signing himself Dignus Non Sum —"I am not worthy"—though such work would worthen anyone.

This compiler has gathered a garland of the most fervent expressions for peace from the poets and philosophers and preachers and statesmen of the world. These are printed on the even-numbered pages, and are faced upon the odd-numbered pages by a continuous stream of quotations from the Bible in all the historic versions. This Biblical arrangement is a curiosity of itself as an exposition of the doctrine of "love thy neighbor." It is a rich and sonorous main theme upon which the quotations opposite afford an indefinitely various minor accompaniment. Most interesting is the extensive rearrangement of splendid passages from Milton in both "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained." For the rest, these variations upon the swelling and imperial theme constitute an anthology of beautiful verse and prose, showing how the heart of man at its highest echoes the admonition of the Divine Will.

The path to peace, where lies it? This sumptuous book says it is to be won through man's effort for oneness with God, who is Love. Fittingly enough one finds somewhat extensively quoted, "The Light of Asia," with its gospel of obedience, pity and renunciation, with its proclamation of Nirvana, though Nirvana is no fecundating peace.

Dignus Non Sum has winnowed Holy Writ of its most magical passages in support of his purpose. His acceptance of Milton is indicative of his theological acceptances, but it is the humanity and the poetry of "the lady of Christ's," as he was called when a youth at Oxford, and not his theology exactly, that harmonize Milton with the glorious loving symphony whose strophes ring and sing on the odd-numbered pages.

It is a splendid, glowing faith has Dignus Non Sum in the ultimate return of man to that state whence, we are told, he has fallen. The lost paradise will be regained by love of man for man, reaching out until that same love shall bind the nations. And Christ is man's exemplar. By following Him shall we come unto the happy garden whence our own disobedience banished us.

No new message this, but is it true? The answer is to each: you know it, for it sings in your heart what time you manage to forget yourself. All is, we must not be afraid to march to that music and heed none other summons to the glory of this world as autolaters conceive it.

A noble peace of pacificist propaganda, "He Shall Speak Peace." If only some fifteen nations of the earth could hear its message amid the hell-tumult, could see the white, sad, kind Christ in their confronting brothers! But maybe Babylon is falling even now and the end of "Revelations" is upon us, and the new earth is come, purified, even so as by fire, into a semblance of the new heaven. Man's hope is invincible and he will not believe it yearns to a phantom of his own brain.

(350 pages, illustrated, cloth, $1.50 postpaid.)

—William Marion Reedy, in "Reedy's Mirror," St. Louis.

* * *

"THE GREAT SMALL CAT AND OTHERS"

This volume from the pen of May E. Southworth has been praised in numerous reviews. Among the reviews are the following:

(From the San Francisco Star.)

The most artistic and unusual output in many a day is May E. Southworth's "The Great Small Cat and Others," from the house of Paul Elder & Co.

You will love cats who never loved before,
You who already love will love the more.

These seven stories of pets and vagrants teach, without the least attempt, the worth-while-ness of studying the human traits and heroisms of our lowly kin, especially the most domestic of all domesticated animals —the cat. Illustrations from photographs seem almost too expressive to be true. How could Jiminy Christmas ever strike the pose of such absolute forlornity, forlorn as he was?

(From the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Eagle.)

May E. Southworth in the "Great Small Cat and Others" has written a cat epic which ought to be put in the catalogue of the epics of the world, for who shall say that pussy is not worthy of the best of literary efforts? In Miss Southworth's dissertation on cats, the animal, as a mental and moral force, is put, for the first time,

(Continued on page 20)

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MUSIC AND THE EXPOSITION.

By Rosaline Harrison.

That the dove of peace hovered over the Exposition grounds could have no more fitting example than the harmony which existed between the artists of the war-stricken countries who came to our wonderful Exposition to gather in one common cause—music.

Festival Hall with its wealth of musical memories having known the presence of Schuman-Heink, whose name is a household word, the beloved of the world's greatest singers. There it was that Paderewski told the story of his suffering people, and played his way into the hearts of a vast audience, who rose as one in response to his cry for financial aid and sympathy.

Upon its platform appeared the Boston Symphony, conducted by the distinguished German leader, Dr. Karl Muck, who rendered the French music of the great Saint-Saen, while the composer arose from a neighboring box to bow appreciation.

Lemare, the celebrated English organist, played within its walls, to the visiting thousands, who understood him through his art. There were also others too numerous to mention.

So it will be when the great nations of the world come together through a common cause, and will understand and be understood. Then will indeed Christmas dawn with its message of "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men."

WINE, WISDOM AND HOME HAPPINESS

(Continued from page 5)

in quantity. The 1914 vintage of dry and sweet wines amounted to about 42,000,000 gallons.

A wine store-room cleverly concealed here was most instructive in its showing of arrangements for storing wines, and the proper handling and service, including a demonstration of the various temperatures appropriate to bringing out perfection in each sort.

In the little theater adjoining this room a most wonderful series of motion picture films was shown. These films were in preparation for months previous to the opening of the exposition—in fact, almost from the time the celebration was determined upon—in order that every phase of the industry might be shown and every season's activities presented, from the pruned vines which make a vineyard appear a hopeless waste of desolation, through harvesting and all the processes of wine making, to shipment of the finished product. Not the least fascinating of these films were those picturing the home life of various captains of this industry.

Some 150,000 of California's people are engaged in the production of wines—people who could not counterfeit the kindness, wisdom, prosperity, generosity, and home life and love that rule in the localities where this is a leading occupation; not at all the sort of folks who would nurture a dragon for destruction of their fellow men. Prohibition, which threatens demolition of these glorious vineyards, needs to be studied in a spirit of neighborly kindness and toleration by all of us, and then dealt with as was phylloxera, which threatened the life of the Vine, in the vintage allegory.

Phylloxera was outcast.

* * *

Father Junipero Serra

By ELLA M. SEXTON

Out of the past, a century's slow lapse lending
That half-forgotten age
The glowing charm of Spanish romance, blending
With history's sterner page;
Out of the past one name in song or story
Illumes that noble throng
Of Mission Padres, as some planet's glory
The lesser stars among.

Serra renowned, the cross of Christ uprearing
Within this halcyon clime,
Whate'er our creed we honor him, revering
His steadfast soul sublime;
True heart and strong, from its own fullness reaching
Love's helping hand again;
Lips that were touched with fire from heaven, preaching
Peace and good-will to men.

Crumbling today are Mission arch and tower,
Sweet Angelus bells no more
Through the long corridors at twilight hour
Chime silver carillons o'er;
Fading the race who worshipped, but enduring
Their shepherd's name, foretold
In boyhood, by stern Destiny, adjuring
Him to this heathen fold.

Faring from sunny Spain, brave Serra, preaching
The sacred word of God,
From ancient Vera Cruz far inland reaching
Where none but Indians trod,
A score of seasons labored, ever deeming
His infinite task undone
And countless souls forsaken—ever dreaming
Of converts to be won.

Not here was Serra's goal, but noontide resting
His pilgrimage had won;
The morn's long combat o'er, yet farther questing
The patient heart begun,
Till San Diego's natives heard, clear-ringing
Each consecrated bell
From the green belfry of an oak-tree swinging
While grand Te Deums swell.

Soon rose the adobe Missions, white-walled, gleaming
Under red roofs and quaint,
Rose the Presidio, war and peace both deeming
Diego patron saint;
Here too, this band devoted, starving, dying,
As the first martyrs shed
Their blood, the seed from which the Church, defying
Death and destruction, spread.

Famed other Missions, Luis, Clara, nearer
Dolores, and Gabriel,
Far Capistrano, while most loved and dearer,
San Carlos of Carmel;
Here centered Serra's heart, returning ever
After each toilsome quest:
Here conquered Death—and with supreme endeavor
He whispered "I will rest."

Under the ruined church he founded, lying
In his last slumber deep,
Through the long grass the sea-winds blow, and sighing
His only requiem keep.
Yet moldering Missions, even his grave may perish
Into oblivion wide,
While Serra's name shall reverent memory cherish,
True martyr, glorified!

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Justice as Well as Expediency Appears to Be on Their Side

Something like $60,000,000 worth of land and improvements, the wages of about 6,000 men, the existence of three towns—Taft, Maricopa and Fellows—the prosperity of one good sized city—Bakersfield—the welfare of one hundred and twenty-five oil companies which invested money in good faith, and the immediate prosperity of much of the business of California is dependent upon the policy of the Federal government toward the unpatented lands in the Midway-Sunset oil fields. A somewhat narrow and belated interpretation of the government's rights to these lands threatens to stop a large part of the present operations in the oil districts; a broader policy should benefit the public at large as well as the companies and the workingmen directly involved.

Two classes of claims are now represented in the petition of the oil companies for permission to go on with their development work. The first class consists of rights gained by work done before 1909, the date of order by which President Taft withdrew the unpatented lands from entry. By all the prevalent canons of acquired property rights the companies doing work in the oil fields prior to 1909 acquired claims which the government could not justly disregard.

The second class of claims is concerned with work done after the withdrawal order of 1909. Oil companies who engaged in development work after that date have not the clear rights of the first class, but unless there is to be downright confiscation, they have a right to returns proportionate to their expenditure. The first class are, perhaps, entitled to an out-and-out patent, the second to a favorable lease. In either case it certainly would not be an act of wisdom or justice on the part of the national government to issue any order which would stop work in the oil fields.

Some of the oil lands are reserved for the use of the navy. Even here the government will probably be acting prudently if it extracts the oil through the medium of the private corporations which are already planted on the territory. It is easily possible for the government to exercise a control which will prevent it from being overcharged.

President Taft was not certain that his famous withdrawal order was legal. He took a chance, because he believed that he was dealing with an emergency. The responsibility was passed up to Congress. Congress failed to act. The Supreme Court eventually took up the case and by a five to three vote decided that the act was legal, lacking contrary action by Congress. It is now held that the matter can be set straight by act of Congress at this session. Secretary Lane is said to be favorable to the oil men's petition, at least to the extent of granting favorable leases if not, in all cases, patented ownership.

Whatever ambiguities existed in the original transactions regarding these oil lands, the time has probably passed when exact ideal justice can be done. Unless we deny the right of those who put time, labor and money into the oil fields to receive a return upon these investments, we must concede the justice of their claim for some kind of assurance under which they can safely go on with their work. The oil is doing no good while it remains in the ground; it will be very useful outside. Congress ought to be willing to help get it out.

Ida Remington Broder

GRAY DAYS

(To the pictured gulls on San Francisco Bay.)

Gray are the skies,
  Gulls wheel and cry,
The fog in foamy mists hold sway.
  Gone each brilliant hue.
Rain-bowed rays for peace did sue
  But you drove them away—
Impenetrable Day of Gray.

Ah, Day of Gray,
  Gulls far away!
Thoughts of a dream-world pray
  That Youth's bright glowing joys
Gild Old Age in its alloys,
  Driving all regrets away.
Are you Life's Twilight, Day of Gray!

—Ida Remington Broder.

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Major Jeffery's Christmas Letter

Robert Louis Stevenson asked: "Of what shall a man be proud if he is not proud of his friends?" That's it. I am proud of you. It gives me more confidence in myself just to have you for a friend. Somebody has said that no man is useless in the world so long as he has a friend. It is fine to feel good for something, and there must be something worth while in me, or you would not be my friend. I am glad of you, I believe in you, and I am proud of you.

Do you know what it is which makes a man do well? Do you know what it is which comes out of a man, or a woman, to bless and brighten the world around him? It isn't any native good of his own. It isn't something that has originated in himself. It isn't the product of his own head or even of his own heart. I don't believe any of us have much to boast of for which we can claim original authorship. Any good that is in us has been put there to grow and then to yield its fruit. I can't help believing that most of the good in us is put there by our friends.

When you see one of your close friends giving out love and strength, probably it is a part of you, come to fruitage, which he is giving out.

The Friend who sticketh closer than a brother set the example, and the fruitage of what He put into men is being given out everywhere today. Perhaps you haven't thought much about it, my friend, but you are doing just what He did, and you are doing it because He did it.

Isn't it a fine thing that in everybody there is some little hidden garden where such fruit can be planted, and grow, to be ready, later, for somebody's heart hunger? We don't always find the garden easily. Sometimes it is very small, and covered with weeds. Sometimes the ground is so hard that it seems doubtful if we can ever grow anything. But it isn't so. There isn't one, no, not a single one, I believe, whose heart garden cannot be reached by friendship and made to blossom like the rose. I am sure your friendship is warm enough, and patient enough, and steady enough to get in wherever it tries.

The ships at sea and the tall buildings on the land have their stations and their instruments, and their keyboards, and their codes. We don't need them, you and I. We have a more wonderful wireless system than theirs, a more delicate keyboard, and a more universal code. While I am thinking of you now, I can feel the throb of the keys, and I know that I am receiving and sending the influences of our friendship. Out hearts at this moment are standing face to face.

I want to give you something this coming year. I wish I knew who wrote the lines on my calendar, lying here on my desk, so well do they express what I want to say to you. I shall have to quote them, and make the message of them my own:

"If any little love of mine
May make a life the sweeter,
If any little care of mine
May make a friend's the fleeter,
If any lift of mine may ease
The burden of another
God give me love, and care, and strength
To help my toiling brother."

You have been so much to me, my friend—you are so much—that I am eager to be something more to you.

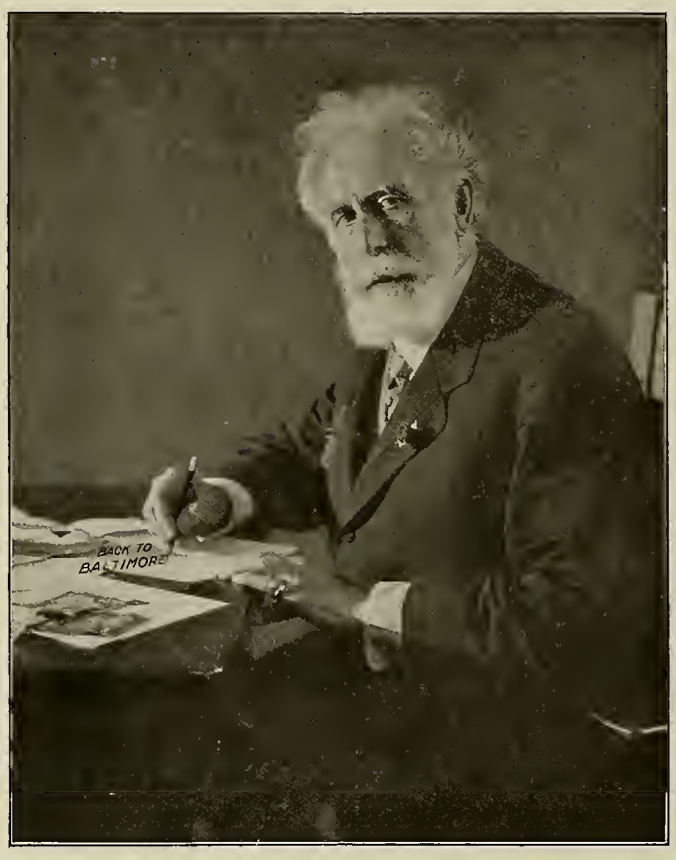
If I were Joy, I would come to you and abide with you by day and by night. If I were Power, I would lay hold of your hand and your brain and give you success. If I were Wealth, I would pour abundance into your lap, because I know you would use it for blessing others. If I were Strength, I would walk and work by your side so that you should never grow weary. If I were Service, I would give you your heart's dearest desire in behalf of the great Need which appeals to you. If I were Reward, I would come bearing in my hands a shining glory for your head.

I am none of these things. But I AM YOUR FRIEND, and if the Keeper of all these good things will let me be His messenger now and then I shall bring you whatever of them He may entrust to my care for you.

So here's to you, my friend, at this Christmas time! Here's to you as the New Year comes in. I raise to you a crystal glass, brimming with water from the mountain rock, symbol of friendship, pure, unfailing, abiding.

Here's to you, my friend. I greet you!

MAJOR JOHN B. JEFFERY.



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(Continued from page 16)

so it seems to the writer, in its right and proper place. The introduction of the book contains almost more acutely than the tales which follow, the elucidation of cat character, and the higher nature of the cat. Surely, Miss Southworth is a mind reader and psychist, of no mean caliber. This brown covered book from the other side of the Sierras, in coming into the hospitable confines of the Eagle literary shop, struck the right reader, and its crisp, brilliant, yet critical style has been much appreciated. Would that it could be in every Carnegie library, for there are always to be found assembled around the book shelves children of a larger growth, as well as the children themselves, who represent the best receptive minds of the local world; they are the ones to whom this book should go, as something new in the way of character study, a study which will bear fruit in bettering "the human" in us all.

The stories are told graphically of "The Great Small Cat," of "Thursday," of "The Miner's Cat," of "Aida" and "Saadi," of "The Marooned Cat," of "Maida," and of "Jiminy Christmas," the free spirit; born free, he kept his own wanton will free from enslavement to the end. The great small cat, who swam a foaming stream eleven times, to bring her six kittens back to the home whence they had been torn, with their brave little mother; the miner's cat, who discovered a gold mine for him; the two "chrysanthemum like blossoms of fur, Aida and Saadi"; the cat that went to sea against its will and saved itself from a wreck when all on board were lost; the cat, Maida, who found and brought up a family of white rats, and last but not least, Jiminy Christmas. These are the histories of cats, which fill the book. Its stories of cat devotion, honor and fidelity and love are enough to refute all previous cat slanders, and there have been many.

CLUB NOTES

LADY ABERDEEN

By Dr. Blanche L. Sanborn

The Marchioness of Aberdeen and Tremair is the president of the International Council of Women, and it was in that capacity that she came here to preside over the Congress of Women at the Exposition.

Hence, of all the various bodies that entertained her, there was only one, the local Council of Women, to whom she really belonged.

A luncheon was held in the rose room at the Hotel St. Francis November 4th under the auspices of the local Council of Women in her honor.

Dr. Blanche L. Sanborn, chairman of the committee of arrangements, took entire charge of the decorations.

Directly back of Lord and Lady Aberdeen's chairs was the royal standard of Great Britain. Above it were two large American flags; to each side of them and covering the opposite gallery hung flags of all nations.

In front of the distinguished guests was a large low basket of grapes, while hanging from its handle were dainty ferns. Extending across the table was purple tulle—purple being the council's color. There was a broad band of asparagus and maidenhair fern next to the tulle and both were dotted with bunches of grapes of the three colors.

The front of the table had garlands of autumn grape leaves.

The place-card at Lady Aberdeen's seat was a little carved ivory fan, on which was inscribed her name in gold letters.

The opening speech was made by Dr. Sanborn, who declared that to one and all she extended a hearty California welcome, "A welcome such as the Spanish extended in the old days, when they said to the stranger within their gates, 'You are welcome to my home and all therein.' And especially do I extend this welcome to our distinguished guests, to them I say welcome, thrice welcome to our hearts, our homes, and all therein.

"While we all respect their titles, it is for something better that we most admire them. Lady Aberdeen is accorded a title by all the world, a title that I would rather have than one that brings a coronet, though it were the coronet of a queen—that of the most philanthropic woman in the world."

Dr. Sanborn then introduced Mrs. Mary T. Gamage, president of the local council, and the toastmistress of the day.

Mrs. Gamage introduced Lord Aberdeen.

He complimented Dr. Sanborn on her speech and on the decorations. He spoke of the magnificent assemblage at the luncheon and told how much he was enjoying it all.

Mrs. Jonathan Swift, past national president, was introduced. She claimed the local council as her baby.

Interesting addresses were made by Mrs. W. E. Sanford, treasurer of the International Council; Mrs. John Hayes Hammond, Mrs. F. Fredericks, Mrs. C. H. Spinks, Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, president of Daughters of St. George; Mrs. M. A. Wells, president of the Philosophic Society; Mrs. Bonfils (Annie Laurie), Dr. Julia Seton of the Children's Bureau, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Watson, Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg, past president of National Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. William H. Keith, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Mrs. M. Beakin, Mrs. F. Wolf, Miss E. Ashe, Mrs. Mark Newman and Thos. E. Hayden.

Lady Aberdeen then spoke very interestingly of her work and of the work of the Council of Women and hoped that the few clubs who had not joined it would do so. She explained how every member of the local council was a delegate from some club, and how much it benefited the clubs to belong. She said she desired to particularly express her thanks to Dr. Sanborn for the beautiful table decorations, as well as the flags, also for her kind remarks and the dainty little fan; that the grapes exemplified what she had heard of California being the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers.

About twenty clubs had tables at the luncheon. There was very beautiful singing by Miss Theron.

The annual Christmas jinks of the Papyrus Club took place Wednesday, December 15, at one o'clock. Mrs. Florence Richmond, president of the affair, had the affair in charge, assisted by this committee: Mrs. Kathleen L. Byrne, chairman; Mrs. Hamilton J. Riggins, Mrs. Ira Oscar Crosscup, Mrs. Charles Goetting, Mrs. Daniel J. Patterson.

A lecture on Alaska, illustrated with native dances and tableaux, was given by Mrs. Mary E. Hart, at 420 Sutter street, Tuesday evening, December 14, under the direction of Mrs. Walker Coleman Graves, chairman of the Travel Section.

* * *

The Twentieth Century Club gave its anniversary luncheon Tuesday, December 7, with many members in attendance. The following new members have been admitted: Mrs. T. E. Bibbins, Mrs. Minnie R. Churchill, Mrs. H. D. Cosby, Mrs. William A. Hale, Mrs. Harold C. Holmes, Mrs. Samuel J. Johnson, Mrs. James McV. Mills.

* * *

Mrs. R. E. Darbee, who is a well known florist here, has received acknowledgment from President Wilson of a beautiful bunch of Pompom chrysanthemums, which she had sent to the President and his bride on their wedding day.

* * *

THE RED WINDS BLOW

By Madge Morris Wagner

The red winds blew around the world;
The gaunt wolf rose, and sniffed, pricked forward pointed ears;
The vulture sharped her beak; Death held his breath!
And dissonantly twanged the music of the spheres.
The red winds blew; the nations stirred uneasily,
As when a loitering zephyr ruffles summer leaves;
Then swift, and sudden as the gathered tempest strikes,
Ten times a million rushed at each other's throats,
And drenched the fair earth with each other's blood.
Ten times a million Christian men, with songs of home
Upon their tongues, each praying to the self-same God
For strength to slay, and slay, and kill, and kill
His brother men across the reeking trenches, till
No man was left to lift a hand opposing him.
For what? and how? and why? and why?
To claim a city by another claimed, mayhap?
To step across a line marked on a map?
For greed of place? For power to rule God's unmarked seas?
Or this? or this? or that? or that? or these?
The tramp of armies shakes the smiling lands,
Such armies, God of Hosts, till now, Thou hast not seen!
Death rides before them with red dripping hands;
The roar of breaking worlds their bodeful coming tells;
The bare earth moans where grew sweet fields of gold and green;
The carrion eater slinks close in their shadow's hem,
And Famine, stark and hungry-eyed, stalks after them.
The red winds blow.

Whose sons are these that sail the skies in winged ships,
And hurl down from the blue of heaven hot, hideous death
To break upon the lullabies of sleepy babes;
To burst amidst the fleeing multitudes;
Rend limbs from limbs, tear quivering flesh from shrieking bones,
And in high places thank God for the gruesome crime?
Whose sons are they that plant the seas with death?
Foul, awful death, that lies in wait for human prey;
Laughs when the lordly dreadnaught glides too near
(Itself in search of other human prey)
And springs annihilation in a breath!
Leaving, of all the splendid armament's defense,
But streaks of crimson scum upon the broadening waves.
The red winds blow.

Whose sons are they, made in Thy image, Thou, O God!
Not Thine? Not brothers of Thy Son, Whose way
Was gentleness, Whose touch was benediction? Nay,
Not Thine, Not Thine!
Nor thine, thou carnate devil, watching from thy hell,
The hell that out-hells thine! In thy unholiest dreams
Thou couldst not have devised the 'cursed schemes
For human woes, and horrors, these have done.
Thou are out-stripped in cunning, out-of-date,
Too old of fashion. Slip back in thy spuny hell,
They are not thine.

Whose sons are these? Down through the ages they have come.
They are the miscreated sons of her who sat
Upon the seven-headed, scarlet-colored beast
Which sat upon the waters of the Seven Seas;
To whom the kings of earth came craftily,
And drank abomination from her gilded cup.
Her smile preceded Babylon,
And on her brow was written, "Mystery."
The red winds blow.

And thou, O gentlest Peace, in what far guarded place
Dost hide and hide the pity of thy face?
Let loose thy million snow-winged doves
To flutter over fields where that dread silence is!
To light on upturned faces blearing at the skies
And wonderingly peer in dead men's eyes.
The red winds blow.

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Citizens, Taxpayers, Wage Earners OF CALIFORNIA

Your public interest and your private pocketbooks are directly and adversely affected by the Federal Government's avowed intent to seize privately developed wells representing approximately One-Third the entire oil production of this state, and this at a time when the production is 1,000,000 barrels a month less than the actual sales.

Consummation of the Government's confiscation plans means virtual elimination of the independent producer from the California oil fields.

The Government's attack is not made in the name of Conservation. The Conservation problem is not involved in this issue, since it deals with lands already developed and therefore beyond the reach of conservation.

The Government brings no charge nor suggestion of fraud against the Californians who have developed the oil fields—whose courage and energies have given this state one of its greatest industries; made manufacturing a possibility in California.

The Government has officially stated through its principal spokesman that the claims of the California oil men are JUST and HONEST. It insists, however, upon taking technical advantage of a judge-made law given nearly six years after the establishment of the great oil industry and the industries which depend upon it.

The activities of the Government have curtailed production. The storage supply of oils in California is rapidly diminishing. Gasoline, illuminating, road and lubricating oils have advanced sharply in price.

Counties have lost tax revenues. Wage earners have been deprived of their employment.

You, taxpayers, wage earners, consumers of oil, gas and oil products have been penalized and no public interest has been conserved; no public good can be accomplished thereby.

If the Government's confiscatory program is carried out, the prices of oil, gas and all other oil products, some of which have already advanced from 10 per cent to 25 per cent, necessarily will be greatly increased.

ONLY CONGRESS can give California and her citizens the relief they are entitled to.

The Oil Industry Association is a voluntary association of consumers and producers, business men, professional men, mechanics, all vitally interested in California. It was organized to enable the people of California to present their case to Congress.

Will you help this Association help you and California? Ask your Chamber of Commerce or write to

Oil Industry Association of California
Headquarters: PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES OFFICE: Chamber of Mines and Oil

Natural vs. Artificial Fuel

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Everyone knows that Chimneys and Stacks are carried up much higher than the line of fire to insure a draught by induction.

A fire each day, keeps the bricks hot day and night, this chimney heat draws impure air from the rooms which is replaced by pure fresh air, drawn into the house even with every window and door closed, it cannot be kept out, there can be no vacuum without air-tight rooms and these do not exist, this is why the chimney is indispensable to health.

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Use a fuel that is easily controlled, kept only alive through the night at minimum cost and renewed in the morning in a few minutes to any extent desired. SALT LAKE GAS COKE will do this, while Anthracite coal must be kept in force at maximum cost to have required heat when needed, more satisfaction with half the cost is possible with this COKE.

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The Bowman

By FLORENCE RICHMOND

The bell strikes! Dost hear the faltring throb,
O Bowman of the mighty heart?
Dost see the shadows of the sod
Grow long before the gentle God,
Like prophecies of deathless smart?

Straight through the bars of molten gold
Thine arrow points with master hand;
What seest thou through space enscrolled?
Doth some god image there unfold
Strange venture of another land?

Earth-gods have played about thy feet
Like children in a mad-sweet dream
That ached the heart with joy too fleet;
But now the sobbings and the beat
Of dismal birds about thee scream.

O Bowman, point thy arrow straight
To Peace on Earth—Good-will and light;
The curtain falls—the hour grows late—
New music for the world doth wait—
Hark, hark the song—and now—goodnight.

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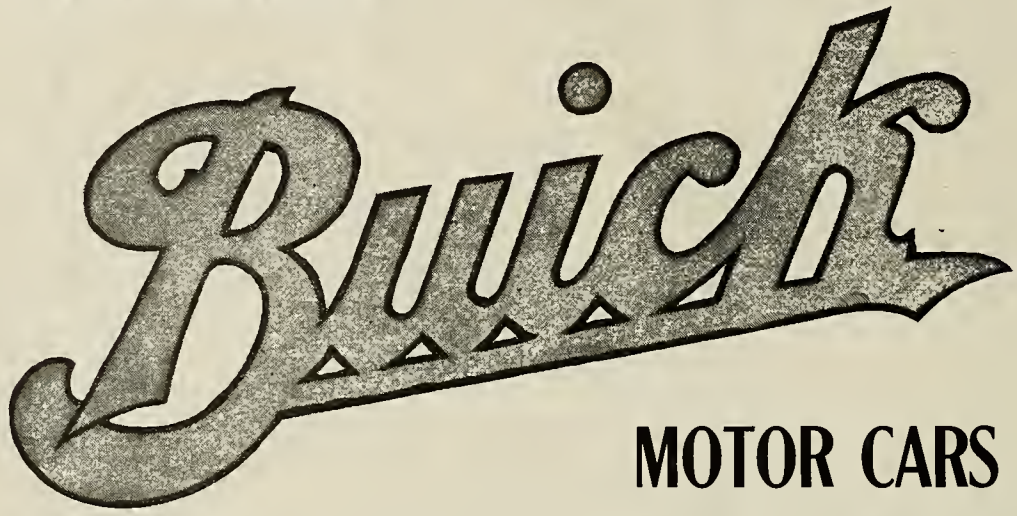

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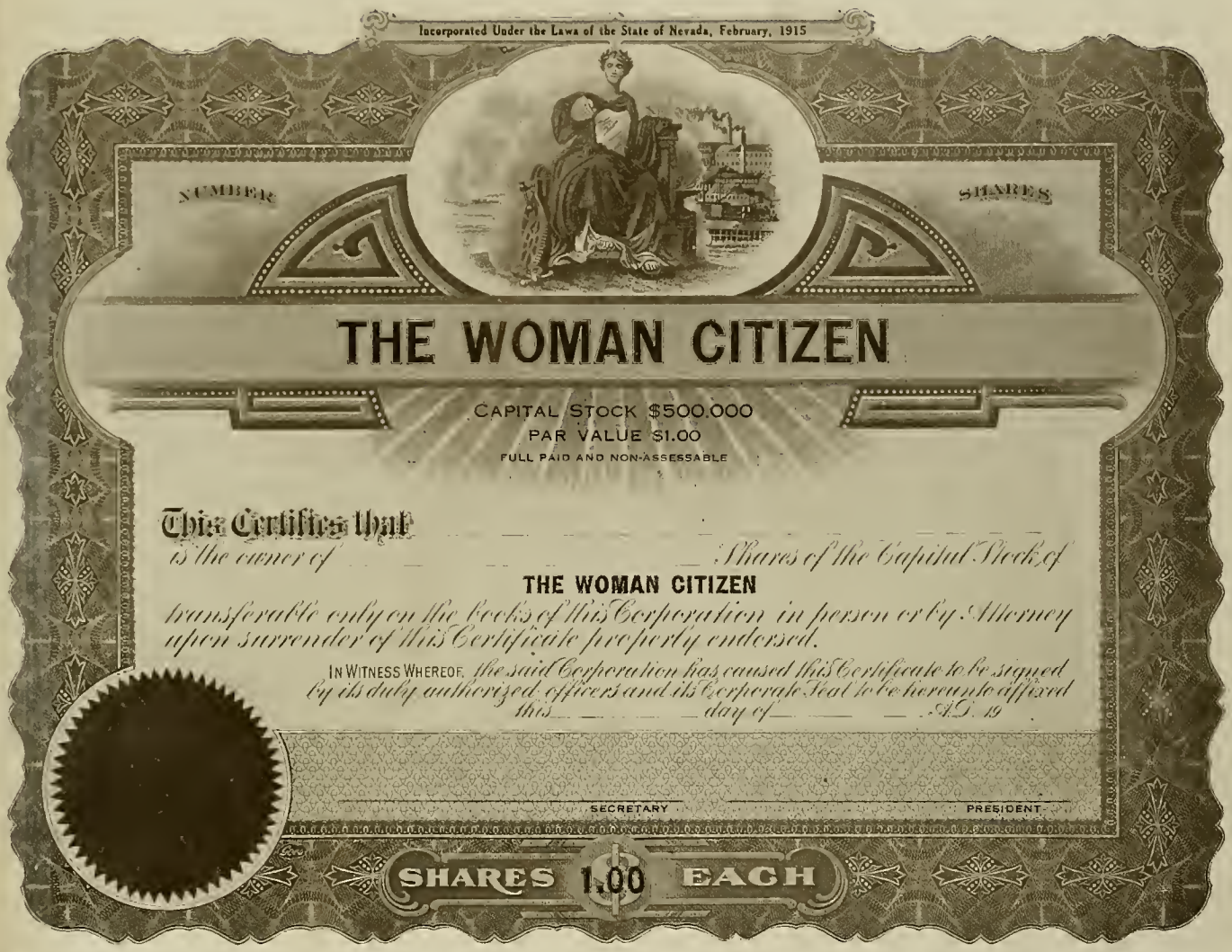

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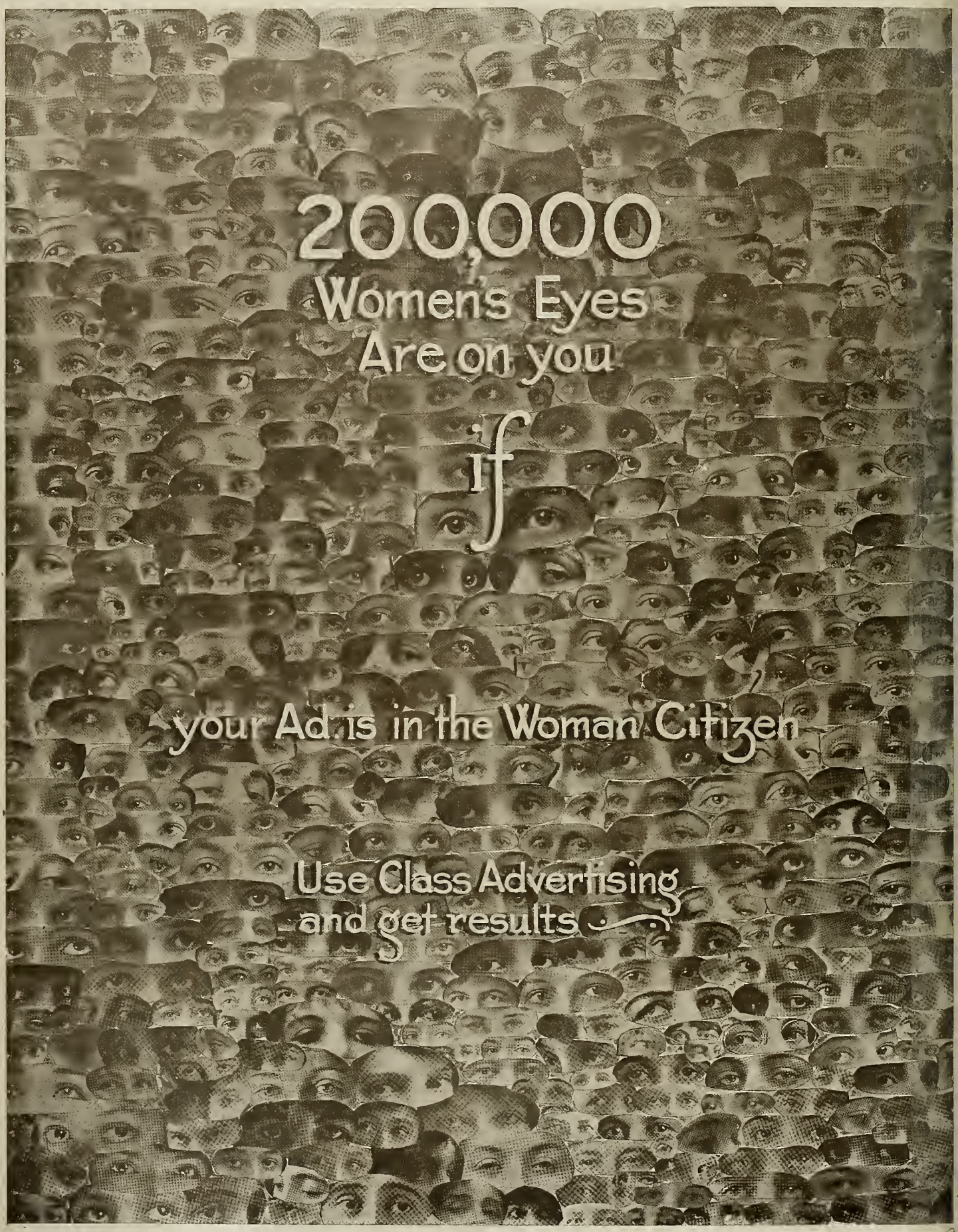

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